

VLR 12/5/01
NR40 3/13/02 OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or 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: Rock Spring Farm
Other names/site number: (VDHR # 253-5046)

2. Location

Street & Number: 329 Loudoun Street, SW Not for Publication
City or town: Leesburg (TOWN) Vicinity
State: Virginia Code: VA County: Loudoun Code: 107 Zip Code: 20178

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] 4/14/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
() see continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register
() see continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other, (explain):

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

ROCK SPRING FARM

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	—	—	Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	—	<u>1</u>	Structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	—	—	Objects
		<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Name of related 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)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: BRICK

Walls: BRICK; WOOD; Weatherboard

Roof: METAL: Aluminum

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

See continuation sheet

ROCK SPRING FARM

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Name of Property

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.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1826 to 1906

Significant Dates

Ca. 1826

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)

previously listed in the NR

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 SHPO office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository:

Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5.5 acres

UTM References: Leesburg USGS Map

1) 11/8/ 12/7/71/3/9/6/ 14/3/3/2/6/2/5/

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Laura V. Trieschmann, Robin J. Weidlich and Annie L. McDonald
Organization EHT Traceries, Inc. Date June 2001
Street & Number 1121 5th Street, NW Telephone (202) 393-1199
City or Town Washington State D.C. Zip code 20001

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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 Dr. and Mrs. John Cook

street & number 329 Loudoun Street, SW

telephone (703) 777-1424

city or town Leesburg

state Virginia

zip code 20178

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 the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Rock Spring Farm is located on the south side of Loudoun Street, to the west of the central core of the town of Leesburg. The property, denoted as 329 Loudoun Street, S.W., presently encompasses five-and-a-half acres of land. It is improved by an imposing circa 1826 main dwelling with contemporaneous southeast wing, in addition to a masonry springhouse, smokehouse, barn, dairy, silo, stable, and tractor shed. Rock Spring Farm was the site of a tributary of the Town Spring, the primary water source for the town of Leesburg from its platting in 1757 until 1978. As a result of this spring, a pond is located to the immediate northeast of the main dwelling.

The two-and-a-half-story main dwelling at Rock Spring Farm, completed by 1826 as indicated by deeds and tax assessments, originally presented a hall/parlor plan augmented by a one-room wing on the southeast elevation. The building as constructed presented the ornamentation and form associated with the Federal style of architecture. Additionally, the property consisted of a freestanding kitchen with meat house. Just after the turn of the 20th century, the building was enlarged by the construction of a flanking wing to the northwest, thereby providing the now-symmetrical façade with a five-part Palladian plan. Subsequent additions that give the building a U-shaped plan include a two-story rear ell on the main block (projecting from the hall), a one-story addition on the circa 1906 wing, and the subsequent joining of the dwelling with the original kitchen by a hyphen in 1980. This brick kitchen is contemporaneous to the main block of the dwelling, and includes a one-story meat house on the northwest elevation. The building was stylistically embellished at the turn of the 20th century with Colonial Revival details.

The main block of the Federal-style dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height, flanked by two-story wings. This early-19th-century structure is brick, laid in five-course American bond. Contemporaneous to the main block, the southeastern wing is also built of five-course American bond brick. The northwestern wing, dating from around 1906, is constructed of brick, laid in six-course American bond. The side gable roof, clad with standing-seam metal, is finished with a wooden, boxed cornice, ogee bed molding, and returns. Several imposing interior-end brick chimneys pierce the roof from the main block, kitchen, rear ell, and 1906 wing. Two front gable dormers each hold 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows. A one-story porch runs the full width of the building, sheltering the first story of the main block and both wings.

