

VLR 6/8/16
NPHP 8/30/16
OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Blue Ridge Farm
other names/site number VDHR FILE NUMBER 030-0894

2. Location

street & number 1799 Blue Ridge Farm Road not for publication N/A
city or town Upperville vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20184

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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] 7/15/16
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ 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. Signature of Keeper _____
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register Date of Action _____
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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 Sub: Single Dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE Animal Facility/agricultural building

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE Animal Facility/agricultural building

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal (Fountain Hill House)
20th CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof SLATE; METAL: Tin
walls STONE
other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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)

ARCHITECTURE; LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE; AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance circa 1791-1956

Significant Dates circa 1791; 1935

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Waddy Butler Wood, Architect
Ellen Biddle Shipman, Landscape Architect
William Conquest, Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

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Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 517 acres _____

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	18	250333	4317591	2	18	251510	4316707	3	18	251175	4316407	4	18	251541	4316072
5	18	250860	4315422	6	18	249681	4316692	7	18	249788	4317078				

____ 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: Kim Prothro Williams, Architectural Historian date April 4, 2006
 street & number: 9116 LeVelle Drive telephone 301-907-3435
 city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

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 Blue Ridge Farm, Inc.
 street & number 1716 Blue Ridge Farm Road telephone 540-592-3469
 city or town Upperville state VA zip code 20184

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Blue Ridge Farm is a 517-acre thoroughbred horse-breeding farm located in the heart of Piedmont horse country, eight miles west of Middleburg and southeast of Upperville in rural Fauquier County, Virginia. It is located in the rolling terrain of the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains and has beautiful views of the range to the west. The property consists of a circa 1791 two-story rubble stone farmhouse known as Fountain Hill House and its associated outbuildings and two contributing sites; a 1935 one-story Colonial Revival-style stone house and its associated outbuildings, and formal landscape features around it; two circa 1903 tenant houses (Crawford House and Byington House); and several buildings associated with the farm's horse breeding industry, including three large broodmare stables (circa 1903); two circa 1913 stallion stables (stud barns); training stables, and implement shed. In addition, there are ten non-contributing resources, including a stone guesthouse that has been moved to the property, the manager's house, the manager's office, a breeding shed, a stud barn, a chicken house that has been converted into a guesthouse, a swimming pool with pool house, a tennis court, and a shed.

Between the residential and horse breeding structures are approximately fifteen fields. There are no formal landscape features beyond the main residence, but numerous wooden rail fences and stone walls enclose the horse fields, while narrow gravel lanes provide vehicular access to and from the various buildings on the property.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Fountain Hill House (22):

Exterior: Constructed circa 1791¹ by Joshua Fletcher on land leased by him from John Carter, Fountain Hill House is a large 2-1/2-story, four-bay-wide, single-pile-plan, rubble stone dwelling covered with a gable roof with exterior end chimneys, also laid in rubble stone. The house is set into a hillside, and rises a full three stories on the rear elevation, which includes a ground-level basement. The rear elevation features a full-width, double-story, shed-roofed porch that extends across the ground level and (raised) first floor of the house. An enclosed frame section of this rear porch was filled in around 1903.

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In 1974-75, the house was renovated and enlarged by a 1-1/2-story stucco wing, including a hyphen entry connecting the main block to the wing. The wing is covered with a gable roof, sheathed with standing-seam metal. The hyphen has a mansard roof, also sheathed in standing-seam metal. Both the hyphen and wing have dormer windows.

The main block of the house is covered with a gable roof, sheathed with standing-seam metal and has three gable-roofed dormers on its front slope, added during the 1974-75 renovation, and no dormers on the rear slope.

The west front (roadside) elevation of the house is divided into four bays. On the first story, two long, six-light jib windows occupy the two interior bays, while nine-over-six double-hung wood windows are located in the two end bays. Based upon historic photos, the current jib windows were historically doors, sheltered by a substantial, Greek Revival-style, gable-roofed front porch. Historic photos also show that a two-story gable-roofed frame addition projected from the northern end bay of this front elevation.

The east rear elevation, similarly four bays wide, is characterized by its full-width porch that rises two full stories. At the ground level, three stone piers support the frame, shed-roofed porch superstructure above and provide protection to a ground story entry and three windows. At the raised first-floor level of the porch, a circa 1903 enclosed frame addition occupies the north end of the porch. A single entry door leads directly to the porch from the south parlor of the house.

The south gable end of the house features the large, exterior end chimney on center of the wall, with two small, four-light attic-level casement windows and two eight-light ground-level windows to either side of the rubble stone chimney stack. The 1974-75 addition abuts the north gable end of the house, leaving the originally exterior end chimney now exposed on the interior.

The 1974-75 addition includes the current main entry to the house. This entry door was custom built by local contractor W.J. Hanback of Warrenton in an academically compelling Federal style.

Interior: The interior of the original section of the Fountain Hill House has a two-room plan. The first floor features north and south parlors with fireplaces located on center of the gable end walls in each room and two single window and/or door openings on the front and rear walls of

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each

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room. These rooms appear to have many original materials although some changes have been made as the house has evolved over time. The first floor rooms include wide, random-width heart pine floors; raised, six-paneled wood doors; paneled window reveals; molded door and window trim, baseboards and chair rail moldings; and Federal-era wood mantels. Both of the first-floor mantels are articulated with side pilasters supporting wide frieze boards and projecting mantelshelves. One of the mantels is more ornate and features fluted pilasters, a raised panel on center of the frieze, and a reed molding separating the frieze from the mantel shelf, while the other has simple pilasters with a recessed panel and an unadorned frieze board. The wooden windows appear to have been replaced in the first half of the twentieth century. The present kitchen is located in the enclosed room of the porch.

