

VLR 6/18/09

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/18/2009
NRHP 08/12/2009

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodside
other names/site number VDHR File Number 030-0059

2. Location

street & number 9525 Maidstone Road not for publication N/A
city or town Delaplane vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 20144

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] June 25, 2009
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (0, 0), sites (0, 0), structures (0, 1), objects (0, 0), Total (0, 1)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5 (Property is previously listed as a contributing resource within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District #030-5369-0165, and the Cromwell's Run Rural Historic District, #030-5434-0186.)

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE; Sub: Single Dwelling, Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE; Sub: Single Dwelling, Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular; MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone; roof METAL; walls WOOD: Log; BRICK; other

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

See continuation sheet.

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)

- X 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.
X 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 a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1800-1955

Significant Dates ca. 1800, 1848, 1851, 1933, 1955

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William L. Sutton, master builder
Luke Woodward, mason

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 32.5

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing			
1	18	248289	4310019	2	18	248488	4309855	3	18	248341	4309550	4	18	247984	4309680

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian
 organization _____ date March 23, 2009
 street & number 4711 Devonshire Road telephone (804)233-3890
 city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mark and Barbara Augenblick
 street & number 9525 Maidstone Road telephone (540)364-1523
 city or town Delaplane state VA zip code 20144

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

Section 7 Page 1

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Woodside is located in the northwest part of Fauquier County about one mile southeast of the small village of Delaplane and about 2 miles northwest of the village of Marshall. It lies about 50 miles west of Washington, D.C. and is located in a rural section of the county with views to the west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and to the south of the Cobbler Mountains. The dwelling consists of two distinct sections that are joined by a hyphen resulting in an H-shaped plan. The oldest section, now located at the rear, dates to about 1800 and is of hewn log construction (possibly chestnut) with V-notches that was clad with a brick veneer in the mid-twentieth century. The hyphen and the front section of the house, constructed about 1848 by Anne Lewis Marshall and her husband James Fitzgerald Jones, are of brick laid in a five-course American-bond pattern. The rear of the house reflects a vernacular design, while the front section of the house is executed in a local interpretation of the Greek Revival style, probably influenced by popular pattern books. The 32.5-acre property is located on the southeast side of Maidstone Road (Route 713) about .5 mile east of its intersection with Winchester Road (Route 17). The house, which sits on a rise, faces south-southwest overlooking a farm pond and pastures with an expansive view of the valley beyond. The maple tree- and boxwood-lined driveway leads past the house on the west side and continues north to the machine shed and barn. The large yard is heavily landscaped with many mature trees, a kitchen garden, and a fenced manicured garden north behind the house. The historic context of the dwelling is enhanced by the presence of numerous Marshall-family dwellings in the proximity and by other historic resources such as Emmanuel Episcopal Church, at which several Marshall family members are buried.

Secondary resources on the property include a log kitchen and a log smokehouse, both of which were built about the same time as the dwelling in the late eighteenth century. These buildings are located north and east of the house within the yard. The early-twentieth-century, frame barn and machine shed are located northeast of the house beyond the rear garden and are accessed by an unpaved farm road. In the late twentieth century, an in-ground swimming pool was installed east of the house.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Landscape and Setting

Woodside faces south-southwest towards the Cobbler mountains with wide views of rolling farmland and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. The house, located on a rise, is accessed by a long, unpaved driveway that enters the property from Maidstone Road (Route 713) on the west. The entrance is marked by a pair of dry set stone piers topped by stone urns; the southernmost pier also contains a stone inscribed with "Woodside." Similar piers are located at the upper end of the driveway. The driveway is lined by boxwoods and a row of maple trees planted in the 1920s-1930s. Fenced pastures are located to either side. This approach to the house provides for a dramatic view of the front yard and façade of the house, but it was not the original driveway. The original drive approached from a point further south along Maidstone Road (near Emmanuel Church) and advanced across the pasture in front of the house and passed it on the east side. Traces of the roadbed are still visible in the present pasture and yard. The driveway was changed in the 1930s to its current approach and the boxwoods and trees were planted then. A road from Oak Hill approached Woodside from the south, as well.

The yard encircling Woodside is full of large, mature trees and shrubs and many decorative, formal gardens. Mature hardwood trees, including linden, poplar, and oak, along with specimen trees such as an Osage orange tree and ginkgo trees, dot the front yard and large boxwoods and azaleas are planted throughout the property. A kitchen garden, established in the 1990s and located on the west side of the house, is enclosed by a brick wall and wooden trellises. Into

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the early twentieth century, a picket-fenced kitchen garden was located on the east side of the house and was accessed from the east-side porch (now enclosed). A large formal planting area is located north of the house and is enclosed by wooden picket fences and a tall yew hedge. This garden, also established in the 1990s, includes perennials, espaliered fruit trees, and flowering shrubs. The property is maintained in a manicured fashion with regular professional landscaping maintenance.

Woodside is set on a 32.5-acre parcel of farmland in the northwest part of Fauquier County near the village of Delaplane. Active farmland engaged in cattle production lies adjacent to Woodside and includes barns, sheds, and silos that contribute to the rural setting of the property. The boundary of the National Register property encompasses the entire 32.5-acre parcel, following fencerows around the house, yard, and outbuildings. While the historic farmstead consisted of 313 acres, the present boundary contains the historical rural setting of the dwelling and retains excellent overall integrity.

Exterior

Log Section

At present, the dominant front of Woodside is the two-story, three-bay-wide brick section on the south end of the house that was constructed in 1848. The house evolved from an earlier one-and-a-half-story, three-bay-wide log dwelling that now comprises the rear of the house at the north end. The sections are joined by a two-story brick hyphen also constructed in 1848. It is believed that the log dwelling, with its hall-parlor plan, was constructed in the late eighteenth century or at the turn of the nineteenth century. Although local lore ascribes a pre-Revolutionary date to the dwelling, Fauquier historians John Gott and Triplett Russell assert that frame or stone, rather than log, was the preferred construction method of most settlers in and around this area of Fauquier County during the early-to-mid-eighteenth century with log buildings appearing in the very late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.¹ Indeed, many of the earliest buildings in the area are of frame or stone construction, including the frame examples of nearby Yew Hill (1760) and Thomas Marshall's dwelling "The Hollow" (ca. 1763-1764), and Maidstone Ordinary (ca. 1763), which is of stone.

Woodside's log dwelling could date to 1766, when John Claytor and four black tithables were recorded as living on the estate of Harry Turner (then owned by his son, Thomas), part of which later became Woodside. Although it has not been determined where on Turner's 1,700-acre grant the overseer lived, there is a possibility that the log dwelling at Woodside was his residence. The dwelling also may have been constructed during the 1790s when John Marshall was owner of the Oak Hill estate, but still resided in Richmond. Marshall entered into numerous leases for parcels within the Oak Hill holdings and generally each of these leases required the lessor to pay an annual rent and all taxes, to construct a dwelling house and/or barn of a specified size, to sow Timothy clover within the fields, to retain wood lots, and to plant a specified number of apple trees.² It may be that the log dwelling at Woodside was built in fulfillment of one of these lease agreements.

The log dwelling at Woodside is built of horizontal log construction inserted into L-shaped corner posts with brick nogging between the logs and is set on a substantial stone foundation.³ Some logs are visible from the stone-walled cellar. As late as the early twentieth century, the exterior of this section was sheathed with board-and-batten siding. In 1933, the roof was raised to a full two stories and the wing was clad with weatherboards; in 1955 the exterior was clad with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. At present, the log section of the house is clad with painted brick and is covered by a gable roof of standing-seam metal. The two exterior-end brick chimneys feature double, corbelled shoulders. A small, hip-roofed, enclosed entrance porch has been added to the north side of the log section, which likely served as the original front of the house.

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**Woodside
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Front Section and Hyphen

The two-story front brick section of Woodside, constructed around 1848, is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof of standing-seam metal that is pierced by two slender interior brick chimneys. The three bays of the facade (south) are delineated by Flemish-bond brick pilasters that extend the full height of the elevation to a wide wooden frieze board. The exterior walls, which are four bricks thick, are laid in a five-course American-bond pattern and the house is set on a stone foundation. The centrally located, recessed entrance holds double-leaf doors of large rectangular glass lights with wooden recessed panels below. Three slender rectangular sidelights with rectangular wooden panels below flank the door opening and a four-pane transom is located above. An elegant wooden shouldered architrave surround completes the entranceway. The entrance is flanked by large, triple-hung, six-over-three-over-six wooden sash windows that extend to the floor level on the interior. These openings are detailed with single-brick jack arches above and wooden sills below. The second-floor level of the façade holds three six-over-six windows with row lock lintels above. All window openings are flanked by louvered wooden shutters.

Originally, this two-story section of the house was clad with stucco on the front and sides. The rear was left un-stuccoed, but was painted a similar color to create a unified appearance. During the nineteenth century, it was a common practice in this part of Fauquier County for stone or brick dwellings to have an exterior stucco finish.⁴ As time passed, stucco failed in some cases and architectural tastes changed, so at many of these houses the stucco was removed. Examples in the vicinity of Woodside include Lakeland (VDHR #030-5434-0070, ca 1790); Shirland Hall (VDHR #030-0706, ca. 1800), which includes both stone and brick sections; and Welbourne (VDHR #053-0120, ca. 1820) in nearby Loudoun County, which retains much of its stucco-clad exterior, although there are several places where the stucco has failed and stone and brick walls are visible beneath.⁵ Houses built during the first part of the nineteenth century that retain their exterior stucco cladding include the ca. 1819, temple-front section of Oak Hill (VDHR #030-0044), which was added to the Marshall family home built in 1773 and is adjacent to the Woodside property and may have influenced the design of the 1848 house.⁶ Woodside retained its stucco cladding throughout the first part of the twentieth century; the Virginia Historical Inventory report on Woodside, conducted in January 1937, included photographs of the front of the house showing the stucco intact. Additional family photos also show the stucco in place into the 1940s.⁷ In the 1950s, the failing stucco finish was removed and the rear section of the house was clad with brick. The owner expressed that he did not intend to paint the brick on the rear of the house, but was disappointed with the way the new brick looked with the old brick and decided to paint over the new material.

Early-twentieth-century photographs also show a one-story, hip-roofed porch at the front entrance of the house. The width of the porch extended across the center bay of the house and the two flanking pilasters and the standing-seam metal roof is supported by stout, square, paired wooden posts. A short run of stone steps led up to the porch. The porch was removed around 1950, but is not believed to have been original to the house. The spacing and detailing on the columns do not reflect the architectural sensitivity of the builder, William Sutton, who was known for his well-executed Greek Revival-style designs. The porch may have been added in the late nineteenth century when the house was purchased by the Beverleys. The Herberts removed the front porch around 1940 and built the slate-covered terrace that now extends across the front of the house.⁸

The east end of the front section of the house holds a single six-over-six, wood-sash window on each floor level. A three-sided bay window, holding four-over-two-over-four, triple-hung, wood-sash windows, is located on the first-floor level of the west end and a single six-over-six window is located on the second-floor level. The hip-roofed bay window is notable for the detailing of the trim which includes wooden panels detailed with a carved stylized Greek key pattern.

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The two-story, brick hyphen that connects the front (1848) and rear (ca. 1800) sections of the house was part of the 1848 enlargement of the house. The two-bay-deep hyphen is covered by a metal-clad gable roof and features six-over-six wood-sash windows that are flanked by wooden shutters. In the early twentieth century, one-story, shed-roofed wings were added to the east and west sides of the hyphen. The addition on the east side was used as a porch space; the west-side wing served as an office and was accessed by a door (six-panel) from the north end wall of the parlor.⁹ The west-side wing was removed in the late twentieth century and a walled kitchen garden was installed on that side of the house. The east-side wing was retained and enclosed and serves as a sunroom with multi-paned casement windows. A window opening that looked from the dining room onto the porch was filled in with bricks.

The rear section of the house and the hyphen are painted a soft beige/yellow color that helps to unify the appearance of the rear of the house. The red brick of the front section, formerly stucco-clad, has been left unpainted and serves as the main, formal front of the house.