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EXTERIOR

Rectangular in form, the main block of Rock Spring Farm measures four bays in width and two bays in depth. The façade, facing northeast, is symmetrically pierced on the first story with French windows and a wide main entry. The entry is placed off-center, denoting the hall/parlor plan of the main block. Capped by a brick jack arch, the opening holds a large six-paneled wood door that is slightly heavier in appearance than the finely detailed sidelights and fanlight, resulting in a subtle contrast. Flanking sidelights consist of two panels set below lozenge-shaped lights, while the segmentally shaped fanlight has a delicate sunburst motif. Elegant French doors with four lights in each leaf sit within the slightly recessed first-story window openings. A single set of French doors, directly to the north of the main entry, has been replaced with stained-glass lights. The window openings are topped with two courses of soldier bricks that act as the lintels. All of the first-story openings are set deeply within the brick structure, and framed with large beaded surrounds, wood sills, and louvered shutters. The second story of the main block is similarly fenestrated with four standard-sized window openings, each holding a 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window. Each of the openings has beaded surrounds, soldier-course brick lintels, and louvered shutters. Two front gable dormers hold 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows framed with narrow Tuscan pilasters and cornice returns that create an open tympanum. The dormers are clad in wood shingles and have slate tile roofing.

Extending the full width of the main block and wings, the porch measures eight bays in width to shelter the first story of the main block and flanking wings. It is set upon brick piers with wood lattice between. Constructed of wood frame, the one-story porch consists of thin Tuscan columns, square balusters, and a boxed cornice. The half-hipped roof of the porch is clad with standing-seam metal. The porch is accessible from the sides via wood stairs.

The flanking two-story wings, despite dating from two different construction phases, are identically fenestrated. Each is pierced on the first story by two symmetrically placed French windows, with four lights in each leaf. Like the openings in the main block, those of the wings are finished with large interior beads, wood sills, lintels made up of one course of soldier bricks, and louvered shutters. Second-story openings are placed just above the half-hipped roof of the porch. These shortened openings hold six-light wood casement windows with interior beads, wood sills, and louvered shutters. Also similar to the main

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block, the wings have front gable dormers with wood shingle cladding. The dormers, covered by standing-seam metal roofs, hold six-light wood windows that appear to be fixed. In 1980, a two-story hyphen was constructed on the southeast side of the original circa 1826 wing, connecting the dwelling to the freestanding kitchen. This modern addition, used as a kitchen, is pierced on the first story by a single 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window with interior beading and louvered shutters. The second story holds two similar 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. A glass greenhouse is located on the southeastern end of the new kitchen addition.

Small 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows pierce the gable ends of the southeast and northwest elevations of the main block. The wings obscure the remainder of the side elevations of the main block. The northwest elevation of the circa 1906 wing is three bays wide, symmetrically pierced by standard-sized windows. Each of the openings holds a 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window with louvered shutters. A single 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window opening pierces the second story of the west elevation of the wing.

A wood frame addition, constructed in 1980, was built at the conjoins of the circa 1906 wing, the two-story rear ell, and the main block. This two-story addition is clad with weatherboard siding and has a sloped roof clad in standing seam metal. It has a canted oriel window with three fixed lights and a half-hipped asphalt shingle roof on the first story. At the second story, there is a small two-light sliding window.

The rear ell, set at the western end of the main block, is two stories in height and constructed of brick laid in seven-course American bond. Covered by a gable roof that intersects the roof of the main block, the rectangular-shaped ell is two bays wide and two bays deep. Beyond the wood frame addition, the northwest elevation of the ell has an elongated window opening that originally was an entry opening holding a single-leaf door. It now holds a 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window. The second story has a single 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window with louvered shutters. Similarly, the southwest elevation of the ell has two 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows in the second story. The southeast side has a 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window and a single-leaf entry door of wood panels on the first story and two symmetrically placed 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows on the second story.

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The southwest elevation of the main block is visible only in part on the first story because of the many rear additions. This story, pierced by three openings, encompasses the original parlor of the main block and the contemporaneous southeastern wing. Two openings of the main block hold 6/6 replacement double-hung, wood sash windows, while the single opening in the wing has a French window with four lights per leaf. A sleeping porch dominates the second story of the main block, abutting the turn-of-the-20th-century ell. This wood frame porch has subsequently been enclosed for use as a bedroom. It is clad with vertical boards and rows of metal double-hung windows, and has an asphalt shingle shed roof. Supporting the sleeping porch while sheltering the first story of the wing is the shed-roof porch. Tuscan posts similar to those found on the full-width porch sheltering the façade support this rear porch.