The ground floor includes the original kitchen with a large stone fireplace against the south end of the house. The closed stringer stair located against the north wall of the south room (the original kitchen) is decorated with stringer ornament—a level of ornamentation not typically associated with the ground-floor rooms in houses from this era. The original straight flight stairs providing access to the second-floor bedrooms and third-floor attic were located above the basement stair. The original stairs to the bedroom floor are still visible in a pantry closet. A circular metal stairway located in the new addition now provides access to the second floor.

Fountain Hill House Outbuildings: A contributing rubble stone smokehouse (23) that appears contemporaneous to the circa 1791 house is located just northeast of house and is built into a slight slope. The smokehouse is covered with a gable roof clad with standing-seam metal, and is entered by a single door with diagonally laid boards located on center of the south side wall of the building. A mid-to-late-19th-century granary (24) is located slightly northwest of the house. It is a frame, gable-roofed structure with vertical board walls set upon a rubble stone pier foundation. Sliding barn doors open onto a double-height interior barn space. The hog shed (25) is located north of the granary and is banked into the hillside. It is open to the east and has a stone foundation and a shed roof. Historically, a now-demolished log cabin (29) and a filled-in icehouse (28), two contributing sites, were once part of the collection of outbuildings. In addition, a non-contributing 20th-century chicken house (27) that has been enlarged and converted into a guesthouse is located across the road from the historic complex.

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Blue Ridge Farmhouse (Main House) (1):

The main house at Blue Ridge Farm was designed in 1933-34 and completed in 1935 in a Colonial Revival style. The house was designed by Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood and constructed by William Conquest of Richmond, Virginia. The house presents an unassuming single-story facade to the main driveway and primary entry of the house but rises to a full two stories at the rear. The house, sited to overlook open fields and the Blue Ridge mountains in the distance, features an L-shaped footprint essentially consisting of a main block and kitchen/dining wing with an attached servants' /guest quarters connected by a hyphen. A walled courtyard garden that enjoys the view to the west occupies the area formed by these two wings.

The original landscaping immediately around the main house was designed by garden designer and landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) and includes the enclosed courtyard garden; a parking area at the front of the house denoted by a stone wall; and rows of dogwood trees lining the drive to the house.

Exterior: The front (north) elevation is divided into six bays with a prominent off-center entry denoted by a robust and dominant single-story, single-bay front porch. The entry door² features a heavy single wood door with leaf molding around the recessed panels and with a large semi-circular fanlight above. The main block of the house is covered with a gable roof while the intersecting service wing terminates its exposed end with a hip. Three stone chimneys rise above the roofline, including one end chimney on the main block, one on center at the rear wall of the main block, and one chimney on center of the service wing. A shed-roofed screened porch at the rear of the main block has been filled in, but was appropriately fenestrated with a bank of long window openings.

A contemporaneous servants' quarters/guest wing, is located east of the main house and connected to the kitchen by a small hyphen. This wing is a one-story rubble stone structure covered with a gable roof, sheathed with slate and featuring 6/6 windows.

The west elevation of the main house has an oriel window on center of the end wall, above a ground-level garage door opening. There are no other openings on this end wall. The rear (south) elevation of the house consists of the rear elevation of the main block of the house and

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the two-story projecting ell. A second-story porch on the main block of the house, originally screened in, has been filled in to form a sunroom. At the first-story level below the sunroom is a date stone carved with the date 1935 and the initials CTG for owner/builder Cary T. Grayson. Between the main block of the house and the rear ell is the walled stone garden designed by landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman. The wall is constructed of rubble stone, matching that of the house, and features a European linden tree on center of the courtyard.

Interior: The interior features an unusual split-level configuration of space. The main entry opens into a sizeable reception hall that offers three options: 1) access directly into a large drawing room on the west side of the house, or through a small vestibule to a guest room on the east side of the house, both on the same level as the entry hall, 2) access to an upper bedroom wing via a half-flight of stairs above the reception hall, and 3) access through an archway and down a set of stairs to the lower level that includes the kitchen service wing, as well as the main dining room and library. The interiors are appointed with academic Colonial Revival-style raised wall paneling (most notably in the entry hall and master bedroom), six-paneled wood doors, molded, square-edged and dog-eared door and window trim, and Federal-era salvaged mantels in the library and dining room.³

Stone Guest House and Outbuildings:

A one-story, gable-roofed stone house (2), located southeast of the main house and probably constructed in the early 19th century was moved to this site in 1970 from the adjoining farm known as St. Bride's, originally part of the adjoining Langhorne property owned by Dr. Cary Langhorne, neighbor and friend of Blue Ridge Farm owners, Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson. At the time the house was moved, the Langhorne place belonged to Mr. Paul Mellon. When moved, the structure was a stone shell. A large stone smokehouse, having a square footprint and covered with a pyramidal roof, was also moved and is connected to the house by a one-story stucco-clad hyphen. Together, the two buildings and the hyphen addition serve as a secondary residence to the main house at Blue Ridge Farm and the combination is a non-contributing resource. The interior contains Federal-era mantels and wood paneling, salvaged from a late-18th- or early-19th-century house in West Virginia.

In addition to the guesthouse, the main house complex includes a pool (5), a pool house (6), a tennis court (3) and a shed (4), all non-contributing resources.

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Broodmare Stables #1 (7) and #2 (8)⁴

The broodmare stables--the heart of the stud farming operations—are located several hundred yards down a farm lane, northwest of the main house. The two barns, constructed circa 1903, are identical in size and are arranged in a column on a north/south axis. The barns are both large, double-height frame structures covered with gable roofs and housing 12 horse stalls and haylofts on the interior. The exterior walls are clad with T-111 siding over the original vertical wood boards, while the interiors retain their original narrow beaded-board vertical siding. The roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal and feature pairs of cupolas with interesting intersecting gable roofs. The cupola walls have windows on Barn #1 and wood vents on Barn #2. The interiors of both stables are arranged with a center aisle opening onto six stalls to either side, each measuring 14' x 14' with double stall doors opening into each stall from the aisle and the outside. Above the stalls is a loft level providing for the storage of hay and accessible by a ladder stair from either end of the aisle.

