NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

VLR - 7/2/97
NRHP - 11/7/97

OMB No. 10024-001

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Burrland Farm Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 30-1017

2. Location

street & number Burrland Lane ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Middleburg ☒ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 22117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 9/12/97

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 certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ 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:)		

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)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	8	buildings
2	2	sites
14	0	structures
1	0	objects
39	10	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: Storage
RECREATION: Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: Storage
RECREATION: Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls VINYL
roof SLATE
other WOOD

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

The historic Burrland section of Hickory Tree Farm is a 458-acre thoroughbred horse breeding and training farm located one mile south of Middleburg in Virginia's hunt country. The property includes twenty-two contributing buildings, fourteen contributing structures, one contributing object and two contributing sites, including a rural landscape of pastures and groomed paddocks. There are also several buildings and structures constructed outside of th period of significance and thus considered noncontributing.

The contributing buildings were built between 1927 and 1932 and include a training barn, a polo barn, a stallion barn, two broodmare barns, a yearling barn, a field shed, an equipment shed, a farm manager's house/office, a trainer's cottage, a mess hall quarters, a foreman's dwelling, three mash houses, five garages, a pumphouse, and a feed and storage warehouse. All of the stables in this group are white with green trim frame buildings with slate-covered roofs crowned with cupolas. The thoroughbred horse training barn is a particularly stunning Georgian Revival building

Burrland Farm Historic District
Name of Property

Fauquier County, VA
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
RECREATION

Period of Significance

1927-1947

Significant Dates

1927-1932

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bottomley, William Lawrence

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

Burrland Farm Historic District
Name of Property

Fauquier County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 458

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	262100	4315230
2	18	262020	4315310
3	18	261810	4314450
4	18	261670	4314230

X 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 Janet G. Murphy, Principal

organization Janet G. Murphy & Associates, Inc. date January 1997

street & number 2823 East Braod Street telephone (804) 648-8507

city or town Richmond, VA state VA zip code 23223

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. James P. Mills, Sr.

street & number Hickory Tree Farm, P. O. Box 125 telephone (540) 687-6209

city or town Middleburg state VA zip code 22117

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

with 28 stalls, a one-eighth-mile indoor training track, a Tuscan-columned central entrance with a gabled portico, an octagonal cupola, and Venetian windows on the gable ends. Its imposing size and location on a knoll overlooking the racetrack makes it especially impressive.

The contributing structures include a silo, a springhouse, three loading chutes, two teasing chutes, two rings, three run-in sheds, one sun hut and an entrance gate. The handsome springhouse stands next to the site of a water tower that has since been removed. Internal water systems were important features of farm complexes and Burrland was renowned for its 75-gallon-a-minute well and exceptional fire fighting capacity. The one contributing object is a decorative, cast-iron water pump by R. D. Wood & Company of Philadelphia. Water from this pump was supposedly used to help build the racetrack in 1927. The three-quarter-mile racetrack, one of the contributing sites, is situated just east of the training barn and was the site of the 1931 Burrland Race Meet, a horse show, race and barbecue sponsored by owner William Ziegler, Jr. with an estimated crowd of 4,000 to 10,000, including well-known horse owners and breeders from around the country. The Burrland track was also the main track used by area racehorse trainers prior to Eleonora R. Sears's purchase of the farm in 1955.

The Burrland portion of Hickory Tree Farm is also a site which qualifies as a designed historic landscape. Its rolling pastures, fenced paddocks, picturesque stone fences, and road system are original and important features of the farm operation. It is a landscape that was shaped by, and still reflects, the day-to-day occupational activities of people engaged in horse breeding and training. The property has also been protected by the current owners through easements donated to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.

The noncontributing buildings include a nineteenth-century farmhouse, two post-1960 ranch houses, a metal shed/barn for foals, a post-1970 concrete block stallion barn, a truck garage, a nineteenth-century stone smokehouse, and Confederate Hall, a Classical Revival building erected for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition and moved to Middleburg to serve as a meeting place for the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was saved from demolition by the Mills family and moved to the Burrland house site in 1972. It is a handsome and historically significant building, but its late arrival at Hickory Tree Farm and its various alterations cause it to be considered a noncontributing building.

The house at Burrland was built by the Noland family around 1879. In a pre-1927 photograph, the house appears to be a two-story frame dwelling on a stone foundation with Queen Anne detailing and a large columned porch with a roof-line balustrade. When William Ziegler, Jr. bought the property in 1927 he hired New York architect William Lawrence Bottomley to design a large addition to the house. Bottomley's addition transformed the house into a brick, Georgian Revival mansion with a full-height, Tuscan-columned portico. During the same period, Bottomley designed a Georgian Revival town house for Ziegler in New York City. Though Bottomley's office was always located in New York, his name is virtually synonymous with Colonial Revival architecture in Virginia, and he is particularly remembered for his Georgian Revival designs. The Burrland house was deliberately gutted and burned down in 1961 by then-owner, Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, in an attempt to reduce her property taxes.

Although drawings for the Burrland mansion and farm have not been found, there are several reasons the stables are believed to have been designed by Bottomley. First, construction began on the farm buildings in 1927, the same period Bottomley is documented to have designed the major addition to Burrland house. Secondly, Bottomley later designed stables compatible with the main house for other clients, including Ashland Farm in Warrenton, Virginia, for George Sloane around 1929 and Peacock Farm on Long Island, New York, for Mr. and Mrs. J. Cornelius Rathourne around 1940. Thirdly, Ziegler was a wealthy and important client for Bottomley (Bottomley listed both Ziegler commissions in his Who's Who in America biography entry, a space architects generally reserved for their most prestigious projects), and it is likely that both men would have seen the necessity of creating an impressive and compatible assemblage of buildings. It is improbable that Ziegler hired another architect to design the stables or left the design completely to a builder. Bottomley was known to be insistent that the main house form a "harmonious entity" with its surroundings. And lastly, the stables, and particularly the training barn, reflect the Georgian Revival style which Bottomley was so adept at using in his designs. The absolute symmetry and refined details denote a style Bottomley derived from both Georgian Palladianism and Virginia's eighteenth-century colonial architecture.