A deep shed-roofed addition stretches from the cornice line of the main roof to the first story of the kitchen. This extension is contemporaneous, in part, to the kitchen. It is constructed of wood frame with hand-hewn beams. Used to store meats, the extension has a single window opening on the southwest elevation. The two-story brick kitchen is located at the southern corner of the building. Covered by a shallow-pitched side gable roof, the kitchen has a one-story addition with a screened porch on the southwest side. On the northwest side, the second story of the kitchen holds a 6/6 replacement double-hung, wood sash window. The wood frame porch on the southwest elevation has a half-hipped asphalt shingle roof. A single entry provides access to the interior of the kitchen through a replacement aluminum door with six-panels. Over the screened porch is a modern two-light sliding window. The southeast elevation of the kitchen has two 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window openings on the first story. A standard-sized 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window and a narrow 4/4 double-hung, wood sash window asymmetrically pierce the second story of this wall. Located over the modern greenhouse of metal and glass (1980) on the northeast elevation of the kitchen is a 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window. The greenhouse is set on the intersection of the 1980 addition of the southeastern wing and the original brick kitchen. Access to the building is found through a modern six-paneled wood door. Over the greenhouse, two 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows mark the second story of the 1980 addition. The gable end of this modern brick addition is pierced with recessed bricks to create a diamond-shaped ventilator for the attic.

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INTERIOR

Architectural detailing in the original portions of the building, consisting of the main block and the southeast wing on the first and second floors, is Federal in style. This detailing is reflected on the eight-inch-high baseboards, the square-edged casings with molded back bands, and the molded chair boards. These rooms have replacement six-inch-wide wood floorboards laid over the original flooring and plaster ceilings that have been replaced with drywall in part because of water damage.

The hall/parlor plan indicative of the Federal style features symmetrically placed entry doors at the front and rear of the hall, although the rear entry now accesses the circa 1906 ell. Each of these openings holds a massive six-paneled wood door completed by a large brass lock box. Access to the second floor was originally provided via a straight-flight stair in the western corner of the hall, to the northwest of the rear entry. The original stair was removed in 1980 and a grander half-geometrical stair was installed.¹ This modern freestanding stair has a circle-end starter step, two molded parallel rails with volutes, and one thin balustrade per tread. The hall was heated by an exterior-end chimney that was removed from the interior of the building when the circa 1906 northwest wing was constructed. The shaft of the chimney is extant on the exterior of the building.

The parlor, located to the southeast of the hall, retains its original Federal-style mantel. Set upon a projecting chimney breast, the mantel is about five feet tall with deeply fluted Tuscan pilasters, base blocks, and an intricately molded, projecting shelf. Now pierced with recessed lighting, the ceiling is edged by an egg-and-dart, ogee crown molding. Replacement baseboards measure five inches high with rounded cap and quadrant bead base. The chair rail, dating to the period of construction, is set low, due to the several layers of flooring.

The southeast wing, serving now as a dining room, is rectangular in form. The projecting chimney breast on the northwest wall dominates the space. The mantel was removed and the opening infilled in the 1970s. Replacement floorboards measure four inches wide and were laid over the original floorboards with a replacement beaded baseboard. The casings are narrower than those found in the hall and parlor, although the back banding is similar. A multi-beaded plate rack encircles the room. To the northeast of the chimney breast is a china cabinet with a paneled and diamond-pane glass door.

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The circa 1906 wing is similarly detailed with four-inch-wide wood floor boards, eight-inch-high baseboards with molded caps, plaster applied to six-course American-bond brick walls, ogee crown molding with dentils, and a drywall ceiling with recessed lighting. The window openings have square-edged casings with back banding and interior beading. A projecting chimney breast on the northwest wall has a five-foot high Federal-style mantel with back banding surrounding the opening. It has a thin projecting shelf that is molded. Floor-to-ceiling bookshelves finish the southwest and southeast walls of the room.