Interior

Log Section

The original, rear section of Woodside was constructed as a hall-parlor-plan dwelling containing a loft and a stone-walled cellar in which a large fireplace with a metal cooking arm is located. The loft area was accessed by a set of stairs situated between the two ground-floor rooms. The stairs remained in place even after the roof on this section was raised in the 1930s, but they were removed during renovations in the late twentieth century. With the removal of the rear stairs, access to the upstairs rooms was limited to the main staircase located in the hyphen. At present, the interior of this section features two rooms on the first floor—a kitchen on the west and a family room on the east (functions that were reversed during the early twentieth century)—and two bedrooms on the second floor. All of the wide-plank, pine floors are original. The bedrooms are spacious with wooden floors, plaster walls, and windows on the three exterior walls. Fireplaces were present in both rooms on the end walls, but the fireplace opening in the western room has been enclosed. Windows on this part of the house are six-over-six, wood-sash. The wooden mantel in the family room was taken from a nearby house and, while not original to the house, is architecturally appropriate.¹⁰ The mantel features a deep, stepped shelf supported by paneled pilasters with rectangular panels above. The original mantel in the kitchen has been removed. The original door opening at the northeast corner of the family room, which led to a small, screened porch and was on axis with the exterior kitchen, has been enclosed and is used as a built-in book case. A similar opening at the northwest corner of the kitchen has been enclosed and serves as a stove nook. On the exterior, these two former door openings appear as pent-roofed projections (or closets) beside the end chimneys.

Front Section and Hyphen

The two-story, front section of the house features a wide center hall flanked by two formal rooms. The door immediately west of the entrance leads into the parlor, and two doors on the east side of the hall lead into the dining room. The parlor is characterized by the large floor-to-ceiling bay window on the west side and a black marble mantel centrally located on the east wall. The dining room features built-in corner cabinets and a white marble mantel on the west wall. The corner cabinets were moved by Mrs. Herbert in the early twentieth century from a butler's pantry area that was formerly located at the north end of the center hall; demarcations in the hall flooring confirm this account. The cabinets exhibit fine woodworking details and the trim—a stylized Greek key pattern—is identical to the exterior trim found on the parlor's bay window. Family tradition holds that the marble fireplace surrounds were obtained from the White House during mid-nineteenth-century renovations to that building, but this has not yet been confirmed by research.¹¹ The black marble is believed to be Italian, and the white marble is believed to be from Vermont.

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The casework around the door openings in this section of the house features molded surrounds with crossettes, or dogears, at the top corners with a molded cornice above. The wooden doors feature tall paired, rectangular panels and are set within recessed paneled openings. The opening at the north end of the hall, which leads into the hyphen, features an architrave surround with an unusually high shoulder above that enhances the space's 14-foot ceiling height. Original pine flooring is present in the center hall and parlor, while replacement matching flooring was installed during structural renovations during the late twentieth century. Some doorway thresholds are of chestnut wood. Plastered walls and wide molded baseboards complete the interior finishes. There are no wall cornices. The dining room was equipped with a bell system that consisted of an interior pull attached to a bell located on the rear exterior wall of the house. This bell, part of which is still extant though non-functioning, was used to summon servants from the outside kitchen. A portion of one of these bells is in the possession of the current owner.

The rear hall through the hyphen is detailed with built-in book cases on the east wall. Also on the east, a doorway opens into the sunroom (former porch), and the opening at the north end of the hall leads into the rear, original section of the house. A small bathroom has been fitted beneath the stair to the west. A door on the west wall below the rise of the stairs leads out to the walled kitchen garden. Located on the west side of the hall, the open-string, single-turn stair features slender, turned newels with round balusters and a shaped hand rail. The location of the stair within the hyphen is unusual; in most center hall houses, the stair was located within the center hall. Removing the stair from the center hall created a more open and spacious hall; its removal also provided an additional level of privacy for the second-floor rooms, which could only be accessed if one entered into the hyphen.

At present, the stair provides access to both the rooms in the rear (log) section of the house, as well as to the rooms in the front of the house. As previously described, a stair formerly centrally located in the rear section of the house also accessed the two upper rooms, but it was removed in the late twentieth century. A bath and a large closet, which formerly served as an additional bathroom in the mid-twentieth century, are located on the east side of the stair hall landing, and a short flight of stairs at the south end of the hall leads to the second-floor rooms at the front of the house (brick section). A door with a large cross brace was used to secure the upper hallway of the front section of the house. This door and brace are believed to have been original features in the house and may have been used by the inhabitants as a security during the Civil War.

The second-floor rooms in the front section of the house are accessed from a transverse hallway that runs east-to-west along the north side of the floor. A ceiling beam across the west end of the hallway suggests that a wall or doorway may have been located at that position. At present, the rooms on the second floor of the front section of the house consist of a large master suite on the east side with a bath and large closet and a study and bath on the west side. The master bedroom most likely held a fireplace on the interior wall, but this feature has since been enclosed; a fireplace is still extant on the interior wall of the study. The master bath was formerly a child's nursery and may have opened directly onto the hallway rather than into the eastside bedroom as it does now.

A full basement is located beneath the front section of the house and is accessed by a stair leading down from the eastside enclosed porch to an entranceway in the north wall of the basement. During the late twentieth century, this area was renovated for use as living space and includes two large rooms with smaller storage areas and a bath. Interior walls have been plastered and floors are carpeted. The area maintains its low ceiling height and high window wells on the end walls. The basement floor was covered with tile in the mid-twentieth century; however, the original earthen floor is still extant in the cellar beneath the rear section of the house.

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OUTBUILDINGS

Non-extant outbuildings

An icehouse formerly stood on the Woodside property on the west side of the house near a large white oak tree (still extant). The frame building was banked into the hillside so that the ice was stored below ground. This building burned in the twentieth century. A storehouse was located near the west side of the house where the herb garden is now planted. This building was removed in the 1950s when the shed-roofed office wing was added to the house.

Contributing resources

Kitchen

The one-and-a-half-story log kitchen, located east of the dwelling, is covered by a metal-clad gable roof with weatherboard in the gable ends. The logs are joined by V-notches and modern chinking has been applied between the logs. A large stone chimney is located on the east end and the building is set on a stone foundation. Part of the east end of the building retains its stucco cladding. An entrance and a six-over-six, wood-sash window are located on the south and north sides of the building. A large loft-level opening on the west side of the building now holds a six-over-six window. This opening is believed originally to have served as a doorway that was accessed by exterior stairs. The interior of the kitchen features a single space with a loft above. The large fireplace opening is intact on the east wall. The building is currently used for storage. The kitchen appears to date from the late eighteenth century and likely was built about the same time as the log section of the main house. It is notable that the kitchen is in line with the north wall of the house and that a former door opening on the east side of the house was on axis with the kitchen.

Smokehouse/meat house

The one-and-a-half-story log smokehouse, located northeast behind the dwelling, is covered by a metal-clad gable roof and is set on a stone foundation. The square ends of the ceiling joists project beneath the roof eaves on the north and south sides. The logs are joined by V-notches and modern chinking has been applied between the logs. Entrances are located on the north and south sides of the building and a large multi-paned window has been inserted on the east end. The meat house was likely built about the same time as the log section of the main house and the kitchen; that is, during the late eighteenth century. In the early twentieth century when the driveway approached Woodside from the south and passed by the house on the east, a lean-to garage extended from the east side of the meat house.

Barn

The one-story barn and stable, located northeast of the house, is covered by a front-facing, gable roof with a pointed hood on the west side; an open-sided, two-bay-wide, shed-roofed addition (ca. 1940) is located on the south end. Sliding doors on either end access the center aisle of the barn, which holds seven stalls for horses and milk cows, and a loft above. The barn is clad with board-and-batten siding and is covered by a metal-clad gable roof. This barn, built around 1929, is located on the site of the original barn, which burned in 1928.

Machine Shed

A one-story machine shed is located northeast behind the house. The building, built in the 1930s, is covered by a metal-clad gable roof and is sheathed with board-and-batten siding. The westernmost six bays are used for tractor, wood, and machine storage. The bays are open on the south side. Part of the interior space is used as an art studio.

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Non-contributing resources

Swimming Pool

The in-ground swimming pool located east of the house was installed around 1990. The pool, enclosed by a frame-and-wire fence, is located on the down slope of the yard and does not interfere with the main view of the house. In addition, the pool has been well-screened from view by boxwoods that surround the fence enclosure.

INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources associated with the Woodside property. In the following inventory the primary and the secondary resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criteria A and C as Architecture, and Exploration/Settlement and based upon the period of significance identified as circa 1800 to 1955. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance, unless otherwise noted.

9525 Maidstone Road

030-0059

Woodside

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, Greek Revival, ca. 1800, 1848

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke house	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodside, located in the northwest part of Fauquier County near the village of Delaplane, is a two-story brick dwelling with an earlier log section believed to date from about 1800. In 1848, the front, two-story brick section was built and was connected to the older section by a two-story brick hyphen. Woodside is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level with a period of significance from circa 1800 to 1955, which encompasses the earliest construction of the house and ends with the last major modifications to the dwelling. Woodside is significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration and Settlement for its historical association with the Marshall family beginning in 1772 when Thomas Marshall purchased the land on which he constructed his dwelling Oak Hill, which is listed in the National Register. Woodside was later constructed on part of the Oak Hill estate that was inherited by Thomas Marshall’s great-granddaughter, Anne Lewis Marshall. Together with adjacent and nearby Marshall-family dwellings, Woodside helps to recount the history of the Marshall family in Fauquier and provides a tangible link to the history of this part of the county from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century and is associated with the broad pattern of settlement and rural development in this section of Fauquier County. Woodside also is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an elegant example of vernacular Greek Revival-style design and as one of the several houses built in the area by local master builder William L. Sutton and mason Luke Woodward. The National Register property encompasses the 32.5-acre parcel now associated with Woodside. Other contributing resources on the property include the late-nineteenth-century log kitchen and log smokehouse, and the early-twentieth-century barn and machine shed. The property retains excellent overall integrity and the surrounding active farmland, rural landscape, still-extant nearby Marshall family homes, and other nineteenth-century architectural and cultural resources in the area help to maintain the historical and physical context in which Woodside has stood for over 150 years.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Colonial Period and Early National Period

Northern Neck Proprietary

During the eighteenth century, the land on which Woodside is situated was part of the Northern Neck Proprietary—a vast landholding that encompassed more than five million acres and that was roughly bounded between the Chesapeake Bay on the east, Maryland on the west, the Potomac River on the north, and the Rappahannock River on the south.¹² This large swath of the Virginia colony was owned by Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax whose agents dispensed leases and grants within the proprietary.

Early grants in the area of present-day Fauquier County were generally large-acreage parcels obtained by absentee owners who lived in other areas of the colony such as Westmoreland County, Lancaster County, and areas within Tidewater. While Fauquier County had been established in 1759 from parts of Prince William County, eighteenth-century settlement was relatively sparse in the northern region of the county until the signing of the Treaty of Paris (1763), which ended the French and Indian War.¹³ The landowners attempted to “seat,” or settle, the land under a system of leaseholds, or sublets to settlers who would build a house (usually a requirement of the grant), clear, and cultivate the land. This system of land grants and subleases resulted in substantial expanses of land remaining largely intact and little-developed until the late eighteenth century. In the mid-eighteenth century, as the first generation of grant holders died and their heirs settled their estates, the land became available to others who sought to live in the rich agricultural area.