The Burrland section of Hickory Tree Farm has remained largely intact. The buildings have been well maintained and retain much of their original integrity. Additional buildings have been constructed to serve the farm operation, but they do not detract from the original complex or landscape. And, as noted previously, the land is under easement and thus the rural historic landscape will be retained for future generations.

All of Burrland Farm's contributing buildings, structures, sites and objects were built ca. 1927-32, and are visually joined through the reiteration of material and design. Almost all of the barns and dwellings are white, frame buildings (most barns have green trim) covered with slate gable roofs and crowned with cupolas. The vast majority of the buildings retain original form and function, including original hardware and equipment. Characteristic red water pumps by the Woodford Company of Des Moines, Iowa, accompany each barn and remain in daily use. Though all of the frame buildings (except for the stallion barn) were covered with vinyl siding in 1985, it was applied in a manner that does not significantly detract from the buildings' appearance and allows easy removal.

Manager's House, contributing building: Two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with a slate gable roof. The center entrance has a six-panel wood door with an elliptical fanlight, sidelights and panels, all framed by an elliptical architrave. The one-story, one-bay entry porch has a gable portico, square columns and a balustrade with diagonal and square stickwork, all on raised brick piers. The facades have symmetrical fenestration with mostly six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. Three slate-covered gable dormers with six-over-six double-hung sash windows provide light to the attic and storage room. The north facade features a brick end-chimney and an enclosed sun porch. The south facade features a two-story frame porch; the first floor is enclosed and used as a sunroom while the second floor is an open sleeping porch with a balustrade containing diagonal stickwork. The interior originally consisted of an entrance hall with center staircase, living room, screened porch, dining room, sun parlor, den, pantry, kitchen, two servant's rooms and a bathroom on the first floor, and five bedrooms, three bathrooms and a sleeping porch on the second floor. Although the building is currently used as the farm office, the only significant change has been the conversion of the kitchen and first-floor bedrooms into offices.

Manager's Garage, contributing building: Two-bay frame building with a gable roof, paneled garage door, six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the north and south facades, and a wood paneled entrance door on the north facade. The garage is currently used as a carpenter shop.

Racetrack, contributing site: Three-quarter-mile track made of clay covered with a sand mixture and encircled by white board fencing with tall red & white and black & white wood furlong poles interspersed. The south and east stretches are bordered by woods and conceal the track from the east, but the north and west stretches were cleared to provide magnificent views from the Manager's House, Thoroughbred Training Barn and Confederate Hall. Movable starting gates are located at the northwest corner of the track. Prior to 1956, the Burrland track was the main track used by area racehorse trainers. At times 80 to 100 horses exercised on it daily. The track was also the site of at least one major race meet sponsored by Ziegler in 1931. It is well maintained and continues to be used as a training track.

Residence, non-contributing building: One-story frame ranch dwelling with a gable roof built after 1960.

Mess Hall Quarters, contributing building: Two-story, five-bay, rectangular frame building with two rear ells that together form a U-shape. The front facade has two entrances; one in the center and one on the east portion between the first and second bays. The symmetrically fenestrated windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The slate gable roof is topped by a louvered, hipped-roof cupola with a round finial. The three-bay wood porch has square posts and balusters all on raised brick piers. From the rear, it is possible to discern the large interior brick chimney. Originally the mess hall quarters contained a "white" dining room, "white" reception room, "colored" dining room, kitchen, pantry, servant's bedroom and bathroom on the first floor, and five bedrooms, a linen closet and one large general bathroom on the second floor. The building is currently used as a multi-family dwelling and the interior has been altered moderately to meet the present needs.

Water Pump, contributing object: Decorative, cast-iron water pump cast by the R.D. Wood Company, one of Philadelphia's most notable ironfounders. The design appears to be that of a duck, with fluting and feathers on the shaft, and a duck-head shaped nozzle.

Garage, contributing building: Three-bay, frame garage with gable roof and louvered cupola. Attached to the rear is a single-pile garage with a shed roof and a dog kennel. There are also dog runways behind the kennel.

Dwelling, non-contributing building: Frame, ranch dwelling built after 1970. This dwelling was built on the site of the earlier "colored grooms" quarters.

New Stallion Barn, noncontributing building: Concrete block, front gable-roof barn with six large box stalls and an office. This barn was built ca. 1970 and has a more utilitarian design than the earlier frame barns.

Springhouse, contributing structure: Concrete foundation covered by a slate gable roof with overhanging eaves and a square louvered cupola also covered with slate. The east gable end has a small wood door providing access to the deep brick-walled pit. It is an aesthetically pleasing structure designed to harmonize with the surrounding buildings and structures.

Loading Chutes, three contributing structures: Two post and board walls set parallel to each other on a concrete foundation. A loading chute is used to load and unload horses from a horse van, so the highest part of the chute is even with the door of the van. There are three loading chutes on the Burrland Farm, all located adjacent to a stable.

Teasing Chutes, two contributing structures: Two post and board walls set parallel to each other, generally on a concrete foundation. The walls are approximately four feet apart, open at each end, allowing just enough room to hold the horses. There are two teasing chutes on the Burrland Farm, both located adjacent to a stable.

Thoroughbred Training Barn, contributing building (Barn # 4): The grand centerpiece of the farm is the frame 342' x 46' Georgian Revival-style training barn. An eighth-mile oval track and shedrow rings twenty-eight 10' x 16' box stalls with a tack room and a feed room in the center and an open hayloft above. A stunning classical octagonal cupola crowns the center of the stable roof. A fenced path leads directly from the barn's central entrance down to the racetrack's gate, creating a serviceable thoroughfare and engaging vista.

