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

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

- 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.

- 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

Period of Significance **1795-1860**

Significant Dates **1795**
1860

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

_____ **N/A** _____

Cultural Affiliation _____ **N/A** _____

Architect/Builder _____ **unknown** _____

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

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

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

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 515 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	320240	4184040	2	18	320890 4184250
3	18	320950	4184060	4	18	321265 4184425

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 Kent Romska and Gary Stanton
 organization Center for Historic Preservation date November 1993
 street & number Mary Washington College telephone 703-899-4037
 city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401-5358

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/title Robert T. Ryland, Jr.
 street & number P. O. Box 39 telephone 804-769-3355
 city or town St. Stephen's Church state VA zip code 23148

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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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Farmington
King and Queen County, Virginia

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Sitting on a slight rise in the center of 515 acres located 1.5 miles southeast of Saint Stephen's Church, Virginia, Farmington is a two-story frame dwelling. Josiah Ryland probably had the house built shortly after he purchased the property in 1795. The original house was a single-pile, one-and-one-half story braced-frame dwelling with a central passage plan. The house rested on a raised brick foundation built in Flemish bond and had exterior end chimneys. Little else is known about the original appearance. Modifications undertaken in 1859-1860 extended the northwest gable end, raised the wall height, and doubled the entire living area by adding a two-story rear addition on the building's southwest side and a one-story addition on the southeast side. The exterior chimneys were removed and three new interior chimneys were built, two backing up on the original central passage.

Other antebellum buildings that contribute to the significance of the property are a large braced-frame barn, a weaving house, and an overseer's house. The latter two buildings are in disrepair or collapsing. A well house site and a tool shed, both from the twentieth century, are noncontributing.

Architectural Description

Farmington is today a large two-story frame plantation house, with a low-pitch hipped roof and deep eaves. Its irregular massed plan is the result of two major construction periods. The house is a braced-frame structure over a raised basement built in Flemish bond brick in the original construction and expanded with five-course common bond. The house is surrounded with porches and dependent one-story additions on three sides. The three existing brick chimneys are built in five-course common bond to the roof line, where the bond changes to stretcher bond. The walls are covered with horizontal weatherboard with a wide board frieze and modillion cornice under deep eaves.

Because of the renovations by the current owner it was possible to see the successive changes that were undertaken on Farmington in the nineteenth century. The original house was a single-pile, one-and-one-half-story, central-passage, hall-and-parlor house with a three-bay, symmetrical, principal elevation forty-seven feet in length. The original chimneys were at the exterior gable ends with English bond below grade and Flemish bond stacks. An original bulkhead entrance to the basement was located at the north corner. All that remains of the earlier house is the framing, foundation, and a doorway in the basement. None of the original fenestration or interior appointments survive, except as scantling in the mid-century remodeling.

In 1859-1860 the house underwent a complete remodeling that created a fashionable house of the period. In order to balance the two original rooms, the exterior end chimneys were taken down to below the foundation level and the northwest gable was extended three feet, expanding the parlor to more closely equal the hall across the passage. New central interior

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Farmington
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chimneys were constructed flanking the passage, effectively reducing the useable space in all original rooms. All the window and door openings were repositioned and the windows replaced to maintain exterior symmetry. The second-floor ceiling height was increased over three feet by scabbing extensions on to the end of each corner post and wall post and replacing intermediate studs. The low-pitched hip roof replaced an earlier gable roof, but no evidence survives in situ.

The house was also expanded laterally to create an irregular massed plan. A rear addition, only slightly narrower than the original house, was built on the southwest elevation, and the entire house was brought together visually with the modillion cornice and wide frieze. Two one-story additions were also built to complete the expansion. The northwest elevation received a one-story porch in the angle of the original house and the southwest expansion. On the southeast a one-story addition was built only slightly less than the entire width of the newly expanded house. The extension was a thorough reorientation of both interior and exterior spaces. A new ten-foot-wide passage was created parallel to the original house while the original passage was retained, but the stairway was rebuilt with a landing and a low arch constructed to visibly separate the two passages. Two rooms on each floor were constructed with an interior, six-flue chimney that served both spaces on all three floors.