Breeding Shed (10):

A non-contributing, one-story, gable-roofed frame breeding shed constructed in the 1960s is located east of the broodmare stables. The walls are clad with board and batten siding, and the roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal

Manager's Office (9):

Immediately across from the broodmare stables is the one-story, gable-roofed manager's office. It is a non-contributing building constructed in the 1960s to replace a one-room office on the site.

Manager's House (26):

The manager's house, located north of the manager's office is a non-contributing 1980s frame ranch house built on the site of an older tenant house that burned down.

Broodmare Stable #3 (12) and Shed Rows (13-14):

The broodmare stable #3, located northeast from the other two stables and also built circa 1903,

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is similar to them in size and form. The large wood-frame structure is covered with a gable roof, sheathed in standing-seam metal, but rather than having a pair of cupolas, this barn features only a single one, located on center of the gable roof. Two long shed rows, built in the 1930s, are located in front of and to either side of the long side of the barn and extend perpendicular to it towards the northwest. These shed rows were traditionally used to house yearling colts and fillies.

Crawford House (Tenant Dwelling) (16):

The Crawford House is a circa 1903, four-room frame house with a 1940s stone addition. The original frame section is a one-story structure set upon a low stone foundation and covered with a pyramidal roof. A single-story shed-roofed porch extends across the front of the house (this porch was recently restored based upon historic photos), while the stone addition abuts the entire rear wall.

Byington House (Tenant Dwelling) (15):

The Byington House is a circa 1903, four-room frame house with a later frame kitchen addition. The original frame section is a one-story structure set upon a low stone foundation and covered with a pyramidal roof. A single-story shed-roofed porch extends across the front of the house.

Stallion Stables (Stud Barns):

Two small stud barns, built circa 1903, are located approximately 1,000 feet west of the broodmare stables #1 (17) and #2 (18). These two contributing stud barns, built in a row with one behind the other, are small frame buildings covered with gable roofs that extend beyond the walls of the building to integrate front and rear porches. A single door on center of the long wide elevation provides access to a center aisle with box stalls to either side.

A third stud barn (19), a non-contributing resource built along the same axis of the two historic barns and sharing their same dimensions and features, was constructed about 1960 and was financed by Mrs. Marion duPont Scott to house her stallion, Mongo, when he was retired to stud. She ordered an extra wide central aisle way, unlike the other two barns.

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Implement Shed/Stable #12 (21):

This circa 1903 building is an L-shaped, one- and two-story frame structure dedicated to the storage of farm machinery and implements, and to the housing of workhorses. The stable part of the structure rises two stories with a hayloft in the upper floor and horse stalls on ground level. It is covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

Yearling Training Stable #11 (20):

This circa 1903 building is an L-shaped, one- and two-story frame structure dedicated originally to the housing and training of young racehorses. The stable part of the structure rises two stories with a hayloft in the upper floor and horse stalls on the ground level. It is covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

Hay Barracks (11):

A one-story frame, gable-roofed hay shed is located in the field north of the drive leading to the barn complex, east of the complex. The circa 1903 shed, referred to as the hay barracks, is covered with a standing-seam metal roof and has three wide openings along one long side for the storage of hay.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Blue Ridge Farm is a 517-acre horse-breeding farm established in 1903 and located in the heart of Piedmont horse country. Californian Henry T. Oxnard developed the property as a horse-breeding farm at a time when Fauquier County was emerging as a popular rural retreat and “hunt country” for wealthy Americans. By the time of Oxnard’s death in the early 1920s, Blue Ridge Farm was considered one of the leading breeding farms in the state and was recognized nationwide. Following the prolonged settlement of Oxnard’s estate, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson—former physician to Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson—purchased the farm in 1928 with his horse-racing partner, Samuel Ross. Grayson and Ross carried on the horse breeding operations of their predecessor. Following Ross’s death, Grayson became sole owner and, in 1935, built a new residence on the property designed by fellow Virginian and notable Washington, D.C. architect Waddy Butler Wood. Blue Ridge Farm is still owned by the Grayson family and stands, quite possibly, as the oldest continuously operated horse-breeding facility in the state. Blue Ridge Farm includes several substantial horse barns dating to the original period of development of the horse farm and, as such, provides an excellent illustration of the horse breeding industry in the Piedmont area.

In addition to its significant barns and related structures relevant to the horse breeding industry, Blue Ridge Farm includes two principal residences that are both excellent examples of their styles and period of construction. Fountain Hill House is a Federal-era stone farmhouse built circa 1791 by Joshua Fletcher on land he leased from the extensive holdings of John Carter. The house retains a high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior. The property’s main residence, built in 1935 for prominent Virginian and former presidential physician Admiral Cary T. Grayson, is a premier example of a Colonial Revival-style house designed by master architect Waddy Butler Wood and provides an excellent example of his craftsmanship. The interior of the house features an unusual combination of academically correct details reflecting the strong Colonial Revival-style traditions of affluent Fauquier County Citizens and an unconventional floor plan. Ellen Biddle Shipman, noted landscape architect, designed the grounds around this house.