The single room in the rear ell, a second-quarter-of-the-20th-century addition, is also similarly finished. This space has four-inch-wide wood floorboards and eight-inch-high baseboards with molded caps. Plaster has been applied to seven-course American-bond brick walls and a drywall ceiling with recessed lighting added. Each window opening is finished with square-edged casings consisting of back banding and interior beading. Set upon a projecting chimney breast with a slate hearth, the mantel is about five-foot-tall with deeply fluted Tuscan pilasters, base blocks, and an intricately molded, projecting shelf. A full bath has been added within a two-story wood frame addition located on the northwest wall of the ell.

The kitchen is located in the southeastern portion of the dwelling, a result of extensive renovations in 1980. This addition connected the main block of the dwelling, by way of the southeast wing, to the original freestanding kitchen. The connection of the two structures in 1980 allowed for the gable end of the original kitchen to be visible on the interior of the new kitchen. Constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, the original kitchen structure is two stories in height with a one-story meat storage room on the northwest elevation. The interior of the original kitchen has been extensively altered to serve as a family room with a modern stair and half-bath. Set lower than the main dwelling because of the slope of the site, this space has eight-inch-wide floorboards with a modern wood baseboard. The massive chimney breast is located at the center of the southeast elevations and retains its original crane to hold pots cooking over the fire. A straight-flight stair was added to the western corner of the kitchen and a half-bath was constructed in the southern corner. The modern kitchen has a brick floor, laid in a herringbone pattern. The ceiling has exposed beams and beaded boards. A metal-and-glass greenhouse was constructed at the eastern corner of the new kitchen in 1980. A wooden spiral stair was added along the northwest wall, providing access to the basement.

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The one-room basement is located directly under the southeast wing of the building. This space has a flagstone floor, five-course American-bond brick walls, and exposed pit-sawn beams. A low brick wall capped with slate edges the room. The ceiling exposes some of the original flooring, with boards measuring from six inches to eighteen inches in width. A segmental relieving arch is set on the northwest wall, directly below the large chimney that once heated the southeast wing. To the west of the relieving arch is a small opening covered with plywood that leads to the crawl space under the main block of the house.

Detailing on the second floor of the dwelling is similarly finished with square-edged casings and back banding, four- to six-inch floorboards, and plaster walls. Three mantels on this upper story are reflective of the circa 1906 renovations and present more Victorian-era motifs. Two of the mantels have fluted Tuscan pilasters, while a third has unadorned Tuscan columns. The second floor has four bedrooms with modern baths. Two additional rooms are found over the original brick kitchen, although there is no longer access from the second floor of the main block. This area is accessed via a straight-flight stair at the west corner of the original kitchen.

OUTBUILDINGS

Seven outbuildings are presently associated with Rock Spring Farm. Since their construction, the functions of many of these buildings and structures have changed. The outbuildings include a springhouse that is located at the northern end of the property along Loudoun Street. Other dependencies, which are located to the southwest of the dwelling, include a smokehouse, barn, dairy, silo, tractor shed and stable. The dairy was rehabilitated to serve as a carriage house and then as a single-family dwelling (renovated in 1980s) and is leased by the current property owners. Additionally, the smokehouse is currently used as an art studio.

The early-19th-century springhouse is located immediately adjacent to Loudoun Street, set to the west of the main dwelling. This one-story structure is constructed of masonry parged with concrete. A low masonry wall surrounds the site. A hipped roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends covers the rectangular structure. This multi-purpose structure, also serving as a milk house, has a wood ventilator on

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the roof. This ventilator has a hipped roof of sheet metal, exposed rafter ends, and wooden louvers. A single opening, now holding a flush replacement door, is found on the southeast elevation.

The mid-19th-century smokehouse is two stories in height. It is set upon a low parged foundation of masonry and has German siding accented by corner boards. A monitor that provides clerestory lighting from all four sides heightens the standing-seam metal gable roof. The southeast elevation has two openings, a double-leaf and single-leaf entry. Each opening holds a vertical-board door of wood. On the second story are two standard 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. Smaller openings pierce the building and feature one-light awning (aluminum), four-light casement (wood), and large modern fixed-light windows. A single entry to the second story is found on the northwest elevation and is accessed by an exterior straight-flight stair.