Exterior: **East facade**: The main entrance is a three-bay, hipped-roof projecting entrance with a gable portico located mid-point north and south. The portico is supported by Tuscan columns on concrete piers with pilasters behind framing the entrance. The side bays of the projecting entrance have coupled six-light windows on the front facade and twelve-light casement windows on the side facades. The center bay has full-height double wood doors, each with a geometric-designed wood panel below a six-light panel topped by four arched windows. The slate gable roof is crowned by an octagonal cupola with a slate base, a round-arched body with balustrade all topped by a metal dome and a weathervane. Six square louvered cupolas with hipped slate roofs are located at regular intervals atop the wings providing enhanced ventilation. Each wing has thirty-eight, six-light, bottom-hinged windows below a simple box cornice. ,The abundant windows provide essential light and ventilation for the horses. The wings also have projecting entrances three bays from the ends that consist of full-height double doors with vertical panels on the bottom and six-light panels topped by a row of four square lights above. The doors are framed by gable porticos supported by Tuscan columns on concrete piers.

West facade: The projecting central entrance has a front gable slate roof, a center sliding door with a six-light panel atop a vertical board panel, three six-light sliding windows to each side of the door, and a fixed eight-light window with a fanlight centered over the door. The north and south facades of the projecting entrance have two coupled eight-light sliding windows. The wings each have forty-seven six-light, bottom-hinged windows below a simple box cornice.

North and south facades: The gable-end facades have triple nine-light sliding windows, large picturesque Venetian windows, and track-hung wood drive doors with two eight-light panels over four vertical panels. The doors open wide enough to allow large farm equipment to enter, and when both are open, there is a direct vista through the building.

Interior:

Entering from east: The central projecting entrance contains two storage rooms, one to each side. They were originally used as a bedroom and a medicine room. As mentioned previously, an oval track and shedrow encircle twenty-eight 10'x16' box stalls, a feed room and a tack room in the center and a cement walk in front. The track is used for training during inclement weather The original divided stall doors have been removed, but the metal mesh stall doors and the transoms remain intact. Each stall has a chute providing direct access from the open loft above. Six tack boxes are evenly interspersed along the wall between the stalls. The barn's roof has a simple exposed beam and rafter truss system supported by vertical and diagonal bracing. The projecting entrance on the west contains a bathroom, storage closet, wash area and a glazed and wood-paneled sliding door leading to the track. The wall enclosing the stalls is composed of five-inch-wide beaded boards, while the wall enclosing the track is composed of two-inch-wide beaded boards. The tack room is paneled with 2" beaded boards and has a wood oat storage bin with original hardware. The tack room and feed room retain their double-diagonal batten doors with six-light panels and transoms above.

Training Barn Garage, contributing building: Two-bay frame building, with a slate gable roof crowned by a square louvered cupola with slate base and metal hipped roof, large vertical board double doors on the south bay, a single nine-light and wood-paneled door, and a stretcher-bond brick chimney. The rear section was originally used as a mash house but is currently used as a tack room and equipment storage area. Side and rear facades have six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows.

Rings, two contributing structures: Nine horizontal-board high circular fences with metal gates enclosing a large sand area. The ring is used to separate horses that are either injured or overweight (no grass). Both rings are located adjacent to a barn.

Trainer's Cottage, contributing building: One-and-a-half-story, five-bay frame dwelling built on a stone foundation. The front facade has a center entrance surrounded by a wood porch with lattice sides and a sunburst pediment. Two six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank each side of the entrance with a dormer directly above on the slate gable roof. The dwelling has a side enclosed sun porch and a rear ell, both with entrances, along with two stretcher-bond brick chimneys, one on the north end wall and one in the rear ell. The interior consists of a living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Confederate Hall, non-contributing building: Located on the original site of the Burrland mansion, Confederate Hall was originally constructed as the headquarters for the Travelers Protective Association at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition in Norfolk, Virginia, which commemorated the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in North America. Following the Exposition, the building was dismantled and transported to Middleburg, where it was renamed Confederate Hall and used as a community center for the Middleburg chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In 1952, the building was moved to make room for the current Exxon station. In 1972, after the building had fallen into disrepair and was slated for demolition, Mr. James P. Mills (husband of the current owner) purchased Confederate Hall and had it moved to Hickory Tree Farm. During its reconstruction, the wings were eliminated, reducing the building from five bays to three bays, and the columns were shortened, dropping the windows to floor

level. Although many of the original features have been retained, the building has been determined noncontributing due to its significant alterations and its late move to the Burrland mansion site.

Designed Garden and Stone Smokehouse, non-contributing site and building: The formal landscaped garden has stone-paved walks and a stone fountain surrounded by an approximate three-foot- high stone wall. The picturesque smokehouse has a hipped roof covered with diamond-shaped pressed-metal shingles and a heavy vertical-board door. The garden and smokehouse are situated southwest of Confederate Hall and were likely built ca. 1879 when the original house at Burrland was constructed.

Polo Barn, contributing building: U-shaped frame building built around a courtyard. The west wing has six 12' x 14' box stalls and a 15' x 18' tack room at the southern end. The north wing has three box stalls, one 15' x 18' and two 9' x 9', and a 15 x 18' feed and tack room. The barn has a slate gable roof crowned with two hipped-roof louvered cupolas on the west wing and an octagonal wood and slate-covered cupola on the north wing. This cupola is a smaller replica of the center cupola on the training barn. The divided vertical board and double-diagonal batten stall doors with wire mesh doors behind open to the courtyard. An attached wood ladder is located on the west wall, providing access to the enclosed loft above. The gable end of the east wing has three, four-light casement windows with a cross-braced door above. A portion of the east wing was removed in order to provide greater access for snow removal. In its place is a white board fence with a green and yellow board gate.

Run-In Sheds, three contributing structures: Three-bay frame sheds with Y-shaped braces and metal gable roofs used to provide food and shelter to the horses while in the paddocks. The interiors are open areas with hay racks. There are three run-in sheds located in paddocks within the Burrland Farm boundaries.