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National Register Criteria

Blue Ridge Farm meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of significance including agriculture, architecture, and landscape architecture. The significant property provides an excellent illustration of the 20th-century growth of the horse breeding industry in Fauquier County and retains substantial barns and related structures for this industry. Two significant dwellings located on the property, Fountain Hill House built in 1791 by Joshua Fletcher, and Blue Ridge Farm House, built in 1935 for Admiral Cary T. Grayson by noted architect Waddy Wood, have retained their integrity and exhibit excellent craftsmanship. The landscaping around the Blue Ridge Farm House was designed by well known landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman, and the integrity of her work has been maintained. The period of significance runs from the date of the Fountain House (Ca. 1791) until 1956, as this property remains an active horse complex into the twenty-first century and continues to be owned and operated by the Grayson family.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Breeding, Racing and Hunting in Northern Virginia

The production of thoroughbred breeding and racing stock in Virginia began long before the Revolutionary War. During the Colonial era thoroughbred horses were brought over from England and bred by the landed gentry for both hunting and racing. According to local horse history, the most celebrated of Colonial races was run at Gloucester in 1752 when William Byrd issued a challenge to race his horse, Tyrall, against any horse that could be produced. Colonel Tasker of Maryland matched the challenge with his famous mare, Selina. From that point on, despite a hiatus during the Revolutionary War, breeding and racing progressed steadily in Virginia and began spreading beyond Richmond and Norfolk into the Northern Piedmont area. In the post-revolutionary period, the importation of thoroughbred horses from England followed with a vengeance. In 1799, the victor of the first Epsom Derby run of 1780, Diomed, was brought to Virginia at age 22. In 1805, he was bred with an imported mare, Castriana, with whom he sired his famous offspring Sir Archy. Sir Archy, dubbed "Emperor of Stallions", became a great stallion by whom many great race horses were sired.⁵

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In February 1831, a letter from Joseph Lewis from Upperville to George Carter at Oatlands near Leesburg provides clear testimony that raising thoroughbred horses had reached Loudoun and Fauquier counties. Lewis's letter acknowledges Carter's desire to raise horses and encourages Carter to "get the best mares you can, cost what they may... Whether your object be pleasure or gain, I would recommend you to go largely into the breeding of fine horses."⁶ In October of the same year, Leesburg held its first horse races, joining Middleburg in the sport, and providing further evidence of the growing popularity of the sport.

While the 19th century continued to experience a steady growth in horse breeding in the Piedmont region, it was the emergence of the area as fox hunting country beginning in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that led to a major rise in horse-breeding activity. Although fox hunting had been practiced in Virginia since Colonial times, the hunts were private packs of a landowner, with friends and neighbors. In writing about Lord Fairfax in his diary in 1751, George Washington noted, "Although a heavy man, he was a fine horseman; and, as I never tired of the saddle, we were much engaged in the hunting of wild foxes."⁷ The oldest hunt in Virginia, the Piedmont Hunt, was founded by Colonel Dulany with his private pack in 1843.

Beginning in the mid-19th century, organized hunt clubs began to spring up in Loudoun, Fauquier, and Clarke counties, but the emergence of the area as a national Hunt Country can be traced to 1898 when Harry Worcester Smith of Massachusetts, now recognized as one of the great figures in American foxhunting, came to the area to hunt with Fauquier resident Rozier Dulany of Oakley. According to local history, Smith apparently recognized the potential of the region to become a great hunting country and in 1905 staged the now-famous International Foxhound Match in Upperville-Middleburg. The match was allegedly organized to settle a controversy between Smith and Henry Higginson, a Brit and Master of a pack of English hounds, over the hunting attributes of the American versus English foxhound. The Upperville-Middleburg area was the chosen locale of the international match, since its landscape best resembled that of the famed English hunting countryside. Two years after the match, in 1907, Smith founded the Masters Foxhounds Association, an organization that laid out the rules and regulations for hunt clubs in terms of territories, uniforms, hounds, kennels, and more. From that point on, fox hunting in Virginia mushroomed. Within a matter of a couple of years, twenty hunt clubs were established in Virginia, with at least ten, including the Piedmont Hunt, located in the Loudoun-Fauquier-Clarke counties area. This region, known as the Hunt Country and

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representing an area of about 1,000 square miles, was and still is, considered to be the finest foxhunting countryside in America.

During the 1910s and 1920s, serious foxhunters and horsemen came to the Hunt Country from the Northeast and the Midwest, building and restoring houses in the area and buying small farms to assemble into large farms for thoroughbred breeding as well as fox hunting. Population in the Hunt Country steadily increased as the area earned an international reputation as a breeding, showing, and racing center for thoroughbreds. Equestrian activities attracted investment capital that in turn resulted in new growth, including the “discovery” of Middleburg and the preservation of its historic buildings.⁸

By the late 1920s and early 1930s, in addition to its hunting renown, the region had gained great prominence for its horse breeding industry. Belmont Plantation Studs in Leesburg, Benton, Burrland and Homeland Studs in Middleburg, and Old Welbourne Farm, Windsor Farm, Ayrshire and Blue Ridge Farm of Upperville are often noted in breeding magazines as being some of the most prominent breeding establishments in the country.⁹

The Establishment of Blue Ridge Farm

Beginning in December 1903 and continuing through 1904, Henry T. Oxnard, a Californian of beet-root sugar wealth and a founding member of the Board of Governors of the Piedmont Hunt¹⁰, began purchasing several tracts of land adjacent to the “public road from Upperville to Rectortown” to be developed into a thoroughbred horse breeding farm. The two largest tracts of land purchased by Oxnard and re-dubbed Blue Ridge Farm included a 558-acre parcel known as Fountain Hill and a 441-acre parcel, “commonly referred to as Rokeby.”¹¹