The circa 1880 barn, renovated in the 1980s, is one-and-a-half stories in height with a gable roof. The structure is three bays deep with standard-sized 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window openings marking the bays. The standing-seam metal roof is edged by a boxed cornice and pierced at the center by a louvered wood ventilator. Constructed of wood frame, the barn is clad with vertical boards. On the northeast elevation, 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows flank the centrally placed single entry. In the gable end above the entry is a 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window.

The late-19th-century dairy, which had been converted into a carriage house, was rehabilitated again in the 1980s to function as a single-family dwelling. Used as rental property, the building is accessed from Valley View Avenue with an address of 380 Loudoun Street, SW. The wood frame building is covered by a cross gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The walls are finished with German siding and are accented by fish-scale wood shingles in the gables. The square building is three bays deep and four bays wide. A massive exterior-end brick chimney is located on the southwest elevation. The two-story wood porch that runs the full width of this elevation largely obscures the buff-colored brick chimney. The porch is supported by Tuscan posts and has a balustraded flat roof. The first story of the building has 1/1-replacement double-hung, wood sash windows, while those in the gable ends are 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows with a semi-circular form.

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The circa 1930 silo abuts the barn to the west. This tall structure is constructed of pre-cast concrete and has a conical roof of standing-seam metal. It is held together with adjustable steel hoops, spaced about fifteen inches apart.

The rectangular tractor shed is located south of the main dwelling. This structure, dating from the second quarter of the 20th century, is two stories in height with a shed roof. It is constructed of wood frame with vertical-board siding. The first story of the northeast elevation is open, providing five divided bays for equipment storage. Rectangular openings with no windows mark the second story. At the northwest end of the building is the stair tower, rising above the roof of the shed. This addition has a shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and tightly sheathed vertical boards. A six-panel door, a four-light transom, and a 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window pierce it.

The mid-20th-century stable is set further south of the tractor shed. This building is one story in height with a standing-seam metal gable roof. It is constructed of concrete blocks with a double-pen plan that is open on the southeast elevation.

End Notes

¹ The present owner, under whose direction the alteration was conducted, provided the location and type of stair historically located in the hall. No physical evidence was noted to indicate the original location, or even the existence of the straight-flight stair. The construction materials of the half-geometrical stair indicate it was modern construction.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rock Spring Farm at 329 Loudoun Street, S.W. is representative of the development taking place on the outskirts of the urban town of Leesburg in the early part of the 19th century. The property historically associated with Rock Spring Farm was subdivided in response to the flourishing development of Leesburg, which had been expanded a number of times outside of the original platted boundaries. More than one hundred acres were eventually reunited by under a single owner desiring to create a larger setting in which to place the imposing brick dwelling, which was completed by 1826. The property, at one time known as Rosemont, was renamed Rock Spring Farm in the mid-1840s, in recognition of the spring that traveled across the site. The Town Springs, and the Rock Spring tributary, served Leesburg from the time of its platting in 1757 until 1978. Throughout most of the 19th century, Rock Spring Farm was owned and occupied by Henry Saunders, a long-time resident of Leesburg and veteran of the War of 1812. In 1899, the subdivided property became the home of Leesburg's prominent Harrison family. Under the tenure of the Harrison family, which has continued to own and occupy the property for over one hundred years, the imposing single-family dwelling was enlarged and high-style ornamentation of the then-popular Colonial Revival style applied. The dwelling, now enlarged to encompass the contemporaneous kitchen and meat house, presents a hall/parlor plan with an early 19th century wing symmetrically balanced by a 1906 wing on the north elevation. The five-acre property includes a springhouse, dairy, silo, barn, smokehouse, and several sheds, all sited to view the spring and adjacent town of Leesburg. Despite the rapid 20th century suburban growth that now surrounds the property, Rock Spring Farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its early 19th century development history, stylistic 20th century embellishments, and association with prominent citizens of Leesburg.