Such was the case with Fairfax’s 1740 land grant to Maj. Harry Turner of King George County. After the death of Robert “King” Carter in 1732, Lord Fairfax appointed William Fairfax, his cousin living in the American colonies, as his land agent. In 1740, William Fairfax granted 1,700 acres to Harry Turner (171[?]-1751), son of Col. Thomas Turner (d. 1758)

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who was the county clerk and burgess from King George County.¹⁴ Harry held several large plantations in King George, married there, and also served as clerk of the county court, so it is unlikely that he ever resided on the tract, then still a part of Prince William County, or that he even visited the property. In 1751, when Harry Turner died, his young son Thomas (circa 1745-1787) inherited his vast real estate holdings.¹⁵ While Thomas Turner remained in King George County, historians T. Triplett Russell and John K. Gott have speculated that it is possible that Thomas “had established a quarter there [and] a few slaves under an overseer before 1773.” This statement is supported by Gilson Foote’s 1766 list of tithables for part of the Southern District of Fauquier County in which he records John Claytor as living on “Henry Turner’s estate” and taxes assessed for Claytor (one free white tithable) and four black tithables (presumably slaves) named Obier, Phillis, Nan, and Jane.¹⁶

Marshall Family Ownership: Eighteenth Century

In 1773, Thomas Turner and his wife Jane (Fauntleroy) sold to Thomas Marshall his 1,700-acre Fauquier County parcel “with all its houses, buildings, orchards, yards, improvements and appurtenances.”¹⁷ The tract was later found to contain over 1,800 acres rather than the earlier surveyed estimate of 1,700 acres. Thomas Marshall (1730-1802) moved to northern Fauquier County in 1759 and settled on a 300-acre tract above the present-day village of Markham. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling he built on that parcel between 1763 and 1764 and known as “The Hollow” is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing element within the John Marshall’s Leeds Manor Rural Historic District (VDHR #030-0803; #030-5428-0013). Thomas Marshall served as county surveyor and a justice of the peace (1759), was elected to the House of Delegates from Fauquier County (1761), and served as county sheriff (1767). In 1773, Marshall moved his family to the one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling that he constructed on Turner’s former parcel. Oak Hill, as the home would be known, served Thomas Marshall until after the American Revolution when he departed the area for Kentucky. In 1785, Thomas made a gift of the property to his son John (1755-1835), who had returned from the war to Fauquier County, was practicing law in the county, and in 1782 was elected to the House of Delegates. In 1783, while in Richmond, John Marshall married Mary Willis Ambler (“Polly”). At the time of the conveyance, the Oak Hill property consisted of 1,824 acres and in addition to the main dwelling included a meat house, springhouse, schoolhouse, barns, slave quarters, and other outbuildings, some of which are still extant. The conveyance excluded 1,000 acres in the northwestern portion of the Oak Hill tract that had been conveyed by Thomas Marshall to Thomas Massey in 1780.¹⁸ John Marshall later re-acquired as much of the 1,000 acres as possible, including the land on which Woodside would later be built, recreating the original Turner grant. Only the parcel on which Waverly stands was not re-purchased.

During his years as legislator, and later as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, John Marshall lived in Richmond and in Washington, D.C., but he always retained a connection to Fauquier and considered Oak Hill his home and his family often spent summers there. The house was occupied by John’s brother Thomas, Jr. until 1790, and then was visited sporadically by John and Polly and other Marshall family members.¹⁹ During 1793 and 1794, deeds indicate that John (“of City of Richmond, VA”) entered into several leases on tracts within the Oak Hill holdings. Generally, each of these leases required the lessor to pay an annual rent and all taxes, to construct a dwelling house and/or barn of a specified size, to sow Timothy clover within the fields, to retain wood lots, and to plant a specified number of apple trees.²⁰ These requirements were similar to requirements that Lord Fairfax had placed on grants within his proprietary, especially those within the Manor of Leeds, which John Marshall and others had purchased from the Fairfax estate. Marshall continued Fairfax’s practice of retaining large-acreage tracts for his personal use (conveying large parcels to his sons) while also maintaining a system of lease holders. It may be that one of these tenants, in compliance with his lease, completed the construction of the log dwelling at Woodside.

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Marshall Family Ownership: Nineteenth Century

While no deed appears to have been recorded in Fauquier County, John Marshall conveyed the Oak Hill estate to his eldest son Thomas (1784-1835). In 1809, Thomas married Margaret Wardrop Lewis of Charles City County.²¹ Some historians have suggested that the elder Marshall gave the Oak Hill property to his son as a wedding present, but the only documentation on the transference seems to be the chief justice’s will which states “I have given to my son Thomas the estate called Oak Hill with all my adjoining lands eastward of a line drawn along the top of the little Cobler and extending northwards to the outside Manor line, and southward to the high point to the little north Cobler...” Perhaps thinking that a deed had not accurately been drawn for the property, the chief justice added “These land and lots, have, I believe, been already conveyed to my son, but I mention them lest there should be any defect or mistake in the conveyances.²² One local history suggests that Thomas lived in the small log dwelling now a part of Woodside when he first inherited the Oak Hill estate.²³

It was during Thomas’s ownership that the two-story, temple-front, brick dwelling was added to Oak Hill. The two-story section was later joined to the original one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling. Completed around 1819, the house provided needed room for Thomas’s growing family, which at the time included four children and would later include three more. While involved in politics, and serving for a time in the Virginia General Assembly (1814-1823, 1827-1835), Thomas Marshall was also a farmer and grew corn and wheat and bred horses. His son, Fielding Lewis Marshall, recalled that his father was a versatile and innovative farmer:

Father was the leading farmer of his section; one of the first—if not the first—to introduce *Plaster of Paris* into Agriculture. He was a pioneer in grazing herds of cattle for sale on his turf of Blue Grass fields....For all this, had it not been for father and a few other gentleman that could be counted on the fingers of one hand, the farmers would never have known how to raise or graze cattle.²⁴

In 1829, Thomas’s wife Margaret died in childbirth followed by the death of his mother Polly in 1831. In 1835, Chief Justice John Marshall fell gravely ill in Philadelphia while seeking medical attention there. His son Edward Carrington was with him, and at the end of June 1835, Thomas Marshall departed Fauquier County to be with his father. As Thomas was passing through Baltimore, he was caught in a June thunderstorm and sought shelter in the courthouse, which was being renovated after a recent fire. During a stiff gust of wind, a brick fell from the chimney of the building through a temporary roof covering and struck Thomas in the head fracturing his skull. Medical attention was given to Thomas, including trepanation, but he never regained consciousness and three days later died, leaving seven parentless children and the entirety of the Oak Hill estate, which then totaled about 3,000 acres, and no will.²⁵ The chief justice died just a week after his son on July 6.

The appraisal of Thomas Marshall’s estate filed with the clerk of the Fauquier County court reveals the wealth that he had accumulated. The appraisal lists over 60 slaves in Fauquier, Henrico, and Charles City counties—the latter at his wife’s ancestral home of Weyanoke. Among the livestock owned by Marshall were 13 work horses, carriage horses, riding horses, 10 colts, a “blooded mare”, milk cows, oxen, steers, heifers, hogs, and sheep. Family utensils, household furniture, and kitchen furniture were also delineated. At Weyanoke, Marshall also kept a large collection of books, cases of Madeira wine, and barrels of honey. The value of farm and household items was assessed at over \$23,000.00 and the slaves held by Marshall were valued at over \$20,000.00.²⁶ This appraisal did not include the value of the real estate owned by Marshall, which was substantial.

Each of Thomas Marshall’s children received an equal portion of the Oak Hill estate; timberland and slaves were also

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divided amongst the heirs. Each, in turn, also constructed a house on their parcel, enlarged an existing dwelling, or in the case of the Oak Hill mansion, maintained a family home. Thus, the fourth generation of Marshall family members in Fauquier County added to the rich collection of homes and handsome properties established, maintained, and enlarged by the previous three generations. Thomas's oldest son, John, inherited the Oak Hill mansion house and 213 acres. Agnes Marshall and her sister Mary shared 279 acres south and west of the mansion house. Fielding Lewis inherited 313 acres west of Oak Hill and built his house "Ivanhoe" in 1844. Margaret Lewis Marshall was given 313 acres on which she and her husband John Thomas Smith built "Ashleigh" around 1845; the Smiths also gave part of this land for the establishment of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, which continues to serve the community. And Anne (also seen as "Ann") Lewis Marshall was granted 313 acres adjacent to the north side of the mansion house parcel, which became the site of Woodside. Thomas Marshall, Jr. was given 815 acres in the southwest corner of the estate, most of which was held in leases.²⁷ In 1852, Thomas purchased the Oak Hill mansion house and property from his brother John.²⁸ Thomas, who was killed on the field of battle during the Civil War, was the last Marshall family member to own Oak Hill.

The proximity of the Marshall siblings' properties afforded the family a unique way of keeping in touch. As Fielding Lewis Marshall of Ivanhoe relayed in his *Recollections and Reflections*:

At a short distance in front of Ivanhoe, by a flag from a slight eminence, I could signal to Brother John [at Oak Hill] at any time—and to my two sisters, Nannie [Anne Lewis] and Madge, who lived at "Woodside" and "Ashleigh," respectively,—to come to dinner or to some other entertainment; so near were they.²⁹

When her father died in 1835, Anne Lewis Marshall (1821-1880), also known as Nancy or Nannie, was only 13 years old. Accounts submitted by her brother John, who served as guardian, indicate that she attended school in Richmond, took piano lessons, and traveled to see her married sisters often.³⁰ In 1840, she accompanied her brother Fielding Lewis and other family members on a trip through New England and Canada, including Montreal and Quebec. Anne was described by her brother as "blonde, of fine height and figure, and very pretty and gentle in her manners."³¹

On January 2, 1845, Anne married James Fitzgerald Jones (1820-1866) at the Gloucester residence of Alexander Taliaferro, who had married her sister Mary in 1838. In newspaper announcements, Jones was described as "late of New Orleans," but he was also a Marshall cousin.³² The couple returned to Fauquier County and engaged local house carpenter William L. Sutton to build the two-story brick and stucco addition to the existing log dwelling at Woodside. Land tax records indicate that the new brick dwelling was likely substantially completed by 1848 when the assessment for buildings on the property jumped to \$1,000.00.³³ Some historians have stated that the Joneses lived in the small log dwelling on Woodside while the larger house was under construction; they also may have taken up residence in the larger Oak Hill house along with other Marshall family members.³⁴

James Fitzgerald Jones engaged in farming on the Woodside property and on other large acreage parcels he acquired in Fauquier. In 1846, Jones was assessed personal property taxes for 13 slaves; by 1850, Jones held 30 slaves at Woodside. While the slave schedule does not provide names for individuals, the population census did list the household as including Jones along with his wife, Anne, their two children (Maria, 4, and Thomas, 1), and Morton, a 21-year-old black laborer.³⁵ The 1850 census lists the value of Jones's real estate as \$28,750. In addition to the dwelling, the log kitchen and log meat house at Woodside appear to date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and would have been on the property when the Joneses moved there. Barns and other outbuildings were part of the farm ensemble, but only the kitchen and

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the meat house survive. The original barn, located where the present barn stands northeast of the house, burned in 1928.³⁶

The Jones family grew to include seven children. Both the Jones children and the names of those who built the brick dwelling were memorialized on a wooden board discovered during interior renovations in the early twentieth century. The pencil writing on the board detailed some of the Jones family history:

James F. Jones married Anne L. Marshall,
January 2, 1845. Their children Maria
Cary R. Jones, Anne Lewis Jones, Thomas
Marshall Jones, Fanny Barton Jones. This
house was built by William S. Sutton
carpenter, Luke Woodward brick mason,
--- plasterer, Leaky and Walker
painters. 1851. June 1851—James F. Jones
30 years old, Anne L. Jones 29 years old,
Cary 5, Nannie 4, Marshall 2, Fanny 9 months.