Sun Hut, contributing structure: Four-bay frame structure with Y-shaped bracing and a metal gable roof. It is located in a large pasture and serves as a shelter to protect the horses from the sun.

Yearling Barn, contributing building (Barn # 1): Frame 122' x 28' barn with six-foot-wide overhanging forebays, twenty 12' x 14' box stalls in back-to-back alignment with track-hung, sliding, vertical-board doors with metal mesh doors behind. The overhanging forebays extend to form covered walkways in front of the stalls. The slate gable roof is crowned with three frame and slate louvered cupolas. The side gable ends have six-over-six, double-hung sash windows and double sliding loft doors. The central pass-through feed room contains an original Gibson Company Oat Crusher (made in Chicago), chute, and oat bins, as well as a built-in corner cupboard and ladder. The stalls have wood paneling and approximately 3' x 3' metal mesh screens on the interior party walls. The barn is approached by an asphalt drive.

Garages, two contributing buildings: One-bay frame garages covered with vertical aluminum siding. The metal gable roofs have overhanging eaves and overhead wood-panel garage doors. The interiors retain their original wood paneling and open rafter systems. One garage is currently used as a farm shop, while the other is used to store equipment.

Pumphouse, contributing building: Small frame building with an asphalt-shingle gable roof and a new six-panel door. It continues to house a well that is still in use.

Broodmare Barn, contributing building (Barn # 2): Frame 157' x 28' barn with six-foot-wide overhanging forebays on each side. The barn contains twenty-four 12' x 16' box stalls in back-to-back alignment with a 12' x 28' feed room in the center. The wood-paneled stalls have exposed beams and rafters and divided double-diagonal batten doors opening to the covered walks that front the stalls on each side. Like the Yearling Barn, the central pass-through feed room has two-inch-wide beaded wood paneling and contains an original Gibson Company Oat Crusher, chute and storage bins. There is also a built-in corner cupboard and an attached ladder leading to the enclosed loft. The side gable roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and is crowned with three frame louvered cupolas. Both the north and south gable ends have three, six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a double sliding loft door in the center. The barn is approached from the east by an asphalt drive that passes over a rolling hill and ends at the central bay of the barn.

Horse Cemetery, non-contributing site: Located along the southern fence of the paddock south of Barn # 2, the cemetery contains the graves of eight of Eleonora Sears's horses. The graves (which are said to contain only the horses' heads and hearts) are marked by granite headstones engraved with the names of the horses (Taffeta, Mehrabi, Ksar d'Espirit, Admiral's Bride, Lola, Diamont, Rosalina and Douglas). The most famous horse buried in the cemetery is Ksar d'Espirit, once described as a magnificent gray thoroughbred show jumper who was virtually unbeatable in Pruissance events all over the world, scoring many Grand Prix victories and individual championships, and helping the United States Equestrian Team win the silver medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics.

Mash Houses, three contributing buildings: Approximately fifteen-foot-square, rock-faced concrete block buildings with asphalt shingle gable roofs with overhanging eaves. Each house has a wood-panel door, two six-over-six double-hung sash windows, brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and a louver in the gable end above the door. Originally these buildings housed mash cookers, but when mash was no longer used to feed the horses, stoves replaced the mash cookers and the buildings became warming shelters for the farm workers.

Foreman's House, contributing building: One-story, five-bay, central-entrance, frame dwelling with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, a gable roof covered with replacement asphalt shingles, and a three-bay wood porch with square posts, square balusters, a standing-seam metal roof - all on a concrete foundation. The interior consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and two bedrooms.

Stallion Barn, contributing building: German-sided, 92' x 43' frame barn with four 16' x 16' box stalls, a nine-foot-wide interior track circling the stalls, and a loft above. Windows on the west facade are triple, eight-light, side-sliding sash. The east facade has top-hinged square screens rather than windows. The gable-on-hip roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and is crowned by a classic octagonal cupola. Like that of the Polo Barn, the cupola is a smaller replica of the Training Barn's cupola. Two hipped-roof, frame louvered cupolas also crown the barn. The side-gable ends have two six-light casement windows at loft level, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and sliding doors with two ten-light panels above six vertical panels. The interior has horizontal beaded wood paneling. The stalls

have divided double-diagonal batten doors on both ends, opening to the interior track. The central pass-through feed room has a built-in side cupboard and storage bins. There are also four-light casement windows on the north and south walls of the feed room which open to the adjacent stalls.

Equipment Shed, contributing building: Frame shed clad with corrugated metal on a concrete foundation, six-over-six, double-hung windows, a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, and two large wood-paneled sliding doors. All of the original hardware, including the wheels and track on the sliding doors, is still in place.

Feed and Storage Warehouse, contributing building: Five-bay frame building sided with hollow tile on a concrete foundation. Each bay has a sliding vertical-board door opening to a separate storage area. The warehouse has a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and is covered with diamond-shaped stamped metal shingles. A wood platform runs the length of the west facade. This building is currently used to store chemicals.

Farmhouse, non-contributing building: Two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling with overhanging eaves built on a stone foundation. The first floor has two entrances and two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows while the second floor has four six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The house also has three brick chimneys with corbelled caps and a more recent enclosed screened porch on the front facade. The dwelling is considered noncontributing because it was probably constructed during the 1870s, and is likely related to the Nolands' occupancy at Burrland rather than Ziegler's later building campaign.

Truck Garage, non-contributing building: A recently built (1996) nine-bay, wood-frame shed covered with vertical aluminum siding. It is a large building consisting of eight open vehicle bays and one enclosed bay with a metal overhead garage door. It was constructed after an earlier equipment shed was destroyed in a storm.