The 1859-1860 addition also included an interior descending stair to the basement and a separate ascending stair to the second story. The basement was enlarged to encompass the entire house. The expanded house was sided with pine weatherboards and given a metal hipped roof. The foundation of the 1859-1860 addition was laid in a common bond pattern with spaces for basement windows. Windows were also inserted at this time into the northeast side of the original foundation. The southwest side of the original foundation was removed during the 1990-1993 renovation due to its deteriorated condition.

The principal facade of the house at Farmington has three bays and faces northeast. The foundation is laid in Flemish bond but is erratic in many places where alterations to the original foundation were done in 1859-1860. Four framed windows, originally unglazed, pierce the foundation at uneven intervals. The front entrance contains a recessed, four-panel door flanked by vertical sidelights. The first-floor windows consist of double six-over-six double-hung sash windows separated by a mullion. The second floor has six-over-six double-hung sash window centered on the paired windows below and doubled four-over-four double-hung sash windows centered over the principal entrance. The northwest elevation has doubled four-over-four double-hung sash windows in all openings except on the second floor above the entrance where a single six-over-six double-hung sash window lights the passage. The northwest entrance also has side lights and a four-panel door. All other windows of the house are six-over-six double-hung sash windows. All windows have working shutters. The roof eaves consist of an wide board frieze with a modillion cornice. Metal gutters are contained within the hollow cornice. The hipped roof has a shallow pitch, and is covered with standing-seam metal.

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Section 7 Page 3

Farmington
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Farmington has two porches. The northwest elevation contains a single-story, metal-roofed and screened porch wedged into the corner created by the recessed northwest wall. This porch rests on brick piers. The southeast porch has a standing-seam metal roof, is supported by piers extending beyond the one-story addition, and is centered on the passage entrance. The entrance on the southeast, which contains a four-panel door with side lights, corresponds in location and style to the northwest entrance.

Both the southwest and southeast elevations are secondary facades. The southwest side has no doors. The foundation is brick laid in a five-course common bond and has openings for two framed windows that are centered under the windows. Above the brick foundation, on each story, are two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The southeast addition of Farmington rests on an all-stretcher-bond brick foundation. Many openings interrupt the foundation including a basement entrance at the south corner. The first floor has four openings--two windows, one at each end, and two doors, both between the two windows. The door on the left, described above, opens to the passage, while the door to the right was closed in the recent additions and the six-over-six double-hung sash window at the east corner was replaced by a fixed triple-sash window. The roof of the southeast addition has a plain cornice with a standing-seam metal roof. The second story of the principal massing contains three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

The basement extends under the entire house. The floor was originally packed clay. Recently the floor has been dug out to a depth of two feet to provide for greater vertical height. Cement was laid under the existing brick walls and chimneys. The east corner floor was not dug out and is a contrast to the new ceiling height. All three interior chimney stacks have foundations in the basement, as do the original exterior end chimneys. In the north corner of the basement stands the original foundation of the late-eighteenth-century exterior end chimney on the northwest elevation. At the east wall the hearth of the 1790s fireplace survives.