Children born to the Joneses after this board was written include William Strother, James Fitzgerald Jr., and Fielding Lewis. A similar “signature” board was found in the ceiling of the parlor during renovations completed in the late twentieth century. The following date and names were inscribed on this board: “1851 James F. Jones, Ann L. Jones, MR Jones” along with initials and partial names of the Jones children: “ALJ, TMJ, FBJ.”³⁷

During the Civil War, James Jones served the Confederacy in the nitre and mining department in Staunton attaining the rank of captain. Anne remained at Woodside and maintained her farm and may have assisted with adjacent Oak Hill, which was unoccupied except for a few domestic slaves while her brother Thomas also fought in the war. On November 5, 1862, a New York *Times* correspondent relayed his experience of stopping at Woodside—described as a “fine old mansion” though only about a decade old—with “a dozen or so” Union officers and enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Jones, who is the mother of a very interesting family of nine (sic) children, talked reverently of her excellent grandfather, and evidently possessed something of the exalted love of country which glowed in his bosom. Her husband, she said, had steadily held out against the Southern movement until all his servants absconded, and then he said he would “go in.” He has joined the army. The good lady entertained us in a style of hospitality once so characteristic of the old families of Virginia. She seemed quite free from the whine and cant quite common among the first families, about the losses and vexations of the war. Her premises were guarded, though, whatever the army needed in the way of forage, etc., was taken and receipted for. Col. Tom. Marshall, her brother, is also in the Southern army....³⁸

After returning home from the war, Jones was murdered in the village of Oak Hill on October 9, 1866, during a dispute with a man whom he accused of cowardice in keeping out of danger during the war.³⁹ His burial was the first at nearby Emmanuel Episcopal Church, which was constructed in 1859. The appraisal of Jones’s estate included about \$8,000.00 in outstanding bonds, over \$12,000.00 in personal property, and over \$15,000.00 in real estate. As part of her dower, valued

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at about \$13,700.00 of the real estate, his wife Anne received the 152-acre "Buckner tract," which included the Woodside house and the surrounding farmland.⁴⁰

In 1872, Fielding Lewis, his second wife, and their two children, moved into Woodside with Anne after he was required to sell Ivanhoe due to losses and debts stemming from the Civil War. Fielding Lewis taught school at nearby Cool Spring to which he walked from Woodside. The families lived together for three years before Fielding Lewis moved his family to a rented house near Delaplane.⁴¹

Anne Lewis Marshall Jones remained at Woodside until her death on April 26, 1880. She was buried near her husband at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, less than a mile from Woodside.

Herbert Family Ownership

After Anne Lewis Marshall Jones's death, her property was involved in several chancery suits. The Woodside parcel was purchased by Colonel Robert Beverley and in 1882, he conveyed the property to his daughter Rebecca and her husband Captain William Pinckney Herbert of Baltimore, whom she married in 1876. At the time, Woodside included about 500 acres of surrounding farmland and was active in the raising of beef cattle and other livestock. Several tragedies befell the Herberts while at Woodside. In November 1891, the Herberts' nine-year-old daughter, Rebecca died, which was followed by her mother's death in January 1892. In August 1892, the Herberts' ten-month-old son John also died. William Herbert tried to farm Woodside, but was not adept at it and after a few years he decided to rent the place on a share-crop basis, but the family remained in the house. William Herbert died in 1898 and the surviving children were sent away to school and also lived with their Beverley grandparents at Avenel Farm (ca. 1823, VDHR #030-0003) in The Plains.⁴² All of the Herbert family members are buried at Emmanuel Church.

Robert Beverley Herbert (1879-1974), second oldest son of Rebecca and William Herbert, and his three brothers were sent to Locust Dale Academy, a boarding school in Madison County. Robert later attended Rock Hill Academy in Maryland, but spent his summers in Fauquier at his grandparents' farm. The Herbert family retained ownership of Woodside and Dennis McCarty, a cousin, rented the farm and continued raising cattle and raising wheat and corn. Ernest McCarty, also a cousin, ran the farm until 1919 and then his son Richard Henry McCarty ran the farm until 1938; three of Henry McCarty's children were born at Woodside in the 1920s. Oakley Holmes was the farm manager from about 1938 until 1948, when James Herbert moved to Woodside.⁴³

Robert Herbert moved to South Carolina where he studied law, was married, and was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly (1928-1930, 1932-1934). The Herbert family spent summers at Woodside and continued to maintain the farmland around it and to work on the house. Robert Beverley Herbert and his wife Georgia are buried at Emmanuel Church.⁴⁴

Robert's eldest son James H. Herbert graduated from Princeton in 1940. He moved back to Woodside after college and began farming; but in August 1941, having been an ROTC cadet, he enlisted in the army field artillery (later Army Air Corps). Major Herbert served with the 77th Fighter Squadron, 20th Fighter Group until 1945, when he returned to Fauquier. In 1948, he married and, with his wife Betty and their five children, lived at Woodside until 1983.⁴⁵

In 1990, Woodside and 32 acres of farmland were purchased by Gay Estin, who maintained the property as a working horse farm and who is responsible for the installation of much of the elaborate landscaping and formal gardens on the

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property that include herb gardens, large perennial flower beds, and espaliered trees. In 1997, Mark and Barbara Augenblick purchased Woodside and completed much needed interior structural repairs. During this period, Woodside was a featured house on historic tours and in publications. In 1996, Woodside was one of five homes in the Rectortown area that was open to the public for the annual Garden Club of Virginia’s Historic Garden Week. In 1998, Woodside was featured in Betsy Wells Edwards’s *Virginia Country: Inside the Private Historic Homes of the Old Dominion*.⁴⁶

Sutton and Woodward

Woodside is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an example of vernacular Greek Revival-style architecture in Fauquier County, as well as part of the collection of work executed by local carpenter William L. Sutton and mason Luke Woodward. Documentation linking the builders to Woodside is scant; no contracts or invoices for the building have been found, but a signed wooden block found during renovations lists Sutton and Woodward, as well as Leaky & Walker as joiners, as responsible for the building of the house.

Born around 1808, William L. Sutton was identified in mid-nineteenth-century census records as a “house carpenter.” He and his wife Jane likely lived near the village of Marshall. In 1850, Sutton owned eight slaves and in 1870, John L. Aylor, also listed as a carpenter, was living in the Sutton household. Aylor later married Sutton’s daughter Nannie.⁴⁷

Luke Woodward (1811-1885) is listed in census records as a prosperous farmer. In 1850, the value of his real estate holdings was listed at \$11,000.00 and he owned 15 slaves. He and his wife Eliza had four children. Woodward lived for a time on the property known as “Paradise” or the “Pierce Farm” (VDHR #030-0811), which is located north of Woodside on Maidstone Road. Part of the dwelling on that farm is a two-story stone dwelling that appears to date to about 1850.⁴⁸ Luke Woodward and members of his family are buried in the cemetery near Kelvedon (VDHR #030-0034), on the west side of Atoka Road. Woodward is often cited as having teamed with Sutton on local buildings and having completed brickwork at various houses. The brickwork at Woodside is of high quality, though it was originally clad with stucco. Removal of the stucco in the 1950s revealed that the exterior walls are laid in a five-course American-bond pattern and the front pilasters are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. Slightly flared jack arches are present over the first floor window openings, as well.

Sutton’s work in the area likely began around 1830. Records from Dr. Robert M. Stribling’s farm ledger indicate that in 1839 Sutton was responsible for building the stone and stucco front addition at Stribling’s Markham-area home, Mountain View (VDHR #030-0132).⁴⁹ Other projects near Markham with which Sutton is associated are the front addition at Hartland (ca. 1838, VDHR #030-0840), which was owned by Dr. Stribling’s brother; and Carrington (ca. 1830, VDHR #030-0017), which was built for Edward Carrington Marshall son of Chief Justice John Marshall also near Markham. Near Delaplane, Sutton was responsible for the construction of Waverly (ca. 1847, VDHR #030-0057), which was built for Dr. William S. Curlette and his wife Susan Quarles Elliot; and Ashleigh (1854, VDHR #030-0005), built by Margaret Marshall and her husband Thomas Smith. Glenville (1836, VDHR #030-0026) built for James William Foster near The Plains, and The Maples (ca. 1854, VDHR #053-0108) built for Joshua Fletcher near Upperville. A number of contracts and bills for these projects are said to exist, though no such documents have been found for Woodside.⁵⁰

From the above listed dwellings, it is obvious that William Sutton worked for some of the wealthiest landowners in Fauquier County. Clearly, the high quality of his work and his knowledge of current architectural fashion recommended him within the community. Most of the examples cited above are categorized as Greek Revival or vernacular Greek Revival in style. While some examples are quite elaborate with Doric columns and pedimented fronts (e.g., Hartland,

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Ashleigh, The Maples) others are a more restrained or simplified version of the style (e.g., Carrington and Woodside). Like many of the other examples cited here, Woodside was of brick construction, but the front and side walls were clad with stucco. The rear wall was not stuccoed, but was painted white at times to give the house a unified appearance.

As a master builder, Sutton was no doubt familiar with the popular pattern books of the early nineteenth century that spread the influence of the Greek Revival style, among which were those by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever. At Woodside, the style is expressed on the exterior using slender brick pilasters on the façade, a low-pitched hipped roof with interior chimneys, and a recessed entrance surround featuring crossettes, double-leaf paneled doors, sidelights, and a transom. The interior features fine woodwork including architrave door casings, attenuated and recessed door panels, wide molded baseboards, and stylized Greek key patterns on the built-in bookcases, which is also seen on the exterior on the west-end bay window casing. There is a slender quality to the elements of the house including high ceilings, tall baseboards, high shouldered architrave door surrounds, and triple-sash windows that extend to the floor level that give the house a delicate air. It is possible that Sutton’s design for the paneled doors and door surrounds at Woodside were influenced by prints in Lafever’s *The Modern Builders’ Guide* (1833). Plate 60 (Figures 1 and 2) from that book shows designs for “parlour doors” that have two vertical rectangular panels with an architrave surround and solid molding blocks at the base similar to those at Woodside. Plate 169 “Elevation of a Parlour Next the Hall” and Plate 182 “Elevation of Parlour Door” reflect similar designs for interior paneled doors and surrounds. The Woodside surrounds, however, lack the highly decorative rosettes and swags of the surrounds illustrated by Lafever.⁵¹

Woodside was built at the height of William Sutton’s popularity and skill as a local house builder. The house reflects his attention to detail of materials and the use of stylistically appropriate elements in appropriate ways, but also reflects his personal interpretation of elements, such as interior woodwork details.

Woodside provides a study of the evolution of house plan types with the rear (log) section of the house an example of the late-eighteenth-century hall-parlor plan and the front section of the house as an example of the center-hall plan. The house is a variant of the typical Virginia three-bay-wide, center-hall-plan, single-pile house, which provided for the separation of public and private spaces. Because the front section was an addition, access to the private family portions of the house could be heightened by moving the stairs, usually located in the center hall, to the hyphen. Woodside also differed from the usual center-hall plan (and later I-house plans) in that the second floor plan was not identical to the first floor plan; rather than a center hall, the second floor is accessed by a transverse hall (east-to-west) located on the north side of the house. The Virginia Historical Inventory referred to Woodside as a “typical Virginia house,” but the details belie this description. As an architectural resource, Woodside adds to the collection of Sutton’s works and provides an opportunity to examine one of Virginia’s local nineteenth-century craftsmen’s efforts to bring high style to Virginia’s rural regions.

Previous Listing

Woodside previously has been listed in the National Register as a contributing resource within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District (VDHR #030-5369-0165) and the Cromwell’s Run Rural Historic District (VDHR #030-5434-0186). The dwelling, however, is eligible for individual listing for its high level of integrity, its architectural merit, and for its direct association with the Marshall family. The Marshall family’s rich history in Fauquier begins with the progenitor Thomas Marshall, who arrived in Germantown (then Prince William County) from Westmoreland County in 1752 and then moved his family to northern Fauquier County around 1763. The dwelling he built near present-day Markham, The Hollow, was the first of many dwellings that the family would build in the area over the next 150 years. In 1773, Thomas

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Marshall purchased the 1,800-acre grant owned by Thomas Turner and built Oak Hill, his second area house, near present-day Delaplane.

Oak Hill was inherited by Thomas' son, John Marshall, who added to the estate by purchasing adjacent land that had been sold out of the original land grant. In 1806, John and his brother James, along with their brother-in-law John Ambler and Rawleigh Colston purchased the Manor of Leeds from the estate of Lord Fairfax. This 160,000-acre manor, located west of the Cobbler mountains, was described as "a certain tract of waste and ungranted land called and known by the name of the Manor of Leeds in the Counties of Fauquier, Frederick, and Loudoun [land that is now also located in Clarke and Warren counties] on the Northernmost Branch of Rappahannock River called Hedgman on the upper side of Carter's Run on the branches of Goose Creek on the lower side of Shenandoah and below Happy Creek, including the Blue Ridge between Happy Creek Gap and Ashby's Bent Gap."⁵² The members of the purchasing consortium divided the land amongst themselves and John Marshall further divided his portion between his sons.