The Fountain Hill property was originally part of an extensive 9,699-acre tract of land lying north of Goose Creek and included in the 1731 land grant to Landon Carter. Upon the death of Landon Carter in 1779, his two sons, John of “Sudley” and Landon II of Pittsylvania, inherited the land.¹² By 1791, at least 200 acres of this original land grant were then owned by John Carter, one of the 11 children of John of “Sudley,” for in that year according to a lease agreement, John Carter leased 200 acres of land lying northwest of Goose Creek to a Joshua Fletcher.¹³ According to the lease agreement, John Carter required that Joshua Fletcher “build a house of stone” on the leased land. In 1794, following the death of John Carter, Joshua Fletcher demanded a written lease

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agreement between himself and members of the Carter family that was “agreeable to the said John’s promise and contract with the said Fletcher.” This 1794 agreement notes that the tract of land is “whereon he [Joshua Fletcher] now liveth” indicating that Fletcher had by then, built the House of stone. According to local tradition, Fletcher named the property “Fountain Hill” for the spring on the hill by the house that “flowed so bold and freely.”¹⁴ The Fountain Hill House still stands and is now part of Blue Ridge Farm.

Joshua Fletcher (1750-1811) who apparently served as a private in the Revolutionary War lived the rest of his life with his wife and children at Fountain Hill. Upon his death and that of his wife in 1821, their son Joshua and his wife remained on the farm. In 1903, when Henry T. Oxnard began assembling land to establish Blue Ridge Farm, the Fountain Hill property had grown to include more than 558 acres.

Once the approximately 1,000 acres of land were assembled, Oxnard began construction of several large horse barns on the property including the still extant Barns #1, #2, #3, #11, and #12 at Blue Ridge Farm. A 1927 plat of the Blue Ridge Farm property shows the original house at Fountain Hill and several outbuildings, along with the above listed barns and other buildings associated with Oxnard’s horse breeding operations. At that time, Oxnard’s stud farm was considered one of the best thoroughbred breeding farms in the country—Oxnard annually sold 30 to 40 yearlings and was ranked among the leading breeders in terms of the number of winners.¹⁵

In 1928, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson purchased all but 7-1/2 acres of the Oxnard property, in partnership with a friend and business partner, Samuel Ross. Grayson, a horse racing enthusiast and a Virginian by birth, described the site as “the best place he knew for water and land to raise horses.”¹⁶

Grayson was raised in Culpeper County, Virginia, the son of a country doctor. He was born in 1878 at “Salubria” near Stevensburg (listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register). He became a successful Navy medical doctor serving as physician to Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, during both of his administrations, and later served as president of the American Red Cross. Samuel Ross, his horse-racing friend, was owner of Barber & Ross, a hardware and supply business in Washington, D.C. Prior to purchasing Blue Ridge Farm, and since at least 1909, Grayson had already been racing horses, and the two friends were already buying and selling race horses together.¹⁷ In 1925, a couple of years prior to buying the farm,

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Cary Grayson sold a yearling filly offspring of the famed Man o' War (1920 Pimlico winner) and out of Tuscan Red for \$50,500.00, the highest price ever paid for a female horse at auction in America.¹⁸ Although the filly, named War Feathers, only won one race, she later produced many stakes winners as a broodmare. Throughout the 1920s, Grayson experienced great success at the racetracks with his own horses, most notably, "My Own," winner of the Jockey Club Gold Cup.¹⁹

At Blue Ridge Farm, Grayson and Ross continued the horse breeding operation begun by Oxnard, stocking the Oxnard-built stables at Blue Ridge Farm with mares, including some English-bred ones. In 1931, following the death of Samuel Ross, Grayson recognized that the farm was too big an operation for himself alone, and thus sold approximately 400 acres to Andrew Mellon. Mellon purchased the property for his wife, who in turn gave it to her son, Paul Mellon. This tract, which includes a number of the horse barns erected by Oxnard, became known by the pre-Oxnard name of Rokeby. Expanded over the years, Rokeby, now surrounds the smaller Blue Ridge Farm, and is itself a renowned horse breeding and racing facility.

In 1933, Grayson sold another 46 acres to his friend, Robert Sterling Clark, who developed "Sundridge Farm" as a nursery for some thoroughbreds that he often boarded at Blue Ridge Farm and raced mainly in England and the European mainland.²⁰ Despite the reduced Blue Ridge Farm size, Grayson continued on his own to breed and race thoroughbreds, achieving considerable success in the field.²¹ Advertisements for Blue Ridge Farm Stallions in the early 1930s appeared regularly in *The Blood-Horse*, a weekly periodical devoted exclusively to the "turf" and published in Lexington, Kentucky. Grayson, however, is perhaps most well remembered in the horse industry for one of his own horses, My Own. My Own gained great acclaim in 1923 when it was arranged that the Epsom Derby winner Papyrus would come to the United States to take on the best of America's horses in a \$100,000 match race at Belmont Park. Although another horse, Zev, was named as the American representative and ultimately won the race, many fans felt that My Own was the rightful contender and that Zev had been unfairly designated as such. My Own was named as the alternate and was sent to Belmont Park in case Zev was unable to race. Following the race, Grayson received a silver cup from the Jockey Club for "his cheerful, ready and sportsmanlike conduct."²²

Construction of the Main Residence at Blue Ridge Farm

In 1933, Admiral Cary T. Grayson hired fellow Virginian and Washington, D.C. architect, Waddy Butler Wood to design a new residence at Blue Ridge Farm with garden designs by

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landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman. Admiral Grayson likely knew Waddy Wood, a well-respected architect in Washington. Among other private residences of note, Wood designed in 1915 (and then renovated in 1921) the house that President Woodrow Wilson purchased and moved into at the end of his second presidential term when Dr. Grayson was still his doctor and close friend. In 1929, Wood designed and built his own house in Fauquier County—a Monticello inspired Neo-Classical temple front brick house—as well as two other houses in Fauquier County, Belvoir (1914) and Ridgelea (1921), that Dr. Grayson also may well have known.²³ At the same time that Waddy Wood was designing Grayson’s house in the country, he was also working on renovations and an addition to The Highlands—the Grayson family house in Washington, D.C. (today the administration building of Sidwell Friends known as Zartman House).²⁴ The Blue Ridge Farm house, designed in 1933 as indicated on the original blue prints in Grayson family possession, was completed in 1935, just three years before Cary T. Grayson died at the age of 59.