The first floor of Farmington is a massed plan in which a wide passage extending from the southeast wall to the northwest wall divides the space into two separate areas. All floors on both levels are pine and are all were replaced in 1859-1860 except in the dining room where the floor dates to the 1790s. The north room retains its original marbleized mopboards and mantel. The mantel has flat pilasters and console supporting the mantel shelf, which is visually enriched with fine marbleizing. The four fireplaces all have brick hearths. The first-floor door surrounds have corner blocks. All doors have two-over-two recessed panels. The main passage is divided by louvered doors that fold back flush against the wall, but when open divide the house between public and service areas. The stair passage is differentiated by a broad wooden arch with keystone. The stairs are closed-string, double-run, in the location of the original 1790s stairs, but with replaced carriage, heavy turned newel post, and balusters. A stairway also ascends from the main passage but behind the louvered doors, beginning in the southeast one story addition. It is a much simpler, single-run, service staircase with a tapered newel post and square balusters. The southwest rooms beyond the main passage are both plain chambers, since all the plasterwork in the house was replaced with sheetrock during the 1990-1993 renovations. The

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timbers in this addition are all circular sawn and framed with corner braces from the post to the plate, unlike the earlier portions of the house, which are braced with down braces from the post to the sill.

The plan of the second floor at Farmington is an exact duplicate of the first floor, but without the added space of the one-story southeast addition and porch in the west corner. The method of raising the walls of the original house involved laying a new sill upon the plate to which studs were attached. The corner posts are original, but were extended three feet. The removal of the plaster and lathing enables one to see the former height of the roof before it was raised during the 1859-1860 renovation. Roughly three feet of height was added as clearly shown by the extension of the circa 1795 corner posts.

The current renovation has completely refurbished the main house. A new brick porch has been added to the principal elevation and the door surround enriched with a wooden imitation jack arch and keystone. In the refurbishment of the foundation a signed brick with the initials JNR, one with LAR 1859, and several more recently made bricks with the initials of the present owner and his wife with the date 1991 have been placed into the east corner of the house. An exterior basement entrance and green house have been added below grade at the south corner. The northwest porch of the 1859-1860 renovation has glass panels installed between the posts.

One hundred yards northwest of the dwelling is a heavy timber barn. The barn rests on a common bond brick foundation and measures 40'4" x 36'4". The exterior walls of the barn consist of one-inch-thick wooden weatherboards. The barn has an overhanging side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The barn's interior is divided into bays and has an upstairs loft.

Southwest of the barn is a noncontributing, twentieth-century, shed-roofed storage shed.

Northeast of the dwelling is a weaving house. Measuring 20'5" x 15'4", the weaving house is a one-and-one-half story frame building in serious disrepair with walls and roof falling in upon the structure. The foundation is brick in a common bond, the exterior siding consists of weatherboards, and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The northeast and northwest elevations are intact, but the southwest and southeast elevations and the chimney have collapsed. Southwest of the house stood a well house, roughly five feet square. It collapsed and was removed in 1993.

Three hundred yards southeast of the main house is the ruins of the frame overseer's house. Originally a single-cell plan with an exterior end chimney, raised basement, and gable bulkhead, the house was expanded laterally in the twentieth century with a balancing chimney built at the new gable. Presently the house lacks roof, floors, and doors, and is severely deteriorated.

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Farmington
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Farmington is an important example of continuity within the context of the middle peninsula of Virginia. Josiah Ryland probably had the house built shortly after he purchased the property in 1795 with a central passage plan. The house was doubled in size in 1859-1860, creating a more complex plan with fashionable details, including larger rooms, interior fireplaces, raised ceilings, and marbled mantles. The property also includes an antebellum barn that retains a high degree of integrity for a building type that has rarely survived intact.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Farmington is a large plantation estate southeast of St. Stephens Church, King and Queen County. The plantation was assembled by Josiah Ryland, who first purchased 160 acres of the property in 1795 after his marriage to Elizabeth Semple Anderson in 1793.¹ In 1797 he added 27.5 acres and from that time until his death he added lands until his total estate totaled more than 1,500 acres.² The original house is believed to have been built shortly after the 1795 land purchase. Although the house has been described as a Dutch Colonial house, implying a gambrel roof, nothing of the original roof survives for inspection.³

By 1820, when the value of buildings was first enumerated separately in the land tax records, Josiah Ryland's plantation had grown to 1,146.5 acres and contained buildings worth \$2,000. The assessed value of buildings remained constant from 1820 until 1857 when the value of the buildings declined to \$1,000.