Having made a gift of Oak Hill to his eldest son Thomas, the Chief Justice John Marshall bequeathed to his other sons land on which they built their homes. James Keith Marshall built Leeds near Hume; John Marshall built Mount Blanc, Edward Carrington Marshall built Carrington. Thomas Marshall, who added the two-story, temple-front section to the Oak Hill mansion house, died suddenly in 1835, leaving his estate to be divided among his seven children. Each of these Marshall heirs also built homes on the parcels they inherited. Thomas's son John inherited the Oak Hill property; which was later purchased by his brother Thomas; Anne Lewis Marshall and her husband James Fitzgerald Jones built Woodside; Margaret Marshall and her husband Smith built Ashleigh, and Fielding Lewis Marshall built Ivanhoe. Together, these houses stretch from Oak Hill, westward past the Cobbler mountains to Rattlesnake Mountain and the village of Hume. Added to these are the numerous other houses built by Marshall family relatives (such as Fairfield and Morven). Marshall family members also donated parcels of land for the establishment of churches throughout the area including the land given by Thomas Marshall for Cool Spring Meetinghouse (1816, replaced 1857) near Oak Hill; the land given by Dr. Jaquelin Ambler Marshall for Leeds Church (1842) near Hume; and the land given by Margaret Marshall and her husband John Thomas Smith for Emmanuel Episcopal Church (1859). The influence and importance of the family is also attested to by the fact that in 1881 the nearby village of Salem was renamed "Marshall" in the family's honor and specifically to honor Chief Justice Marshall.⁵³ Woodside, as part of this collection, adds to an over two-hundred-year saga of a family that reaches back to the colonial period in Fauquier. These dwellings represent some of the most distinguished early homes in the area, but also provide a tangible link to the settlement, agricultural heritage, and cultural heritage of the area. The Marshall family members were active in local life and assisted in the establishment and administration of churches, schools, local government, and operated productive farms throughout the early twentieth century. Woodside, built on a portion of the eighteenth-century Turner grant that was later part of the Oak Hill estate, provides a mid- to-late-nineteenth-century example of the architecture of the period and is a direct connection to the contributions of the Marshall family to Fauquier County.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No comprehensive archaeological survey has been undertaken at Woodside or within the area around the farm. Site of former outbuildings are known and abandoned roadways and historic fence rows are part of the National Register property and may possess the potential for the existence of historical artifacts given that little land disturbing activity has taken place in the area except for agricultural and landscaping activities. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Jones family held 30 slaves. The kitchen is known to have held a loft, but other slave quarters must have existed on the farm, as well, and may be locatable through archaeological study. The area around Woodside was traversed by troops of both sides

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during the Civil War and relics from that time period are likely to be found in the area. Should archaeological survey be undertaken within the property boundaries and archaeological sites are located that contain intact, dateable deposits, these sites should be considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as contributing components to Woodside, as they could contain information that may be important to the history of the property or the inhabitants of the dwellings on the property.

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ENDNOTES

(Section 7)

1. T. Triplett Russell and John K. Gott, *An Historical Vignette of Oak Hill, Fauquier County Home of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States and Native Son of Fauquier County* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 2000), 63, n23. Fred B. Kniffen and Henry Glassie cite the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century as the “greatest period of American log construction” and state that log construction methods were brought into Virginia by German immigrants. “Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective,” in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, eds. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 159. The first immigrants into this section of Fauquier were English and were better versed in frame building techniques.
2. John P. Alcock, *Supplement, Abstracts of “Loose Papers” from the Fauquier County Court House*, vol. 2 of *Fauquier Families* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 2001), 21; Joan W. Peters, compiler, *The Tax Man Cometh: Land and Property in Colonial Fauquier County, Virginia: Tax Lists from the Fauquier County Court Clerk’s Loose Papers, 1759-1782* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 10. For examples of leases for Oak Hill tracts see: Fauquier County Deed Book 11:538 [recorded April 1794] (Marshall to Thomas Smith); 12:29 [recorded July 1794] (Marshall to Thomas Simpson); 12:30 [recorded July 1794] (Marshall to Edward Shacklett); 12:32 [recorded July 1794] (Marshall to Benjamin Rector); 15:584 [recorded 1804] (Marshall to William Hume). John Marshall also granted leases for tracts within his division within Fairfax’s “Manor of Leeds.” Those leases, generally executed by James M. Marshall on behalf of his brother, also stated the requirements of clearing, building, sowing, and planting. The leases listed in this endnote specifically state that the tract in question was part of Marshall’s “Oak Hill” estate.
3. James H. Herbert, former owner of Woodside, personal communication, interview with Debra A. McClane, 18 November 2008; Kniffen and Glassie state that this type of horizontal construction with corner posts is “a direct importation from Europe by Germans.” “Building in Wood in the Eastern United States,” 167.
4. Kimberly Prothro Williams, *A Pride of Place: Rural Residences of Fauquier County, Virginia* (Charlottesville: Published for Fauquier County by the University of Virginia Press, 2003), 10-11. Local limestone was used early on to produce stucco that often finished the exterior walls of log and fieldstone buildings. “Also common in English precedents, this finished stucco surface is a dominant character-defining feature of Fauquier’s built environment.”
5. Lakeland also retained its exterior stucco cladding into the twentieth century. The house is shown in a 1937 photograph taken for the Virginia Historical Inventory of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) with the stucco intact. Francis B. Foster, Virginia Historical Inventory Survey Report “Lakeland,” 29 April 1937. Copy on file, Library of Virginia, Richmond. Lakeland and Shirland Hall are both listed in the National Register as contributing resources within the Cromwell’s Run Rural Historic District. Welbourne is individually listed in the National Register.
6. Oak Hill is individually listed in the National Register and is a contributing resource within the National Register-listed Cromwell’s Run Rural Historic District (VDHR #030-5434-0006).
7. Mrs. Carter [Francis] Foster, Virginia Historical Inventory Survey Report “Woodside,” 13 January 1937. Copy on file, Library of Virginia, Richmond; James H. Herbert, personal communication.
8. James H. Herbert, personal communication.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Bill Bouchon, Historian, White House Historical Association, personal communication, telephone interview with Debra A. McClane, 27 August 2008; William G. Allman, Curator of the White House, personal communication, electronic mail messages, 9 February 2009. Mr. Allman stated that “in 1853-54, during a general improvement of the White House heating system, many older mantels were replaced with new white marble mantels with arched openings. Most of these continued in use until 1902; only one remains in our collection today. Although three neoclassical Italian marble mantels

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acquired in 1818 have survived, unfortunately we know little of the mantels that were removed. I would be happy to see photos of the mantels in the Fauquier County house in question, but it is not very likely that we can document a White House provenance for them.”

William Seale notes in his two volume work *The President’s House* that James Monroe completed the restoration of the White House, which had been burned by the British during the War of 1812 (August 1814). In 1817, 21 marble mantels were ordered from Italy. These were white mantels, two of which survive in the Red and Green Rooms. Because the arrival of the mantels did not arrive until December 1818, Monroe had temporary marble mantels purchased in Baltimore installed, which were replaced when the Italian specimens arrived. During the Polk administration (1845-1849), much was spent on the upgrading of furnishings in the White House, as well as the systems of the house which included the installation of a central heating system of an iron and brick furnace (1845-1846) and gas lighting (1848). It may be at this time that some of the marble mantels put in place by Monroe were removed. During the Grant administration (1882-1885), Seale notes that in the East Room “the old marble mantels, mirrors, and chandeliers were removed and sold.” Although it is clear that alterations and changes have occurred at the White House over the years, it is difficult to trace the dissemination of these elements. William Seale, *The President’s House* (Washington, D.C.: The White House Historical Association, 1986), 1:148, 150, 264-265, 268-269, 471, 1086 n23.

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12. H.C. Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship: A Chronicle of the Colonization and Organization of a Northern Neck County* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2002), 64-65. This section gives a detailed description of the boundaries and lists the present Virginia and West Virginia counties now within the former proprietary.

13. Norman L. Baker, *Valley of the Crooked Run: The History of a Frontier Road* (Delaplane, Virginia: By author, 2001), 38.

14. Northern Neck Grant Book E:198. 18 November 1740. (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library). Microfilm. Lord Fairfax to Harry Turner. This grant conveys 1,700 acres in Prince William County near North Cobbler Mountain and adjoining the grant of Maj. James Ball and a parcel owned by Mercer purchased from John Blowers. A survey of the parcel was produced earlier for Charles Taylor (deceased at the time of the 1740 grant) for a 1732 grant that was prepared for Taylor for the same 1,700-acre tract. However, Fairfax’s agent Robert Carter, grieved at the loss of his son and suffering his own health problems, ignored much of his proprietary work during this period and subsequently never signed the Taylor grant. The 1740 grant notes that the tract lies on a branch of Goose Creek, known presently as Bolling Branch. Northern Neck Land Grant Book D:90. 9 May 1732 (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library). Microfilm. Robert Carter to Charles Taylor. [Not signed.]

15. King George County, Will Book A-1[1721-1752]:265; Will Book 1[1752-1780]:1-5. Part of Harry Turner’s will is missing and part has been mutilated. A transcript of the document is provided in George Harrison Sanford King, *King George County, Virginia, Will Book A-1 1721-1752 and Miscellaneous Notes* (Fredericksburg, Virginia: By author, 1978), 205-208. Harry Turner made provision for his second wife, Elizabeth, either to be paid 800 pounds or to be given one-third of all Turner’s real estate; however, Elizabeth remarried soon after his death and renounced her inheritance from his estate (King George County Deed Book 3:487, 28 May 1752). Therefore, all of Turner’s estate fell to his six-year-old son Thomas.

16. Russell and Gott, 7; Alcock, 21; Peters, 10. Peters lists the land amount on which Claytor was living as “500 acres” rather than “100” as stated in Alcock.

17. Fauquier County Deed Book 5:281-282. 1 December 1772, between Thomas Turner of King George County and Thomas Marshall of Fauquier County. Recorded on 25 January 1773; Albert J. Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1929, [c.1916]), 1:55-56.

18. Fauquier County Deed Book 8:2241-242. 16 March 1785. Thomas Marshall of the Parish of Leeds in the County of Fauquier and John Marshall of the same. Recorded on 26 April 1785. Fauquier County Deed Book 7:533-535. 8 March 1780. Col. Thomas Marshall and his wife, Mary, and Maj. Thomas Massey of the County of New Kent. Both Thomas Marshall and his son John served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Thomas achieved rank of colonel and

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commanded the Third Virginia Regiment in which John served as a lieutenant.