Horse Breeding Operations, 1938-present

In 1938, following Grayson’s somewhat premature death, his widow reduced the breeding operations at Blue Ridge Farm. In August 1938, the *Washington Post* reported, “Mrs. Cary T. Grayson and her three sons, Gordon, Cary T., Jr. and William sold ten thoroughbreds belonging to the late Admiral Cary T. Grayson...” The following year in August 1939, the *Post* again reported “Mrs. Grayson Ships 8 Yearlings to Saratoga Springs” for annual yearling sales. According to Gordon Grayson (now deceased), his father’s 32-broodmare operation was immediately cut back to about 16, with the intention of reducing the number further to eight. For the next 23 years, Mrs. Cary Grayson (who married George Harrison in 1940) ran the horse business at Blue Ridge Farm with her sons, sending yearlings to Saratoga Springs for sale at auction, rather than racing them. Among the horses bred in the name of Mrs. Harrison was Cyane, the 1961 Belmont Futurity winner who ultimately went on to win six stakes and a total of \$176,367.²⁵ Cyane came back to Blue Ridge Farm for a distinguished career at stud.²⁶

After Mrs. Harrison’s death in 1961, rising stallion prices were making it increasingly difficult to breed for the sales. The Graysons responded by scaling back on breeding for sales and expanded into a major breeding/boarding business, which attracted hundreds of visiting brood mares and, at one time, the three leading stallions in Virginia. Forty years later with the decline of the thoroughbred breeding industry in Virginia, Blue Ride Farm

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transformed itself into a boarding operation for sport horses and hunters, while retaining a small band of brood mares, a cattle herd, and Connemara pony business.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson (1878-1938)

Admiral Cary T. Grayson was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1878 at “Salubria”, the family home, located east of Culpeper near the village of Stevensburg, Virginia. As a child, Grayson loved to ride, and even won a race at the local Culpeper Horse Show and Races. Grayson went on to college at William and Mary in Virginia and then to the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. He then enrolled at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. In 1903, after graduating from medical school, Grayson applied to the Navy for a commission as a doctor and was sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. After Dr. Grayson successfully treated a patient who was a cabinet member in Theodore Roosevelt’s administration, President Roosevelt requested that Dr. Grayson become chief surgeon on the *Mayflower*, the Presidential yacht. He served in a similar capacity with President Taft, then was sought out by President Woodrow Wilson as his personal physician. During Wilson’s presidency, Dr. Grayson and Woodrow Wilson became close friends, often socializing and traveling together. Dr. Grayson is credited as being the “matchmaker” for President Wilson and Edith Bolling Galt, Wilson’s second wife, whom he married in 1915, after the death of his first wife.²⁷ In 1916, one year after Wilson’s own marriage, Dr. Grayson wed Alice Gertrude Gordon. She had become a friend and “ward” of Mrs. Galt upon the death of her father, James Gordon, in 1910.

In 1917, President Wilson promoted Dr. Grayson to the rank of Rear Admiral in the Navy. Dr. Grayson retired from the Navy after Wilson’s death and became head of the Gorgas Memorial Institute for Tropical Medicine, at the same time that he took up private practice. During this period, the Grayson family, which had grown to include three sons, lived at the “Highlands” located on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D.C. In 1933, Dr. Grayson was in charge of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s first inauguration, a duty he again undertook in 1937 for Roosevelt’s second inauguration. In 1935, President Roosevelt named Admiral Grayson chairman of the National Red Cross, a position he held until his death in 1938 at the age of 59.²⁸ In 1939, in honor of the late Admiral Cary Grayson, the American Thoroughbred Breeders Association established the Grayson Memorial Foundation, to finance work in diseases of the horse at various institutions.²⁹

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Waddy Butler Wood

Waddy Butler Wood was born in St. Louis, Missouri, as one of six children of Captain Charles Wood, a Confederate soldier and native Virginian. When Wood was still a child, his family returned to its home near Charlottesville, Virginia. Wood attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute) for two years where he studied engineering. Wood left school at the age of 18 to join the C&O Railroad Engineer Corps, and then, in 1891 arrived in D.C., where he practiced architecture for 48 years from 1892 to 1940.

Wood began his architectural career as a draftsman, but after just one year, opened his own office. Although self-taught, Wood became a skilled architect. He started out his business by designing modest residences in northeast Washington. In 1895, however, he landed a job with the Capitol Traction Company to design a new car barn in Georgetown (M Street Car Barn at Key Bridge), a commission that propelled his career.

In 1902, Wood formed an architectural partnership with Edmund Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. The firm of Donn & Deming became known for its outstanding and imaginative designs, and remained together for ten years. As an independent architect following the dissolution of his firm, Wood focused on large commercial and governmental work, accepting commissions for residential work only for large homes and mansions of Washington's elite. Wood worked for several large companies, including the Potomac Electric Power Company, the Union Trust Company, the Southern Railroad Company, and the Commercial National Bank, designing their corporate headquarters and office buildings. In terms of his private commissions and residential work, Wood is best known for his designs of the Chevy Chase Club, All Saints Episcopal Church at Chevy Chase Circle, and the Woodrow Wilson House. The Wilson House at 2340 S Street, NW was designed by Wood in 1915 for Henry Fairbanks and remodeled by Wood in 1921 for retiring President Woodrow Wilson.