After 1827, Josiah Ryland began to give portions of the estate to his sons and daughter, but continued to live at the Farmington property until his death in 1851. His will, dated 29 July 1842, shared his estate equally among his children, but gave his son, "John N. Ryland, his heirs and assigns forever, the remaining division of my tract of land called Farmington, being that part whereon my own dwelling house is situated."⁴ John Newton Ryland did not actually inherit the plantation until after his mother died, for Josiah had stipulated in his will that "my son is not to have possession of the land during the lifetime of his Mother." Catherine Peachy Ryland died 21 June 1858.

In 1859 John N. Ryland immediately began to renovate the old house. John Newton Ryland was born 22 March 1816. Previously married, a successful landowner, and father of two children, he married Lavinia Ann Brown on 15 September 1858, three months after his mother's death.⁵ His letters to his wife describe his efforts to find the materials he needed to complete the renovations. On 25 April 1860 he wrote that he could not get lumber from Richmond, and that "Mr. Ben Carlton is here and says he has to order some from Norfolk & will get mine also--provided it can't be bot [bought] here." His letter described the remodeling in some detail:

Pitts had nearly finished digging out the foundation to the house when I got home. The dining room chimney is down & the dust went everywhere.

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Monday I shall begin to move out everything & send them away to Mr. C's and the Hills. Three brick layers will come Monday--I have made some alterations in the plan of the house since my return & old "certain & sure" days you won't like them--The old passage I find is large enough to turn the stair case in so we will have only the private stair case in the new passage which will take away the large closet upstairs but will give a room at the end of the new passage. I have reduced the double windows next to stable or on the west end of the house one pane. Finding the parlor could not be made more than 16 ft square I have done away with the Bay window & shall add about three feet more on to it by putting on an addition which will make it the present size.

The land tax records for 1861 show that \$2,118.50 were added for improvements, but this is certainly a conservative estimate of the cost of modifications. John Ryland wrote his wife on 27 April 1860 that the windows and doors he had purchased from Richmond were that day being loaded on a vessel to Farmington. They were shipped complete, but unglazed. He also wrote that he feared it would cost considerably more than \$3,000, for "there are so many expenses an inexperienced hand is unacquainted with & every body charges extravagantly." During the remodeling John had also had the weaving house scoured out, plastered, and whitewashed so that his bed could be moved in there."⁶

John Ryland expected to pay for the remodeling of his house through the sale of his corn, wheat, and tobacco crops.⁷ Farmington was a highly diversified agricultural enterprise. Of the 1,200 acres he reported in the agricultural census of 1860, 900 were in cultivation. As reported on July 14, 1860, he harvested 1,100 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 pounds of tobacco, and 300 bushels of oats to feed his fourteen horses and mules. In addition, eighty pounds of wool had been shorn from his thirty-seven sheep, and 200 pounds of butter had been churned from his twelve milk cows. More important as evidence of his scientific interest in agriculture was the estimate of \$1,000 worth of agricultural implements on his plantation. This was ten times the value of his implements in 1850.⁸

Farmington represents the mid-century accommodation of both style and slavery. The house has a double circulation plan that allowed slaves to move unseen throughout the house using the west stairs, but retains a formal entrance and circulation for family and guests through the use of the original stairway now symbolically and physically separated from the broad passageway by a commanding arch. The newel post and balustrade were all replaced, the front rooms were lengthened by three feet, and the entire second floor was rebuilt to give higher ceilings. But the changes to bring Farmington up to the standards of mid-nineteenth-century housing are far more than cosmetic. To retain the symmetrical and balanced facade every window on the principal elevation must be moved over one-and-one-half feet. The eighteenth-century chimneys were given new interior fireplaces that flank the main stairway, robbing the house of additional space, but giving greater light to the rooms

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that would have had three sides effectively blocked by the rear expansion.