19. Beveridge, 4:74.
20. See Section 7, note 2 for examples of such leases.
21. *Richmond Enquirer* (Richmond, Virginia: 1804) 31 October 1809. Announcement of Thomas Marshall's marriage.
22. John Marshall, *The Papers of John Marshall*, ed. Charles Hobson (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 12:194. John Marshall is known to have written three wills. Codicils were added to this, his last will, written on April 9, 1832, up until three days before his death in 1835. The will is reprinted in its entirety (12:193-199) from the chancery suit, *Marshall v. Marshalls*, Ended Chancery File 1850-002, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Warrenton, Virginia.
23. Mary Cunningham, "Woodside," unpublished manuscript, n.d. Copy held by Barbara Augenblick, Delaplane, Virginia. Mrs. Cunningham, owner of Molly's Folly outside of the village of Marshall, has assisted in gathering histories on many local landmarks. Mrs. Cunningham is 104 years old.
24. Fielding Lewis Marshall, *Recollections and Reflections of Fielding Lewis Marshall, A Virginia Gentleman of the Old School*, compiled by Maria Newton Marshall ([Orange, Virginia]: [By Maria Newton Marshall], 1911), 21-22.
25. *Richmond Enquirer* (Richmond, Virginia: 1815, Semiweekly) 17 February 1829. Announcement of Margaret Marshall's Death; *Richmond Courier and Daily Compiler* (Richmond, Virginia) 2 July 1835. Article reprinted from the Baltimore Patriot newspaper relaying the circumstances of Thomas Marshall's death. Beveridge, 4:587-588. Both Thomas and Margaret, as well as Margaret's mother, are buried in the cemetery at Oak Hill. The cemetery has recently undergone restoration. Fielding Lewis Marshall, 12-13, 15, 19-20.
26. Fauquier County Will Book 15:26-26. 28 August 1835. Appraisal of Thomas Marshall's estate.
27. Fauquier County Will Book 15:243-349. 12 September 1837-1 November 1837. Survey and Division of Thomas Marshall's estate. The division also assigned the 175-acre Wood Lot #2 to Anne Lewis Marshall, as well as Lot #5 of Thomas Marshall's slaves, which included Tom, Ash, Henry, Kitt, Solomon, Amp, Jane, Vickery, and Harriet.
28. Fauquier County Deed Book 52:210-212. 9 February 1853. Oak Hill sold by John Marshall and his wife, Ann E., to Thomas Marshall of Frederick. The farm totaled 558 acres and Thomas paid his brother \$27,716.25 in the transaction. Some historians have cited John Marshall's extravagant lifestyle for the necessity of selling Oak Hill to his brother Thomas. Fielding Lewis, however, was more poignant in his assessment of his older brother's financial plight: "My noble brother John...he kept everything unchanged [for the orphaned Marshall children], and, as I now know, at an expense which his portion of the estate was not equal to, and which compelled him, in after years, to sell to my brother Tom the family mansion and farm...." Fielding Lewis Marshall, 20.
29. Fielding Lewis Marshall, 69.
30. Fauquier County Will Book 16:64. 28 August 1838. Guardian's Account. These accounts are found in the Fauquier County records until December 1842, after Anne had reached the age of 19.
31. Fielding Lewis Marshall, 52-53. The siblings appear to have been close throughout their lives. In 1867, Anne hosted a wedding dinner for her brother and his second wife. In 1872, Fielding Lewis, his wife, and their two children, moved into Woodside with Anne after he was required to sell Ivanhoe to pay for losses due to the war. Fielding Lewis taught school at nearby Cool Spring to which he walked from Woodside. In 1875, Fielding Lewis moved to a house near Delaplane and then to Culpeper, and finally settled in Orange County where he became the superintendent of the county schools. Clara S. McCarty, compiler and ed., *The Foothills of the Blue Ridge in Fauquier County, Virginia* (Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier Democrat, 1974), 113.
32. James Fitzgerald Jones' parents were William Strother Jones Jr. (1783-1845) and Ann Maria Marshall, niece of Chief Justice Marshall and daughter of Charles Marshall, of Vaucleuse near Winchester. Fitzgerald's great-grandfather was Thomas Marshall, who was also Anne Lewis Marshall's great-grandfather.

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Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser (Richmond, Virginia: 1833, Semiweekly) 14 January 1845; *Richmond Enquirer* (Richmond, Virginia: 1815 : Semiweekly) 1 February 1845. Wedding Announcement for Anne Lewis Marshall.

33. Fauquier County Land Tax 1848-1866. Microfilm. Library of Virginia, Richmond. The land tax remains at \$1000 throughout this period. In 1847, Anne Lewis Marshall's holdings are listed in the tax district recorded by Thompson Ashby. There are four parcels (162 acres on Goose Creek; 313 acres "Oak Hill"; 135 acres "wood land"; and 78 acres on Carters Run), none of which has a value listed for buildings. In 1848, these parcels are listed within the district recorded by William Turner. The 313-acre Oak Hill tract is listed with a \$1000 value for buildings. The Oak Hill parcel, as well as the wood lot, the lot on Goose Creek, and the Carter's Run lot are listed under Anne Lewis Marshall's name until 1857, when the property listing switches to James Fitzgerald Jones's name. According to her brother Fielding Lewis (Fielding Lewis Marshall, 20), Anne had retained the Woodside property after the war and her husband's death because she had kept the property in her name rather than in her husband's name and was therefore not responsible for his debts. From the county records, this does not appear to have been the case and after Jones' death in 1866, Anne Lewis was provided a dower from her husband's real estate holdings. See note 37.

34. Foster, "Woodside." "Anne Lewis Marshall...was married on January 9 (sic), 1845, to James Fitzgerald Jones, and they moved immediately to a small four room house, which is standing today and a part of the present 'WOODSIDE.'" The name "Woodside" does not appear in any county records until the 1880s. It is not clear if this is the name that the Joneses gave to their farm or if it is the name that the Beverleys gave the property. Fielding Lewis Marshall referred to the farm as "Woodside" in letters he wrote in 1895. Fielding Lewis Marshall, 120, 129.

35. Fauquier County Personal Property Tax, 1846-1850. Microfilm. Library of Virginia, Richmond; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1850. Microfilm. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

36. James H. Herbert, personal communication.

37. Ibid; Barbara Augenblick, personal communication, interview with Debra A. McClane, 18 November 2008. The first wooden "signature" block found at the house during removal of the corner cabinets located in the center hall was lost by a subsequent owner. The second block remains in the possession of the Augenblicks.

38. *New York Times*, "From Piedmont: A Change of Base--Gen. McClellan Reconnoitering--Movements of the Main Body of the Army--The Difficulties of Transportation--Exploits of Gens. Pleasanton and Averill--A Prisoner's Story--A Granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall." Submitted by correspondent "E.S." November 11, 1862. Also cited in Eugene M. Scheel, *The Civil War in Fauquier County* (Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier National Bank, c.1985), 44. Lt. Col. Thomas Marshall was killed in action near Winchester with the 7th Virginia Cavalry.

39. Fielding Lewis Marshall, 126-127, 129; Stella Pickett Hardy, *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America: A History and Genealogy of Colonial Families Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, Printer and Publisher, 1911), 348; Joseph A. Waddell, *Annals of Augusta, Virginia, from 1726 to 1871* (c.1901; repr., Harrisonburg, Va. : C. J. Carrier, 1979), 102, 84; W. M. Paxton, *The Marshall Family* (1885; repr., Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, 1970), 202; Margaretta Barton Colt, *Defend the Valley: A Shenandoah Family in the Civil War* (New York: Orion Books, 1994), 381. The latter contains an extensive memoir of the Jones and Barton families during the Civil War years and includes accounts of Jones family members' visits to Woodside.

40. Fauquier County Will Book 30:324-325. 25 October 1866. Appraisal of the estate of James Fitzgerald Jones; Fauquier County Deed Book 60:182. 23 February 1867. Dower awarded to Anne Lewis Marshall Jones.

41. McCarty, 113; Fielding Lewis Marshall, 120.

42. Fauquier County Deed Book 73:105. 13 September 1882. Robert Beverley to daughter Rebecca Beverley Herbert. This deed referred to the property as "Woodside" and included all cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or mules, farming utensils, household furniture and growing crops on the property. James H. Herbert, personal communication.

43. Robert Beverley Herbert, *Life on a Virginia Farm: Stories and Recollections of Fauquier County* (Warrenton, Virginia: The Fauquier

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- Democrat, 1968)14. In his book, Herbert recalls his experiences as a young boy growing up at Woodside and Avenel. Sara W. Warren, unpublished manuscript. Copy held by Barbara Augenblick, Delaplane, Virginia. Mrs. Warren is the daughter of Richard Henry "Harry" McCarty and was born at Woodside in 1920.
44. "Guide to Robert Beverley Herbert Papers, 1879-1974." University of South Carolina, South Caroliniana Library. <http://www.sc.edu/library/socar/uscs/2006/herbrb06.html> (accessed 7 December 2007); James H. Herbert, personal communication; Foster, "Woodside."
45. James H. Herbert, personal communication.
46. "Garden Tour Features Rectortown Homes," in *Fauquier Magazine*. Spring 1996; 12-13. Betsy Wells Edwards, *Virginia Country: Inside the Private Historic Homes of the Old Dominion* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998), 208-215. In his foreword to this book (p. xiv), architectural historian Calder Loth noted that "Of the twenty-seven houses covered in this book, nineteen are listed on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Because the register is an ever-increasing list, I am confident that most of the rest of the houses discussed here will in time receive official landmarks status." In the 1990s, Fauquier County resident and wife of financier Paul Mellon, Rachel "Bunny" Mellon, who is a horticulturalist and gardener, was instrumental in Estin's installation of the espaliered trees. During this time, Woodside also was often visited by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who was a longtime foxhunting visitor and one-time resident of Fauquier County (p. 215).
47. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900. Microfilm. Library of Virginia, Richmond.
48. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1850; Virginia Department of Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey Form, "Paradise, VDHR #030-0811." Original form created 1979, updated 2001 and 2007. Copy on file, Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
49. Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Architectural Historian, personal communication, electronic mail messages, 10 December 2008. I am indebted to architectural historian Cheryl Hanback Shepherd of Warrenton for additional information on Sutton's construction activities in Fauquier County. William Stribling of Markham confirmed Sutton as the builder of the 1839 section of Mountain View through notations in Dr. Robert Stribling's farm ledger. From April through November 1839, the ledger identifies Sutton as the builder of the "front addition" with assistance of unidentified masons and first-named slaves. Letters at the Virginia Historical Society also indicate that Sutton worked on repairs at the Upper Goose Creek Baptist Church (near Farrowsville/Markham) in 1854.
50. McCarty, 121; Fauquier Bicentennial Committee, *Fauquier County, Virginia 1759-1959* (Warrenton, Virginia, [Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee and the Board of Supervisors. County of Fauquier], [ca. 1959]), 189-272. Local historian T. Triplett Russell in his unpublished manuscript "Fauquier County, Virginia Survey of Farm Places," also identified Sutton as the builder of Woodside. Copy held by Barbara Augenblick, Delaplane, Virginia, and at the Fauquier Heritage & Preservation Foundation's John K. Gott Library, Marshall.
51. Minard Lafever, *The Modern Builders' Guide* (New York: H.C. Sleight, Collins, & Hannay, 1833). Special Collections, Library of Virginia, Richmond.
52. Josiah Look Dickinson, *The Fairfax Proprietary: the Northern Neck, the Fairfax manors, and beginnings of Warren County in Virginia* (Front Royal, Virginia: Printed by Warrant Press, c.1959), 28, citing Northern Neck Deed Book O:76.
53. Maral S. Kalbian and Margaret T. Peters "Marshall Historic District, VDHR #030-5156," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 30 June 2006, Section 8, page 61. Copy on file Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. Listed in NRHP on 19 March 2007. The change in the village's name was required due to confusion between the post offices in Salem in Fauquier County and Salem in Roanoke County in southwestern Virginia. "The postmark had been changed in the 1830s to 'Salem-Fauquier' but the confusion persisted. Since the post office in Salem-Roanoke County had been established in 1806, three years prior to Salem-Fauquier, it had priority for use of the name. In 1881, according to local lore, a

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gathering of local citizens selected "Marshall" as the new name at the suggestion of the wife of prominent local resident P. A. Klipstein to honor Chief Justice Marshall, who had been a long time resident of the area. However, since the community was already located in the 'Marshall' magisterial district, selection of that name would probably have occurred anyway."

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Fauquier County, VA**

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Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Architectural Historian, Millennium Preservation Services. Electronic Message. 10 December 2008.

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Bill Bouchon, Historian, White House Historical Association. Telephone interview with Debra McClane. 27 August 2008.

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**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

This property consists of tax parcel reference number (PIN) 6051-22-9339 as noted on the Fauquier County GIS mapping system and reflects the parcel as referenced in Deed Book 780, Page 1226 located in the Real Estate Division of the Fauquier County Commissioner of the Revenue's office, 10 Hotel Street, Warrenton.

Boundary Justification

The proposed Woodside property boundaries encompass the historic dwelling, the historic outbuildings on the property, and the immediate setting of the house. The 32.5-acre parcel retains its historic context and, together with the intact rural landscape, is sufficient to interpret the historical setting of Woodside.