Wood was active in and did extensive work with the Washington Architectural Club and the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as president in 1917 and 1918.³⁰ Wood also designed some work outside of Washington, D.C. including three known houses in Fauquier County. One of, Leeton Forest, a house near Warrenton, Wood designed for himself in 1929. In 1940, Wood retired from architecture and moved to Leeton Forest.

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Ellen Biddle Shipman

Ellen Biddle Shipman is considered a woman pioneer in the field of landscape architecture. She was born in 1869 to a wealthy Philadelphia family and was educated at Radcliff College.³¹ Shipman married Louis Shipman, a playwright and a poet, and the two began their married life at an artists' colony in Cornish, New Hampshire, eventually raising three children. While engaged in her family pursuits, Ellen Shipman developed a keen interest in and knowledge of horticulture; it was not until 1912, however, that her talent was "discovered" by architect Charles Platt. Platt encouraged Shipman to become a landscape architect, ultimately becoming her mentor and giving her opportunities to work on his commissions and projects.³² One of these early commissions was Tregaron, an important estate in Washington, D.C., designed by Charles Platt in 1912-14 with significant planting plans for the gardens and grounds designed by Shipman and likely known by both Waddy Wood and Cary T. Grayson. The design of Tregaron was based largely on Beaux Arts principles, with axial alignments of buildings and gardens meant to optimize views.

By the late 1910s, Shipman had opened her own office in Cornish, later moving it to New York City. For three decades, Shipman built a highly respected practice with projects nationwide, promoting women along the way. Although she is best known for her beautiful garden and estate designs, she also designed several important public projects. She was named dean of women landscape architects by *House and Garden* magazine, and upon her death in 1950, was hailed by the *New York Times* as "one of the leading landscape architects in the United States." Much recent scholarship is devoted to Ellen Biddle Shipman, including numerous published papers and books such as *The Gardens of Ellen Biddle Shipman* (Judith Tankard, Sagaponack, New York: Sagapress, Inc., 1996).

Still in operation today and still owned by the Grayson family, Blue Ridge Farm survives as an excellent example of a horse-breeding farm in Fauquier County, Virginia. Although archaeological surveys have not been conducted at Blue Ridge Farm, the known existence of two earlier sites at the Fountain Hill House complex would likely yield information about the buildings and lifeways of the persons who lived there.

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¹ The date of construction is based upon a 1791 lease agreement between land owner John Carter and leasee, Joshua Fletcher that requires that a house of stone to be constructed. By 1794, a deed notes that Joshua Fletcher lives at the property. (See Section 8 of this nomination.) The circa 1791 date is also consistent with the architectural style and features of the house.

² This door and fanlight purportedly come from the "old" Capitol building, a brick building constructed after the War of 1812 to serve as a temporary Capitol while the Capitol building was being rebuilt/repared after being burned by the British. The "old" Capitol building was demolished in 1930-31 for construction of the Supreme Court building on the site. Historic photos of the "old" Capitol show an arched door opening with a semi-circular fanlight that could well be the one at Blue Ridge Farm.

³ According to family history, the mantels were salvaged by owners Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson from houses that were being demolished at the time that Blue Ridge Farm was under construction. The "notes" schedule on the original blueprints of Blue Ridge Farm, dated 1935 and stamped by Waddy Wood, Architect indicates "Mantels by owners."

⁴ The numbers after the buildings are those numbers that were given to the buildings as part of an insurance survey report prepared by the Travelers Fire Insurance Company in 1933. Some of those surveyed buildings are no longer standing and some are part of an adjoining farm. Others still were numbered, but never referred to by their numbers. The family still refers to some of the barns and agricultural buildings by these originally designated numbers.

⁵ "Pages from an old Stud Book," *The Loudoun-Fauquier Breeders' Magazine*, Spring Issue, 1931, p. 12 and W.J. Carter, "Olden Time Thoroughbred Activities in Virginia," *The Northern Virginian*, 1934, p.17.

⁶ Letter from Joseph Lewis to George Carter, February 25, 1831. As transcribed in "The Thoroughbred in Loudoun County a Century Ago," *The Loudoun-Fauquier Breeders' Magazine*, November 1929, Vol. 1, No. 1.

⁷ Kitty Slater, *The Hunt Country of America Revisited*. New York: Cornwall Books, 1987, p. 24.

⁸ Maral Kalbian and Leila O. W. Boyer, "Destination Middleburg: A Walking Tour into the Past," Middleburg Beautification and Preservation, Inc., 2001, p. 4.

⁹ Maral Kalbian and Leila O. W. Boyer, "Destination Middleburg: A Walking Tour into the Past," Middleburg Beautification and Preservation, Inc., 2001, p. 4.

¹⁰ Slater, Kitty, p. 241.

¹¹ Oxnard purchased another property in Fauquier County known as Seldom Seen where he and his wife made their home and developed a famed boxwood garden in the French style. Oxnard renamed the farm Edgewood, but it was re-named again by subsequent owners as Heronwood.

¹² Information on the Fountain Hill property is in the Grayson family possession and includes an unpublished paper, "The Rucker Family Genealogy," compiled by Sudie Rucker Wood. This paper has information on Joshua Fletcher and Fountain Hill.

¹³ Deed Book 11, 509, Fauquier County.

¹⁴ "The Rucker Family Genealogy."

¹⁵ Edward L. Bowen, "Admiral Cary T. Grayson: Racing's Renaissance Man," *Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred*, September 1987, 28-32, p. 29.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 29.

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¹⁷ A 1909 newspaper headline notes, "Grayson's Colt is Winner, Naval Surgeon's Oreego Best in Its Class at Culpeper." *The Washington Post*, July 6, 1909, p. 11.