In June 1864, Union cavalry ransacked the house and camped in the front yard. The cavalry, part of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's command, was protecting the right flank of Grant's army as he moved toward Petersburg after the Battle of Cold Harbor early in the month. The Ryland family tried unsuccessfully to conceal their livestock and foodstuffs, hiding some of their bacon temporarily in the cellar of the weaving house that still stands in the front yard.⁹

Having survived the war, John Ryland and his family continued to live at Farmington for the next forty years. John Newton Ryland died in 1906.¹⁰ In 1909 the property was sold to Latane Fauntleroy, who kept the property until his death in 1921.¹¹ In 1928 it was purchased from Fauntleroy's estate by Archie G. Ryland, John Newton's grandson, who was professor of modern languages at the College of William and Mary.¹² Ryland used the property as a summer home until his death in 1953.¹³ In 1954, Ryland's widow, Mary Boyd Ryland, gave the property to the current owner, Robert T. Ryland, Jr., her nephew and the great-grandson of John Newton Ryland.¹⁴ Robert T. Ryland, Jr., has continued to reacquire portions of the original Farmington estate, purchasing adjoining properties from the estate of L. C. Watkins in 1976 to make the current total acreage of Farmington 515 acres.¹⁵

The present owners began the renovation of Farmington in 1990 with Duggins and Associates of Richmond as the architects and the Hammond Brothers of Tappahannock as general contractors. The work was largely completed in 1993.

ENDNOTES

1. The deed for this purchase has not been located. However, Josiah Ryland married Elizabeth Semple Anderson on 25 October 1793, as recorded in the family bible. He is listed in the King and Queen County Land Tax Book B in 1796 as possessing 160 acres in fee. Elizabeth Semple Ryland died 2 July 1798.
2. Land Tax Records, King and Queen County. By 1820 Josiah Ryland had acquired 986.5 acres of adjacent properties. The largest purchase was a 403.5 acre parcel bought in 1816. Josiah Ryland married Catharine Peachy 18 June 1802.
3. Virginia D. Cox and Willie T. Weathers, Old Houses of King and Queen County Virginia. King and Queen County Historical Society, 1973. Pp. 255.
4. Beverley Fleet, Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Reprint edition, Volume II. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1988. Pp. 356-359.
5. John N. Ryland married Anna Garnett on 18 April 1846. He received Spring Farm at Newtown in King and Queen County through his wife's inheritance. Anna died in 15 December 1851. In 1855 John sells Spring Farm and a letter to his cousin Frank Dew lists his address at Farmington. The marriage of John N. Ryland and Lavinia Ann Brown is recorded in the family bible.

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6. These two letters were written from Farmington to Lavinia A. Ryland by John N. Ryland. They are dated 25 and 27 April 1860. Copies are in the possession of the current owner.
7. He says in the letter of 27 April 1860. "I am perfectly willing & will be well satisfied if my crop of corn on hand for sale & my growing crop of wheat will pay for the house. . . my commission merchants in Richmond say prospects are now flattering for good prices. I had some talks with the tobacco men, they think it will be better."
8. See Seventh United States Census. Schedule 4, Productions in Agriculture, King and Queen County, Virginia, Bruington and St. Stephen's post office, pp. 213-214. For comparison see his holdings listed in the Sixth United States Census (1850). Schedule 4, Productions in Agriculture, King and Queen County, Virginia, Drysdale Parish, pp. 177-178.
9. Memoir of John N. Ryland, Jr., Walkerton, Va., 4 July 1930, in possession of Anne Ryland Glubick, Ingleside, King and Queen Co., Va.
10. John N. Ryland died 9 April 1906. His will is dated 23 December 1904 and recorded on 4 July 1906 in King and Queen County Will Book 2B, page 105.
11. King and Queen County Deed Book 16, page 304. The deed is dated 1 December 1909, from the heirs of John N. Ryland to H. L. Fauntleroy and included 425 acres.
12. King and Queen County Deed Book 25, page 462. The deed is dated 9 July 1928 and includes only 225 acres of the property sold to Fauntleroy by John N. Ryland's heirs.
13. Archie R. Ryland died 10 June 1953. His will is recorded in King and Queen County Will Book 4, page 195.
14. Mary B. Ryland to Robert T. Ryland, Jr., recorded in King and Queen County Deed Book 45, page 148. The deed is dated 15 June 1954 and includes 325 acres, 100 acres had been purchased from L. C. Watkins as recorded in Deed Book 31, page 427, on 14 April 1938.
15. King and Queen County Deed Book 77, page 565. This deed is dated 29 June 1976 and includes 190 acres of property sold to Mr. Watkins by the heirs of John N. Ryland in 1916, recorded in Deed Book 19, page 409.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 9