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Fauquier County, VA**

Section Photographs Page 27

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All photographs are common to:

Woodside
Fauquier County, Virginia
VDHR File Number 030-0059
Date of Photographs: August and November 2008
Photographer: Debra A. McClane, unless otherwise noted.
Digital images are stored at: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

VIEW: View looking northeast at brick section of house.
Photo 1 of 20

VIEW: View looking west at side elevation, showing enclosed sunroom and current exterior sheathing.
Photo 2 of 20

VIEW: View looking west-southwest at rear section of house. Note pent closet next to chimney and bulkhead entry into cellar.
Photo 3 of 20

VIEW: View looking south through the center hall.
Photo 4 of 20

VIEW: View looking north through the center hall with the hyphen beyond.
Photo 5 of 20

VIEW: Detail of marble fireplace in dining room (east room).
Photo 6 of 20

VIEW: Detail of built-in corner cabinet in dining room. Note stylized Greek key detailing in pilasters.
Photo 7 of 20

VIEW: View looking northeast in parlor (west room). Note marble fireplace and door that formerly lead to enclosed office.
Photo 8 of 20

VIEW: Interior detail of parlor window bay showing stylized Greek key detail. View to west-northwest.
Photo 9 of 20

VIEW: Exterior detail of parlor window bay showing stylized Greek key detail. View to north-northeast.
Photo 10 of 20

VIEW: View looking north through first floor of hyphen. Note stairs to left and original dwelling area at center background.
Photo 11 of 20

VIEW: Second-floor landing in hyphen, view looking south. Note stairs to second floor with transverse hallway beyond.
Photo 12 of 20

VIEW: Living area in rear (original) section of house, view looking east. Note mantle and built-in bookcase, formerly a door opening.
Photo 13 of 20

VIEW: Fireplace in cellar of rear section of house. Note metal cooking arm. View to northeast.
Photo 14 of 20

VIEW: View looking southeast at kitchen.
Photo 15 of 20

VIEW: View looking northwest at smokehouse.
Photo 16 of 20

VIEW: View looking east at barn.
Photo 17 of 20

VIEW: View looking northwest at machine shed.
Photo 18 of 20

VIEW: View looking east towards house from Maidstone Road. Note mature boxwoods and maple trees, as well as stone piers and urns.
Photo 19 of 20

VIEW: View looking south-southwest from front yard of dwelling over farm pond and towards Cobbler Mountains.

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Fauquier County, VA**

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Photo 20 of 20

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Fauquier County, VA**

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Figure 1. Historical view looking northeast at dwelling and kitchen (background) around 1937. Note front porch on dwelling and stucco cladding.
Photographer: Herbert Family

Figure 2. Historical view looking northwest at dwelling and smokehouse (background) around 1930. Note stucco cladding on front section of house and board-and-batten siding on rear of house, which is in its original one-and-a-half-story state. The former side screened-in porch and kitchen garden are also visible.
Photographer: Herbert Family

Figure 3. Historical view looking west at the side elevation around 1935. Note the screened-in side porch, now the enclosed sunroom, and the weatherboard siding on the rear of the house. The rear section of the house has been raised from one-and-a-half stories to a full two stories.
Photographer: Herbert Family

Figure 4. View looking east towards house from “new road” (Maidstone Road), early 1930s.
Photographer: Herbert Family

Figure 5. Re-creation of approximate boundaries of grant to Harry Turner based on a survey from 1852. Marshall family dwellings and nearby churches are delineated. Source: Russell and Gott, *An Historical Vignette of Oak Hill, Fauquier County Home of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States and Native Son of Fauquier County*.

Figure 6. Detail of map of The John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area, 1996, by Eugene M. Scheel.

Figure 7. Sketch site plan of Woodside.

Figure 8. First and second floor plans of Woodside.

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**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

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Figure 1. Historical view looking northeast at dwelling and kitchen (background) around 1937. Note front porch on dwelling and stucco cladding.
Photographer: Herbert Family



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**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

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Figure 2. Historical view looking northwest at dwelling and smokehouse (background) around 1930. Note stucco cladding on front section of house and board-and-batten siding on rear of house, which is in its original one-and-a-half-story state. The former side screened-in porch and kitchen garden are also visible.

Photographer: Herbert Family



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**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

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Figure 3. Historical view looking west at the side elevation around 1935. Note the screened-in side porch, now the enclosed sunroom, and the weatherboard siding on the rear of the house. The rear section of the house has been raised from one-and-a-half stories to a full two stories.
Photographer: Herbert Family



**United States Department of the Interior
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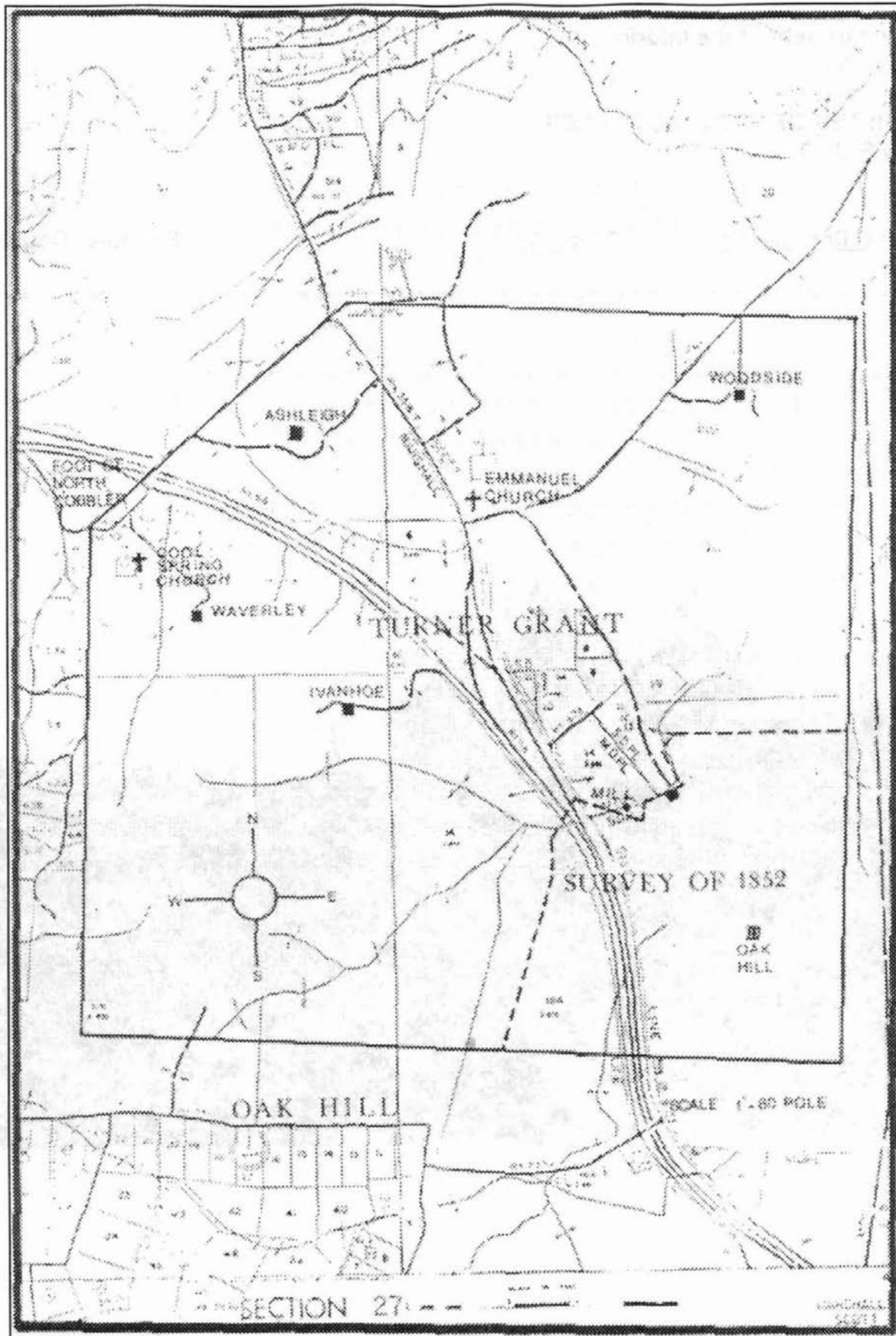
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**Woodside
Fauquier County, VA**

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Figure 4. View looking east towards house from “new road” (Maidstone Road), early 1930s.
Photographer: Herbert Family



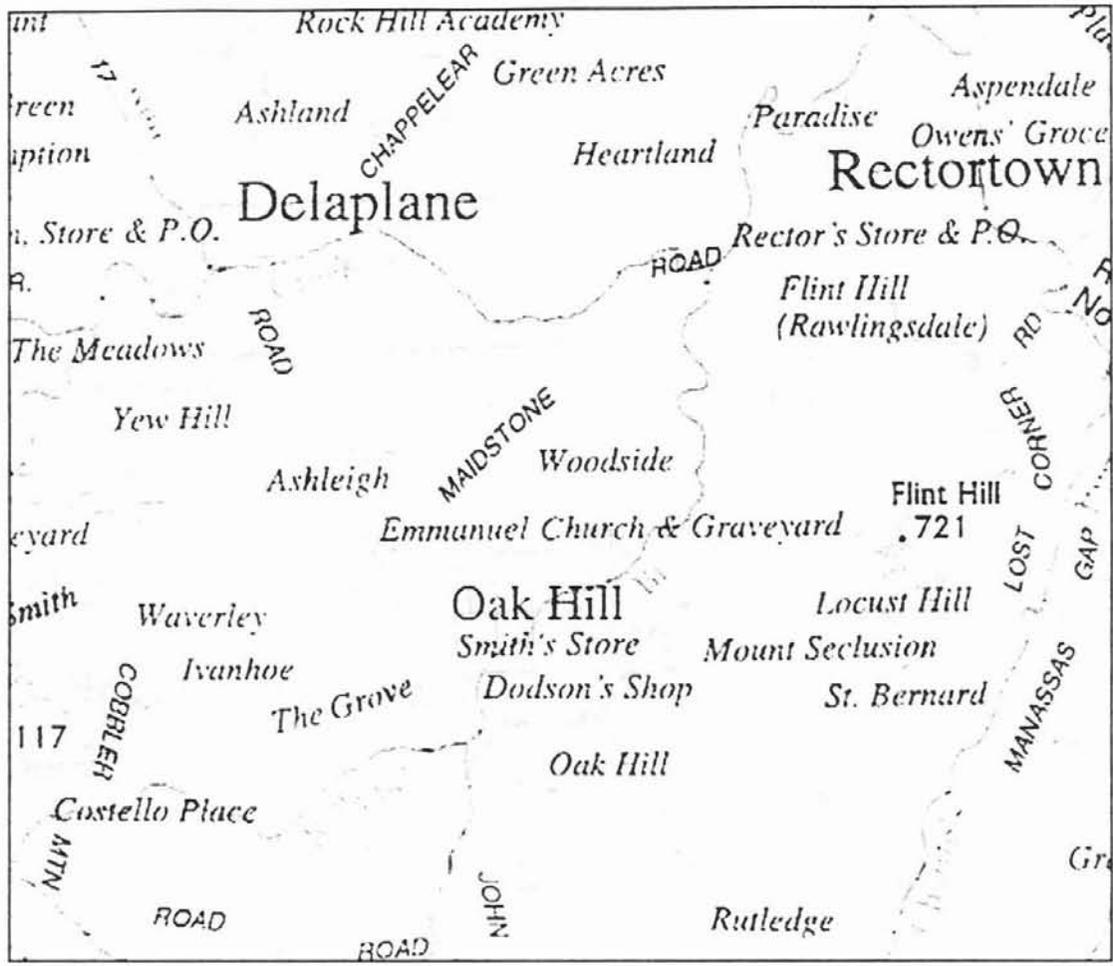


Recreation of approximate boundaries of grant to Harry Turner based on a survey from 1852. Marshall family dwellings and nearby churches are delineated.

Source: Russell and Gott, *An Historical Vignette of Oak Hill, Fauquier County Home of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States and Native Son of Fauquier County.*

Figure 5.