¹⁸ "Record for Yearling, Daughter of Man o' War-Tuscan Red Brings \$50,500.00 at Auction," Untitled clipping, 1925.

¹⁹ Grayson's "My Own" was foaled at Oakley farm in Fauquier County and bought by Admiral Grayson as a yearling. According to Kitty Slater in *The Hunt Country of America Revisited*, "My Own" was considered by many at the time to be the greatest racehorse in America. Documented controversy went on in sports pages of the times as to My Own's superiority over Zev, the horse that had been selected as the best American horse to run against Papyrus, the best of England in a match race in New York. See Slater, p. 240.

²⁰ This farm still retains a well-known horseshoe barn, built by Mr. Clark and beautifully maintained by present owner, Mrs. Margaret Mangano.

²¹ 21 Broker's Tip, a 1933 Kentucky Derby winner stood at Blue Ridge Farm. Ironically, however, the best of Grayson's homebreds did not actually begin racing until after Grayson's death in 1938. Laurel Scott, "The Grayson's Family Blue Ridge Farm," *SPUR*, January/February 1993, p. 59.

²² "Grayson's Episode with My Own," *Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred*, September 1997, p. 30.

²³ Kim Williams, editor, *A Pride of Place: Rural Residences of Fauquier County, Virginia*, Charlottesville, VA, 2003, p. 51.

²⁴ The Washington Post reported on 6/30/1935 (p. R15) that Admiral Cary T. Grayson had applied for a building permit for a two-story rubble stone addition to his residence at 3825 Wisconsin Avenue, with Waddy Wood acting as architect.

²⁵ Laure Scott, "The Grayson Family's Blue Ridge Farm," *SPUR*, January/February 1993, p. 59.

²⁶ Edward L. Bowen, "Admiral Cary T. Grayson, "Racing's Renaissance Man," *Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred*, September 1997, p. 29.

²⁷ "Dr. Grayson, 'White House Cupid,' is Also a Diplomatic Czar when the President is Traveling About; Matchmaker, Who is soon to Wed, Is a Virginia Gentleman of Great Ability and Many Fine Accomplishments—Was Long in the Navy and is Now an Acknowledged Diplomat," *The Washington Post*, April 9, 1916, ES 13.

²⁸ "Grayson, Friend of Presidents, Never Forgot Hippocratic Oath," *The Washington Post*, February 20, 1938 (obituary).

²⁹ "Grayson Memorial Foundation," *The Blood-Horse*, August 19, 1939.

³⁰ "Rites Today for W.B. Wood In Virginia," *The Washington Post*, January 27, 1944.

³¹ Leslie Rose Close, "Ellen Biddle Shipman," in *American Landscape Architecture*, edited by William Tishler, Washington, D.C., Preservation Press, 1989, p. 90.

³² "Tregaron, Landscape Documentation and Evaluation," Report prepared by Robinson & Associates, Inc, July 1999, no page numbers.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

Blue Ridge Farm is a 517-acre tract of land in Fauquier County. The property is north of Route 710 and west of Route 623. The property is bounded by Route 623 on the southeast. It occupies Parcel Pin #6053-74-7593 (75.7467 acres) and #6063-03-7854 (440.86 acres) on the Fauquier County Tax Maps.

Boundary Justification:

The property is part of a larger 1,000-acre tract of land that was assembled in 1903 as a horse-breeding farm. In 1931, the property was reduced in size to 549 acres and again later to its present extent of 517 acres. It contains the majority of the historic resources associated with the property from 1791 to 1956 – the property's period of significance.

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Fauquier County, Virginia**

NAME: Blue Ridge Farm (VDHR File Number: 030-0894)

LOCATION: Fauquier County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHER: Kim Prothro Williams

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS: November 2005

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

View of: North (Front) Elevation/Main House

Neg. No.: 22860/12

Photo: 1 of 16

View of: North and West Elevations/Main House

Neg. No.: 22860/16

Photo: 2 of 16

View of: Main block and ell and enclosed garden from south

Neg. No.: 22860/18

Photo: 3 of 16

View of: South Elevation showing guest wing at right

Neg. No: 22860/20

Photo: 4 of 16

View of: Stone Guest House

Neg. No: 22860/23

Photo: 5 of 16

View of: Main House/Main Entry

Neg. No: 22860/27

Photo: 6 of 16

View of: Fountain Hill House/South and west elevations

Neg. No: 22861/10

Photo: 7 of 16

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View of: Fountain Hill House/East Elevation

Neg. No: 22861/14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Blue Ridge Farm
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Photo: 8 of 14

View of: Fountain Hill House/Parlor Mantel
Neg. No: 22861/18
Photo: 9 of 16

View of: Stair from ground floor to first floor
Neg. No: 22861/24
Photo: 10 of 16

View of: Fountain Hill House/Smokehouse
Neg. No: 22861/16
Photo: 11 of 16

View of: Broodmare Stable #2
Neg. No: 22861/8
Photo: 12 of 16

View of: Stallion Stable
Neg. No: 22861/32
Photo: 13 of 16

View of: Broodmare Stable #3
Neg. No: 22860/2
Photo: 14 of 16

View of: Main House, Entry Hall
Neg. No: 22860/29
Photo: 15 of 16

View of: Main House, Living Room
Neg. No: 22860/30
Photo: 16 of 16

BLUE RING FARM
FAUQUILLE COUNTY, VA

VTMS

1. 18/250335/4314591
2. 18/251510/4316707
3. 18/251175/4316407.16
4. 18/251511/4316072.57'30"
5. 18/250860/4315422
6. 18/249681/4316682
7. 18/249788/4317018

1030-0894

RECTOR TOWN
SQUAD