Farmington
King and Queen County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Primary Sources

Cook Collection. Valentine Museum. Richmond, Virginia. Photographs of house ca. 1900.

Beverley Fleet, Virginia Colonial Abstracts. Reprint edition, Volume II. Baltimore:
Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1988. Pp. 356-359.

King and Queen County, Deed Book 16, p. 304.

King and Queen County, Deed Book 25, p. 462.

King and Queen County, Deed Book 45, p. 148.

King and Queen County, Land Tax Books. 1796-1976.

King and Queen County, Will Book 2b, p. 105.

King and Queen County, Will Book 4, p. 195.

Births and Deaths, Ryland Family Bible. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond. Microfilm.

Sixth United States Census, Virginia, 1850.

Seventh United States Census, Virginia. 1860.

Secondary Sources

Cox, Virginia D. & Willie T. Weathers, Old Houses of King and Queen County Virginia.
The King and Queen County Historical Society, 1973.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Farmington
King and Queen County, Virginia

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
	5	18 321500	4184340
	6	18 321270	4183060
	7	18 320460	4182260
	8	18 320470	4182010
	9	18 319895	4182900
	10	18 320170	4183325
	11	18 319895	4183720

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at UTM Reference point 1: 18 320240 4184040 proceed easterly along the south side of SR 14 to UTM Reference point 2: 18 320890 4184250, thence southeasterly to UTM Reference point 3: 18 320950 4184060, thence northeasterly to UTM Reference point 4: 18 321265 4184425, thence southeasterly along the south side of SR 14 to UTM Reference point 5: 18 321500 4184340, thence southerly to UTM Reference point 6: 18 321270 4183060, thence southwesterly to UTM Reference point 7: 18 320460 4182260, thence southerly to UTM Reference point 8: 18 320470 4182010, thence westerly along the northern side of SR 633 to UTM Reference point 9: 18 319895 4182900, thence northerly along the east bank of London Swamp to UTM Reference point 10: 18 320170 4183325, thence northwesterly to UTM Reference point 11: 18 319895 4183720, thence northeasterly along the unimproved road to the point of beginning.