Field Shed, contributing building: Frame 96' x 46' shed with a diamond-shaped, stamped-metal shingle gable roof crowned with two hipped-roof louvered cupolas. The west facade contains eight pairs of bottom-hinged nine-light windows while the east facade has eight round-arched openings supported by decorative sawn posts.. This open design allows the horses to move freely between the shed and the surrounding pasture. The interior is a large open space with a hayrack along the rear wall and a loft above. The north and south gable ends have track-hung sliding doors at the loft level with six-over-six double-hung sash windows above.

Silo, contributing structure: Domed, metal-banded silo located adjacent to the field shed. During Ziegler's tenure, some of Burrland's acreage was used for tillable crops that were stored in the silo.

Broodmare Barn, contributing building (Barn # 8): Formerly a frame 96' x 46' field shed, this building was converted into a broodmare barn in 1978 by enclosing the east facade and constructing fifteen 11' x 12' stalls, a tack room and an office on the interior. This gable-roofed barn is unlike the other barns in that it has a center drive with cross-braced and vertical bar sliding stall doors opening to the interior and eight pairs of nine-light bottom-hinged windows on both the east and west facades. Its handsome yellow pine paneling makes it the most elaborate barn on the property.

Foal Shed, non-contributing building: Large metal shed erected in 1991, located adjacent to Broodmare Barn # 8. The interior of the building is one large open space used exclusively to house the foals.

Entrance Gate, contributing structure: Located on Burrland Lane at the entrance of the drive leading to Confederate Hall, the stone piers and decorative cast-iron fence served as the distinguished entrance to the Burrland mansion. The iron fence is an elaborate floral and spiral design likely commissioned by Bottomley when he designed the grand addition to the Burrland mansion. Bottomley was known to be a proponent of decorative ironwork, using it to adorn many of the houses he designed.

Landscape, contributing site: The Burrland Farm complex reveals a precise landscape form and plan devoted mainly to large, open pastures, smaller divided paddocks and building clusters. A tree-lined drive leading from the entrance gate to Confederate Hall is an especially pleasing feature of the road system established during the early years of Ziegler's tenure. A substantial number of orange fire hydrants and white frame fire boxes dot the landscape, showing evidence of the early fire fighting system. Like other thoroughbred horse farms in the region, the stone walls, rolling hills and fields surrounding the buildings and structures provide a pictueresque setting and contribute to the historic integrity of the site.

Burrland Farm Historic District is significant in state and local history for historic resources that collectively represent the themes of agriculture and architecture in the northern Virginia Piedmont over a historic period from around 1927 to1947. The major activity that historically and presently affects the farm's material culture and character is agriculture, with major emphasis on the thoroughbred horse industry. The buildings, structures, sites and objects within the historic district maintain very good integrity of design, location, setting, feeling and association. These resources characterize the material culture associated with the development of the Virginia hunt country's thoroughbred horse industry and agricultural landscape. In addition, the buildings illustrate the skilled designs of a distinguished American architect, William Lawrence Bottomley, and are associated with a successful horse breeder and owner, William Ziegler, Jr., who was active during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The Burrland section of Hickory Tree Farm was originally a 274-acre tract of land known as Fauntleroy Farm. Noble Beveridge, an early trustee of Middleburg, purchased the property in 1832 and it was later conveyed through marriage into the Noland family. In 1877, Major Burr Noland bought the property from his half-sister, Sarah Eleanor MacKenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Noland, and in 1879 he gave the land and a new house to his son, Cuthbert Powell Noland, as a wedding present. In gratitude, Cuthbert and his new bride, Rosalie Haxall of Richmond, named the property Burrland. The Nolands raised seven children at Burrland, including Charlotte Haxall Noland, founder and president of Foxcroft School. When the children were young, they were taught by a tutor at Burrland. But as they grew older, Mrs. Noland leased out Burrland and moved the children to Washington, D.C. and Baltimore so that they could attend school. For several summers in the early part of the twentieth century, Charlotte Noland ran her "Farmette" summer camp at Burrland. Later, she moved the Farmettes to Locust Lawn, where she founded Foxcroft School. In 1911-12, Joseph B. Thomas, an avid foxhunter, breeder of foxhounds, and author of, Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages, leased Burrland while he began construction of nearby Huntlands. For a short period he operated Burrland as a foxhunting country inn and it was here that he held the organization meeting of the American Foxhound Club in 1912. During the early 1920s, Basil Hall, a local innkeeper, operated a hotel at Burrland with nightly entertainment.

In December of 1926, William Ziegler, Jr. purchased Burrland from Rosalie H. Noland for $70,000. The property included 274 acres and buildings assessed at $3175. In 1928, Ziegler purchased an additional 147 acres of adjoining land from Hugh T. Swart for $29,464. The property included buildings assessed at $10,000. Two years later, Ziegler purchased 37 acres of adjoining property from J. Walter Cochran for $11,000. The 1930 Fauquier Land Book indicates that there were no buildings on this property known as the "Reamer tract". Between 1927 and 1933, the value of buildings and improvements on the Burrland property increased from $3,175 to $76,260 (no improvements were added to the Swart or Reamer tracts). It is clear that during this period Ziegler commissioned the large addition for the house as well as the building of the farm complex.

William Ziegler, Jr. was born William Conrad Brandt in Muscatine, Iowa, in July of 1891. At the age of five he was adopted by his father's half-brother, William Ziegler, and took the name William Ziegler, Jr. William Ziegler, Sr., made

(See Continuation Sheets)

much of his fortune in the baking powder industry as founder and president of the Royal Baking Powder Company. He made significant investments in New York real estate, and between 1901-05 he financed several expeditions in search of the North Pole. When he died in 1905, the value of his estate was estimated at $30,000,000, of which $16,000,000 he left to his adopted son. Ziegler followed in his father's footsteps, becoming active in the baking powder industry and New York real estate, and by the early 1920s he had become a successful business executive in his own right. In 1929 he merged the Royal Baking Powder Company with several other leading food manufacturers to form Standard Brand, Inc., and for several years he served on the firm's board of directors, as well as on the board of other food manufacturing and real estate companies. Ziegler was also active in charity work, particularly among the blind and with Boys Clubs.