WOODSIDE
 FOOT NORTH WOODS
 MAP COPY



Detail of map of The John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area, 1996, by Eugene M. Scheel

Figure 6

WOODSIE
FAUQUIER CO., VA
DMA 030-0039

Sketch Site Plan
Resource Name: Woodside
VDHR #030-0059
Location: 9525 Maidstone Road, Fauquier County
NTS

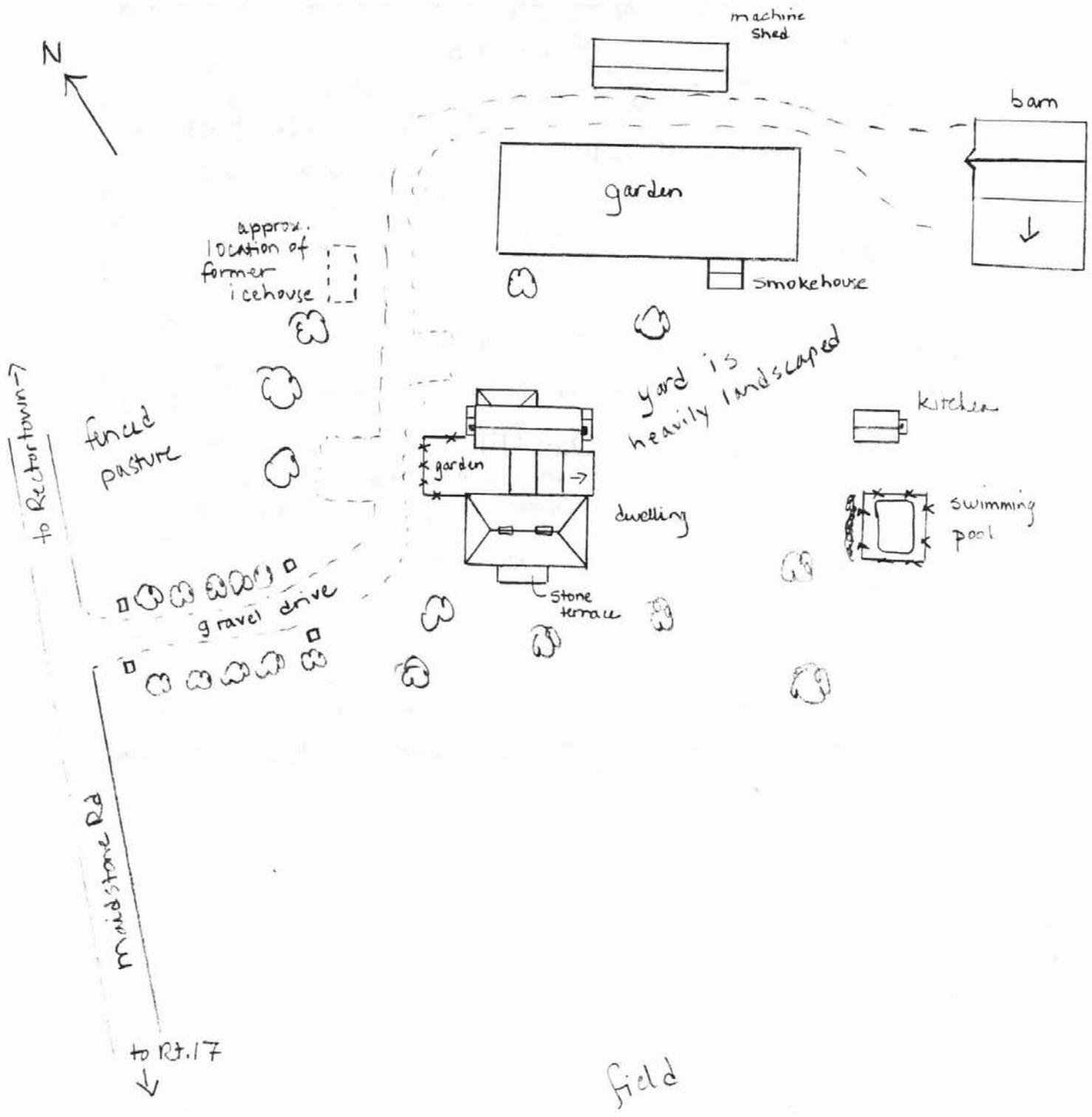
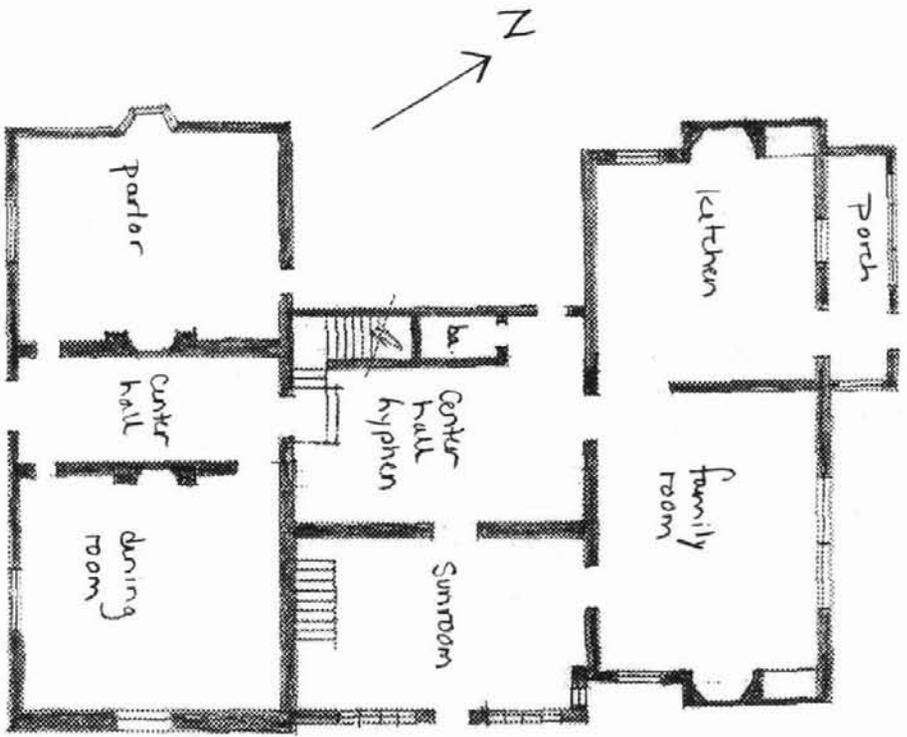


Figure 7.

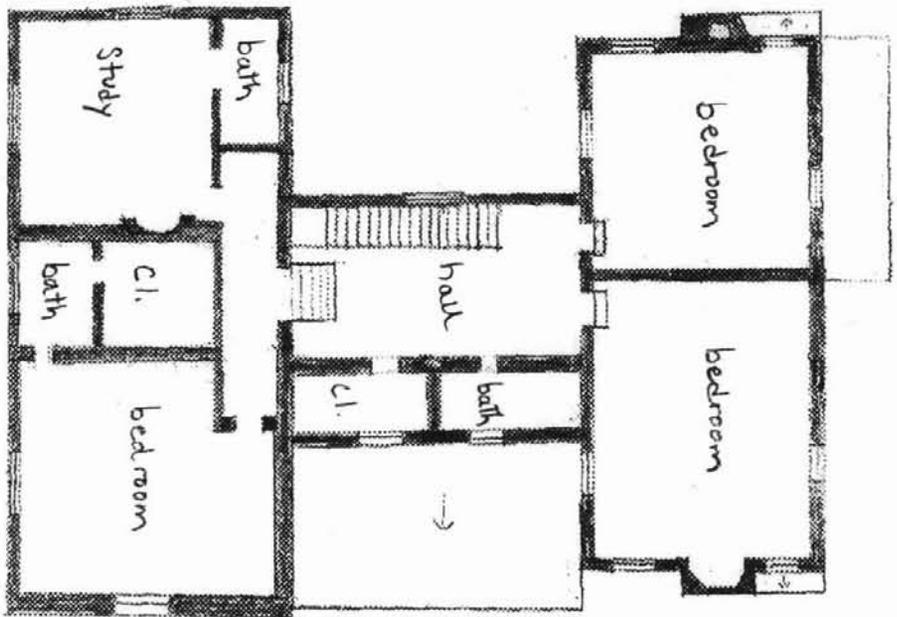
WOODSIDE
FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA
LHP 030-0059

Woodside
Fauquier County, VA
2009 DHA 030-0059

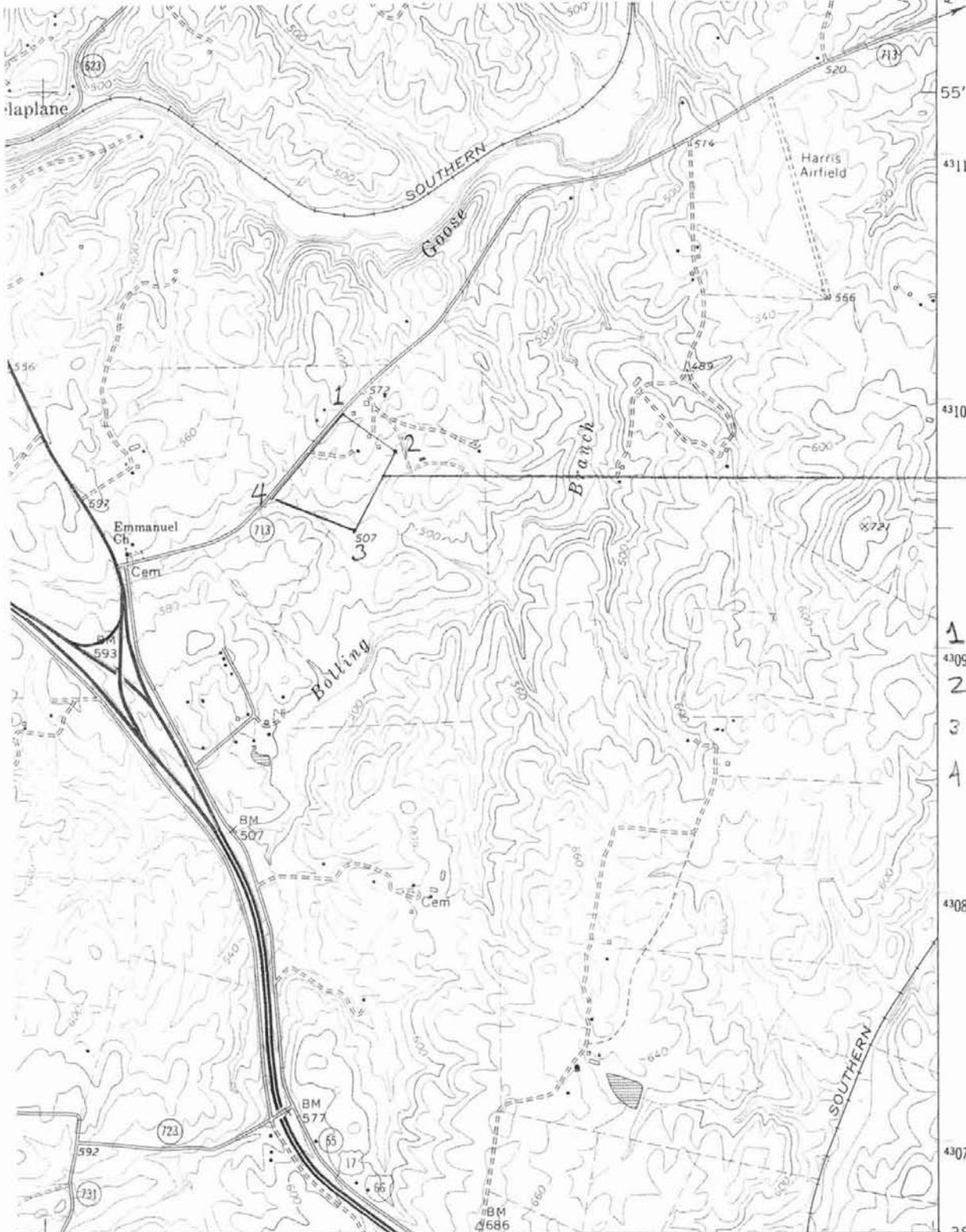
Figure 8



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Woodside
 Fauquier County, VA
 Upperville Quad
 Zone: 18 1929 NAD
 E N
 1 248289 4310019
 2 248488 4309855
 3 248341 4309550
 4 247984 4209600

55' 4 MI. TO JCT. U.S. 17
 MANASSAS (VIA INTERSTATE 66) 22 MI
 INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984
 249 250000m E 38°52'30" 77°52'30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

(MARSHALL)
5461 IV SE



UPPERVILLE, VA.
 38077-H8-TF-024

revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
 with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs
 taken in 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked
 and edited 1983

1970
 PHOTOREVISED 1983
 DMA 5461 IV NW—SERIES V834