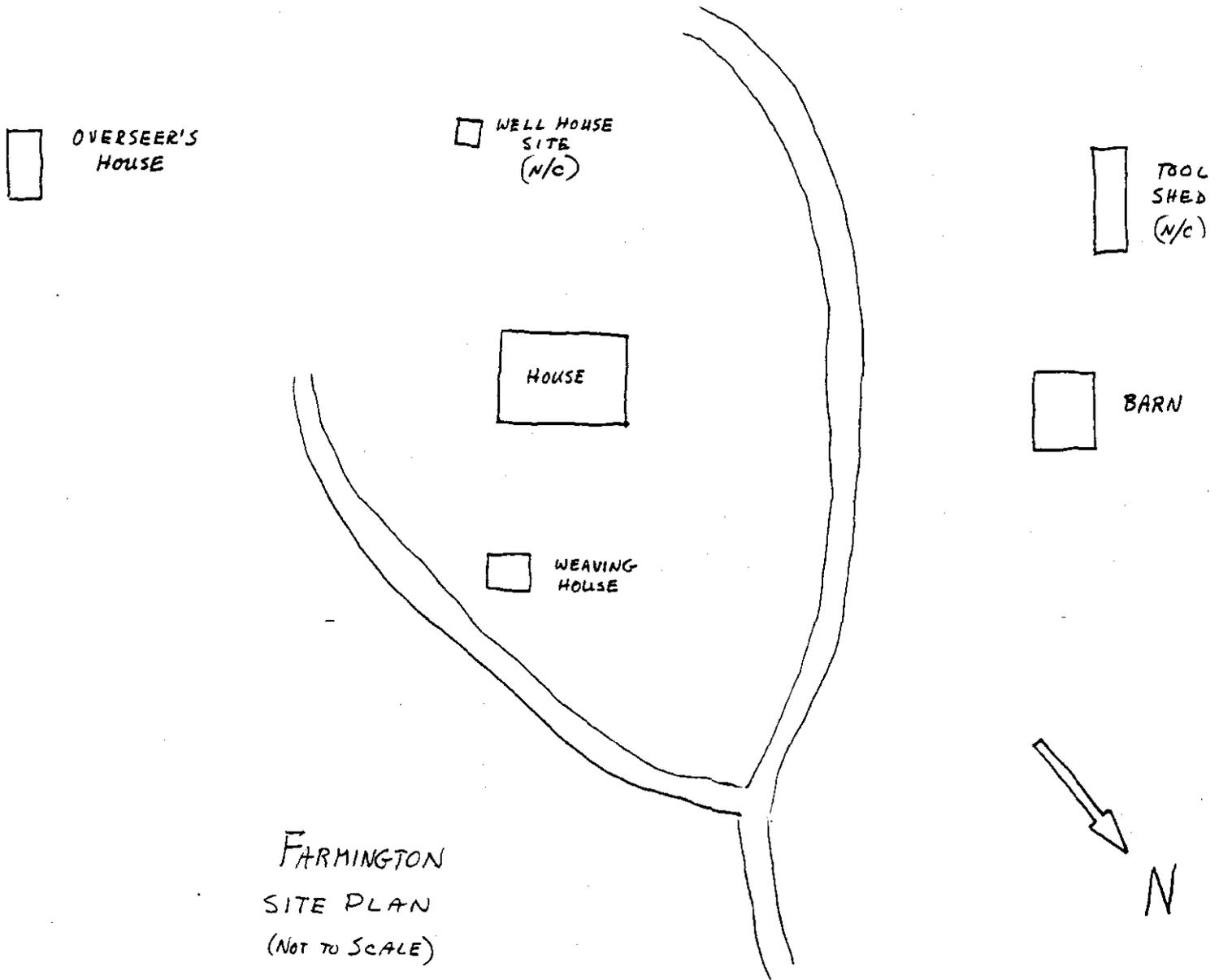
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the all the historic resources associated with the Farmington property.