Although Ziegler bred show horses and polo ponies at his estate in Noroton, Connecticut, it was not until the mid-1920s that he became seriously interested in breeding and racing thoroughbred horses. His first good horse was Our General, who won the 1924 Junior Champion Stakes. He then acquired Espino, who became one of the country's top three-year-olds in 1926, winning both the Lawrence Realization and the Saratoga Cup. During this period his race horses were quartered at Belmont Park under the care of trainer W. J. Spiers and contract rider Mark Garner.

Ziegler's interest in horse breeding and racing soon brought him to Virginia's hunt country, where he bought Burrland Farm at the end of 1926 and started one of the area's most successful thoroughbred breeding and training farms. He became a liberal patron of the Saratoga yearling sales in an effort to establish a successful stud farm and breed his own stock. According to all accounts of the day, by 1930 he had built Burrland into one of the best equipped stud farms on the Atlantic Seaboard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler maintained racing stables at Burrland, with colts racing in Mr. Ziegler's name and fillies carrying the scarlet and green silks of Middleburg Stable, the nom de course of Mrs. Ziegler. Three of the most successful horses during the founding years of Burrland were Polydor, winner of nineteen races; Goneaway, who split the Whitney pair Wichare and Boojur in a spirited contest of juveniles; and Spinach, who as a three-year-old, earned $105,000 with victories at the Potomac Handicap, the Havre De Grace Cup, the Riggs Handicap, and the Latonia Championship.

In 1931, Humphrey S. Finney, a writer for The Blood-Horse Magazine, and W.J. Carter, secretary of the Virginia Horse Breeders Association, both visited Burrland and reported on the establishment and its prize horses. Finney provided a description of the farm, including information about the horses, barns, track, fencing, terrain, and water system, and noted that "no expense had been spared in the construction of these buildings, all being excellently finished inside and out." Both men discussed the many excellent native bred, imported stock (five daughters of Derby winners had been purchased at the December 1930 Newmarket sales) and home breds that Ziegler had at Burrland, with Carter noting that "money has been spent with a lavish hand in blood stock, both for breeding and racing." Ziegler, along with others in the Middleburg area, had also spent generously to hire experienced trainers, breeders and farm managers from leading Kentucky stud farms.

On November 21, 1931, the Zieglers hosted over 2,000 guests at a horse show, race meet and old-fashioned barbecue luncheon at Burrland. According to one article, "high and low, rich and poor, mingled together. Prominent

society folk and horse enthusiasts from Maine to Florida and as far west as California were among those represented, with virtually every well-known stable owner from the Virginia Hunt Country supplying horses (along with the Zieglers) for the shows and races." General William (Billy) Mitchell, who lived at adjacent Boxwood Farm, was mentioned as one of the celebrated committee members present.

Though most areas of the economy slowed significantly during the Great Depression, thoroughbred production in northern Virginia remained a multi-million dollar investment. Ziegler, along with others such as John Hay Whitney, B.B. Jones, Isabel Dodge Sloane, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Daniel C. Sands, Raymond Belmont, and Katherine Elkins Hitt, continued to consistently buy, breed, and race horses. The industry was assisted in 1934 with the enactment of the Dunnigan-Crawford Bill which outlawed bookmaking and thus encouraged pari-mutuel betting at the tracks in New York, the center of the best racing in the United States at that time.

Throughout the 1930s, Ziegler's operation thrived, producing several stakes winners with the help of his very experienced and successful trainer Matt Brady. There was also a renaissance of Virginia breeding, with the quality of winning stallions beginning to rival that of Kentucky. An article in the December 10, 1937 issue of The Middleburg Chronicle (a publication renamed The Chronicle in 1945 and The Chronicle of the Horse in 1961) noted that Virginia-breds had netted $938,000 in eleven months. Eight stallions from the Middleburg area were responsible for much of that total, with Ziegler's Espino leading the way. Though affluent area owners often purchased horses from out-of-state breeders, it became more frequent for the top horses to be homebreds.

For unknown reasons, in June of 1938, Ziegler decided to sell Burrland along with all of his breeding stock. An article in the June 11, 1938 issue of The Blood-Horse reported that Ziegler was offering his land (Burrland) and horses (breeding) at private sale, planned no auction and hoped to dispose of the property, which was equipped to handle 100 horses, by September 1938. He would retain his racing stable, likely moving the horses to winter quarters at Belmont Park in New York. Major Milton McCoy would continue to manage Burrland until a sale had been effected. The July 29, 1938 issue of The Middleburg Chronicle reported that Arthur White, a well-known trainer and sportsman of Middleburg, purchased eleven yearlings from Ziegler in a private sale (including five Polydors, two Espinos, two Our Generals, one Constitution, and one Ladkin). It was later reported that Ziegler also sold eleven broodmares, five weenlings, and the stallion Polydor at the August Saratoga sales, while purchasing seven good yearlings for his racing stable. During the later part of 1938, several publications announced that Ziegler was discontinuing operations at Burrland and Ziegler officially listed his property with Roy Wheeler Real Estate (one advertisement listed the property "sold"). Despite the numerous reports of Burrland's imminent sale, the property was not sold. What caused Ziegler to change his mind remains a mystery, but as it turns out, 1938 was Ziegler's best racing year with the efforts of El Chico (best two-year-old in 1938, winning all seven starts and earning $84,000) and Esposa lifting the stable to number one among New York owners and sixth place overall. Nineteen Thirty-Eight was also the year that Ziegler was elected to membership in the prestigious Jockey Club. Though Ziegler decided not to disperse of his breeding stock in 1938, B.B. Jones, one of the most successful Virginia breeders, held a complete breeding stock dispersal sale at his Audley Farm (Berryville) in October of 1939. The sale, which included 135 horses, was the largest of its kind ever held in Virginia.