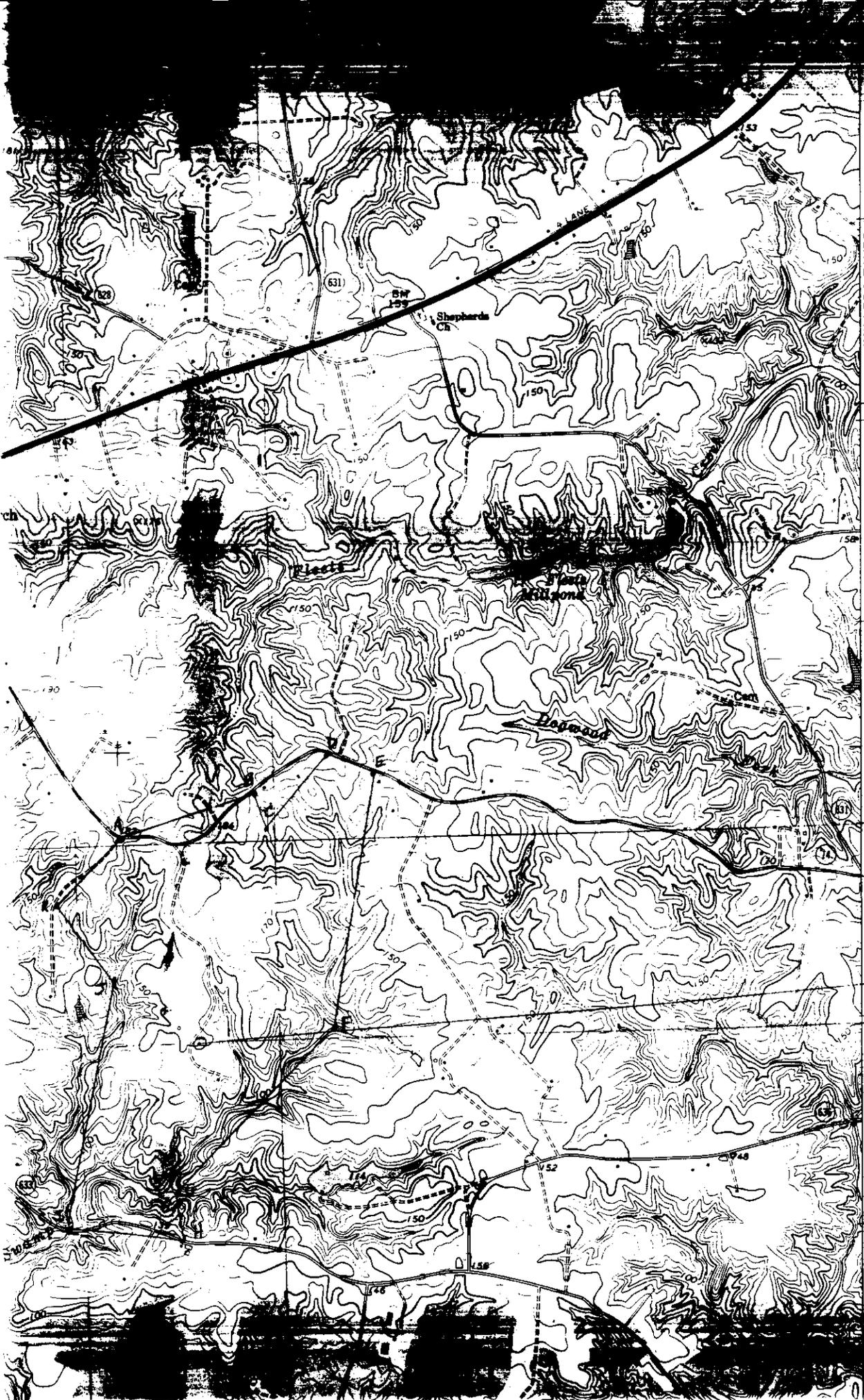
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Farmington
King and Queen County, Virginia

Section number Sketch Page 13
Map



FARMINGTON
SITE PLAN
(NOT TO SCALE)



(MILLERS TAVERN)
5659 1/4 SW

4185

4185

47'30"

4184

KING AND QUEEN COURT HOUSE 1/3 MI.

4182

FARMINGTON V.D.H.R. 44-22
KING & QUEEN COUNTY, VT
UTM REFERENCES

A	18	320240	4184040
B	18	320890	4184250
C	18	320950	4184060
D	18	321265	4184425
E	18	321500	4184340
F	18	321270	4183060
G	18	320460	4182200
H	18	320470	4182010
I	18	319895	4182900
J	18	320170	4183325
K	18	319895	4183720