The October 27, 1939, issue of The Middleburg Chronicle voiced the regret of many of those involved in Virginia's horse industry when it stated, "Today, the famous breeder, B.B. Jones, retires at Audley, marking the end of one of Virginia's most colorful Thoroughbred nurseries."

In February of 1942, The Blood Horse reported that John T. Skinner, a well-known horseman, had taken over the management of Burrland Farm, and along with Ziegler's breeding operation, the establishment would be used as a training center in the spring, with about thirty horses. Ziegler's racing stable also continued to flourish throughout the 1940s. Bounding Home won the 1944 Belmont Stakes and Wait A Bit, one of the best handicap horses of the 1940s, provided great excitement with a triple dead heat finish at the 1944 Carter Handicap, the first such dead heat recorded in American stakes racing.

The horse breeding and racing began to encounter difficulties towards the end of 1944 when tracks began closing as the result of WW II gas rationing (many horses could not be transported to the tracks). In 1945, the industry took a severe hit when a January 3rd government order closed all race tracks for the duration of the war. Fortunately, the war ended shortly thereafter and racing resumed. Matt Brady took twelve of Ziegler's horses to Santa Anita Park, California, for the 1946 winter race season. In addition to Bounding Home and Wait A Bit, General Court, Sumatra, Gridiron, Our Mat, Romping Home, Belle d'Amour, Breezing Home, Transfigured, Devalue, Esteem, Espino Gold, Royal Castle and Bit O' Fate were all home bred and trained stakes winners during the 1940s. In addition, many Middleburg area stable owners bred their horses with Ziegler's stallions, producing numerous prize-winning jumpers and hunters as well as race horses.

Ziegler continued breeding and training thoroughbreds at Burrland until 1950, when he sold his breeding stock at an auction held at Burrland. The auction company, Fasig-Tipton, reported that Mr. Ziegler was selling all of his breeding stock but had no intention of giving up racing. The racing stable was continued until 1954, but was sold to Eleonora Randolph Sears of Boston in 1955. By that time (1925-1955) Ziegler's stable had won 445 races with earnings totaling $1,611,837. Although she had the Burrland mansion burned down in 1961, Sears continued the thoroughbred breeding and racing operation until 1966, when Mr and Mrs. James P. Mills, Sr. purchased the property. Today it is under fine stewardship and remains a successful horse breeding and training farm. It is also part of the John Singleton Mosby Heritage Area which actively encourages the protection of environmental, scenic and cultural resources.

Horses have played a large role in the social and economic life of Middleburg and the surrounding area since Colonial times. Hunting, showing, steeplechase racing, point-to-point racing, etc. have been popular activities for well over a century. Ziegler and others, such as Isabel Dodge Sloane, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Katherine Elkins Hitt, John Hay Whitney, Daniel C. Sands and Paul Mellon, added another component to the area's horse industry when they began breeding and training thoroughbreds for flat track racing in the 1920s and 1930s.

These owners also built estates with impressive farm architecture, much of it traced to English precedents. One widely-published nineteenth-century English publication, Examples of Stables, etc., by John Birch, recommended that

"stables ought to have some pretension of architectural taste, as they are frequently placed near the house; and on a large property, where the owner is fond of horses, they provide an important adjunct." Thus, good design could "harmonize" the stable with the mansion and still answer functional needs. Early-twentieth-century American books on stable architecture proposed an identifiable style that combined the influences of English country architecture with American Colonial details and materials (Amos, 1991; Gambrill and MacKenzie, 1935). Bottomley accomplished this superbly at Burrland, as did other architects who designed buildings at nearby horse farms including Brookmeade, Blue Ridge, Homeland, Llangollen, and Rokeby.

Like many thoroughbred horse farms in Kentucky, those in Middleburg were often owned by individuals who had obtained great wealth in other economic pursuits. Most of the newly established thoroughbred farms of the 1920s and 1930s combined the acreage of two or more earlier diversified farms, sometimes using existing structures but more often building a new complex of stables, training tracks, living quarters, paddocks, pastures, and road and water systems. The assemblage would often be aesthetically connected through the use of similar materials, forms and colors. This was true at Burrland where all of the stables were built as white frame structures with slate-covered gable roofs crowned with louvered and classical cupolas. Burrland Farm is an impressive complex and an excellent representative of Virginia hunt country horse farms.

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UTM References (Continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	260520	4314510	6	18	260880	4315510
7	18	260410	4315690	8	18	260650	4316180

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1) 18/262100/4315230; 2) 18/262020/4315310; 3) 18/261819/4314450; 4) 18/261670/4314230; 5) 18/260520/4314510; 6) 18/260880/4315510; 7) 18/260410/4315690; 8) 18/260650/4316180.

This parcel of land contains 458 acres lying in Fauquier County, Virginia, within the boundaries of Hickory Tree Farm.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries contain the land purchased by William Ziegler, Jr., between 1926 and 1929 from Rosalie H. Noland, Hugh T. Swart and J. Walter Cochran. This land was sold to Eleanor R. Sears in 1955 and subsequently sold to the present owners in 1966. These boundaries were chosen because they encompass the complete acreage that Ziegler purchased in order to develop his horse farm. All of the historic resources that Ziegler built are located within these boundaries and constitute one of the area's most complete horse farms. The rest of Hickory Tree Farm is excluded because it is a collection of several distinct farms dating from various time periods that are not historically related to Burrland Farm.

All photographs are of:

Burrland Farm Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia
VDHR File Number: 30-1017
Janet G. Murphy, Photographer

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia.

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, thoroughbred training barn; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:4
PHOTO 1 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, thoroughbred training barn; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:3
PHOTO 2 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: interior, thoroughbred training barn; view looking north
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:23
PHOTO 3 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: racetrack; view looking east
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:27
PHOTO 4 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, training barn garage; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:17
PHOTO 5 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, manager's house/office; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:2
PHOTO 6 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1986
VIEW OF: Paddocks, dwellings and landscape; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:36A
PHOTO 7 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: north elevation, mess hall quarters; view looking southwest
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:9
PHOTO 8 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: water pump; view looking east
NEGATIVE NO.: 15288:20
PHOTO 9 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: south elevation new stallion barn; view looking north
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:15
PHOTO 10 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, foreman's house; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:22A
PHOTO 11 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: south elevation, mash house; view looking north
NEGATIVE NO.: 15288:10
PHOTO 12 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, Confederate Hall; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15287:33
PHOTO 13 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: designed garden and stone smokehouse; view looking south
NEGATIVE NO.: 15289:7
PHOTO 14 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: south elevation, polo barn; view looking north
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:11A
PHOTO 15 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, broodmare barn #2; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:20
PHOTO 16 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, broodmare barn #2; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:7A
PHOTO 17 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: interior of feedroom, broodmare barn #2
NEGATIVE NO.: 15289:18
PHOTO 18 OF 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: south elevation, yearling barn; view looking north
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:20A
PHOTO 19 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1986
VIEW OF: east elevation, yearling barn; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:17A
PHOTO 20of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, Stallion Barn; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:22
PHOTO 21 of 26

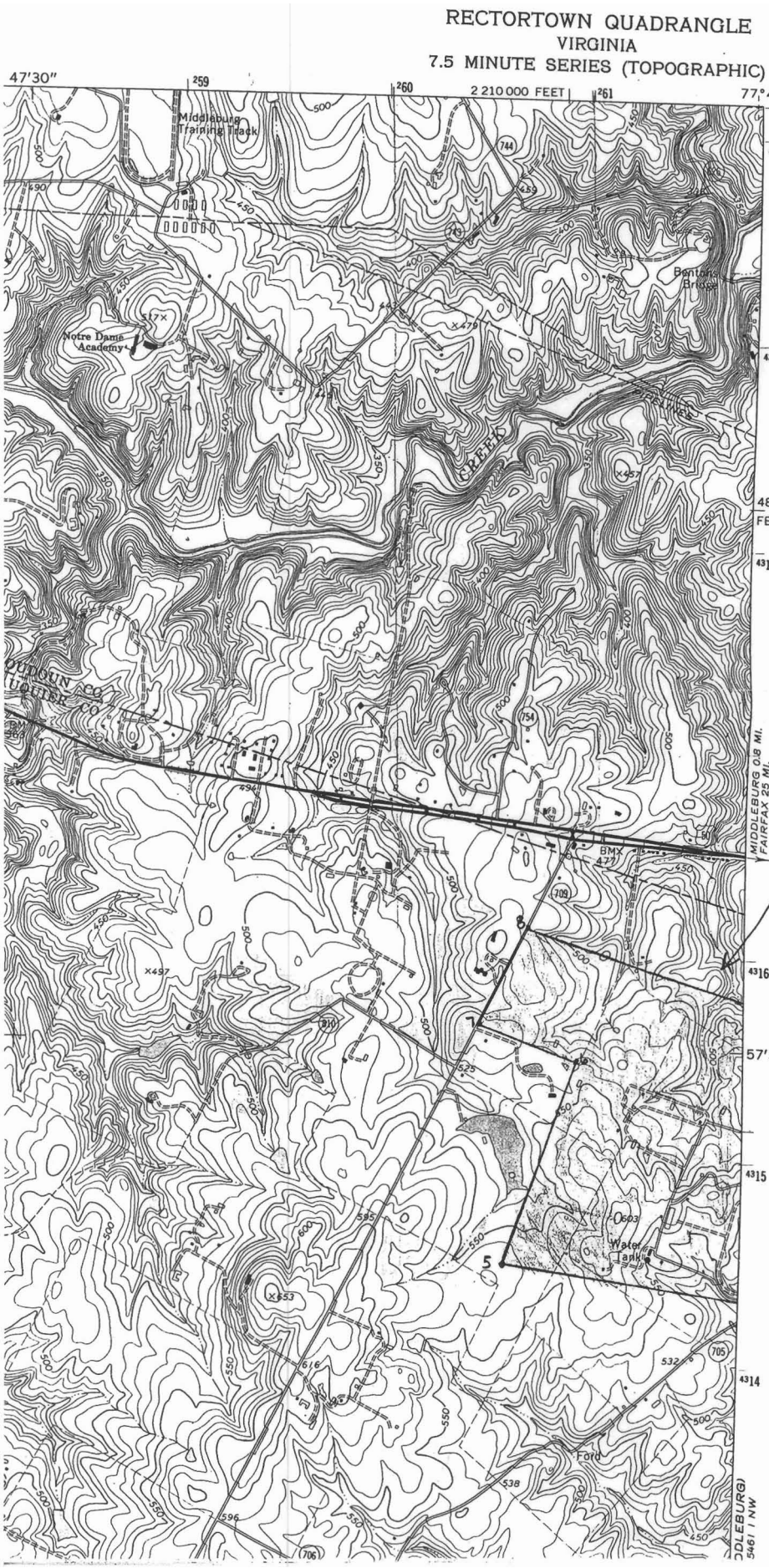
DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: north elevation, farmhouse; view looking southwest
NEGATIVE NO.: 15289:16
PHOTO 22 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east/north elevations, field shed & silo; view looking southwest
NEGATIVE NO.: 15288:12
PHOTO 23 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, truck garage; view looking west
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:10A
PHOTO 24 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: east elevation, run-in shed view looking northwest
NEGATIVE NO.: 15172:14A
PHOTO 25 of 26

DATE: November 22, 1996
VIEW OF: south/east elevations, broodmare barn; view looking northwest
NEGATIVE NO.: 15286:31
PHOTO 26 of 26



Burrland Farm
Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia
UTM References

	Z	E	N
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2)	18	262020	4315310
3)	18	261810	4314450
4)	18	261670	4314230
5)	18	260520	4314510
6)	18	260880	4315510
7)	18	260410	4315690
8)	18	260650	4316180