Located within Leesburg's locally designated Old and Historic District, this property is recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its significance as one of the few remaining early-19th-century estates edging the town of Leesburg.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of Rock Spring Farm dates back to the founding of Leesburg, which was platted in 1757 by Nicholas Minor. During this early period, the property included a major tributary to the Town Spring. As noted on the original plat, Town Spring ran across Lot 66, which was located at the southwest corner of Royal and King Streets.¹ Subsequent historic maps show the spring running to the south of Royal Street before taking a turn to the northwest, across the property known today as Rock Spring Farm. Supplying water to the town of Leesburg, Town Spring was known by various names, including "Federal Spring," "Poorhouse Spring," and also as "Rock Spring" through the late 18th and early 19th centuries.² In 1818, when officials set about making improvements, "...not only was the town able to pave its principle streets but also brought in, through wooden pipes, a much needed supply of water from Rock Spring."³ The Town Springs, and the tributary that ran across the Rock Spring Farm property, served Leesburg from the time of its platting in 1757 until 1978.⁴

Rock Spring Farm, which originally consisted of more than one hundred acres, was under the ownership, at least in part, of James Hereford in the latter part of the 18th century. A resident of Fairfax County, Hereford appears to have purchased the property prior to 1791, possibly even leasing it from John Thomas (d. 1793). Thomas's will, dated September 15, 1791, refers to a house near Leesburg that he rented from James Hereford.⁵ By August 1798, Hereford leased the property he had obtained to Patrick Cavan of Loudoun County.⁶ The 999-year lease required Cavan to pay an annual rent of \$100 a year. An agreement in the lease stipulated that should Cavan subdivide the property, which included the "Federal Spring," Hereford was to receive payment of \$1.25 per acre.

The chain of title is not complete for the period between 1798 and 1822, although subsequent deeds and early maps suggest the property was unimproved, and that Cavan had in fact subdivided it. Two of the purchasers of Hereford's subdivided property were Peter Benedum and Samuel M. Edwards, both of whom resided in Loudoun County. Peter and Catherine Benedum owned fifty acres, one rood, and forty-six poles over three subdivided parcels of land. Samuel M. and Ann Edwards had acquired two of the parcels, totaling nine acres and fifty poles.

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Edwards then executed an agreement with the Mayor, Recorder, and Common Council of Leesburg concerning the acquisition of water from the "Poorhouse Spring." It expressly mentioned the ability of individuals to pass and return over Edwards' property in order to access the water source.⁷

By 1824, John Gill Watt of Loudoun County had purchased a large portion of what was to become known as Rock Spring Farm, buying the land in at least four separate deeds of conveyance beginning in 1822 from Benedum and Edwards, among others. In April 1826, Watt sold the majority of this land to Christopher Frye of Baltimore County, Maryland for \$2,905. Frye continued to expand his Leesburg holdings, purchasing an additional 63 poles from William Carr in 1832 and thirty-six acres from the trustee of Robert Campbell in 1833. Following the death of Frye, Margaret Frye conveyed the sixty-four acre property to George Rust, Jr. of Harper's Ferry in Jefferson County (now West Virginia). This sale included slightly more than sixty-four acres, selling at \$4,000. One year prior to the purchase of the Frye property, Rust had obtained forty-six acres from Charles and Hannah Binns for \$1,163. Thus, by January 1836, George and Maria Rust owned one hundred eleven acres of the property known today as Rock Spring Farm.

It was during the tenure of John Gill Watt that Rock Spring Farm was first improved by the construction of a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling. The exact date of construction has not been definitively identified, however, the presence of a building is supported by the 1826 deed of conveyance between Watt and Frye for fifty-three acres at \$2,905 and the 1836 deed between Margaret Frye and George Rust for sixty-four acres at \$4,000. Further, the 1834 tax assessments charged Christopher Frye for buildings valued at \$1,200, with a total levy of \$2,065 including buildings and land.⁸ The property included, based on the architectural evidence, a masonry springhouse and freestanding kitchen with attached meat house.

Unsupported claims suggest that portions of the existing dwelling were constructed around 1757, when the town of Leesburg was platted. No documentation has been gathered to support this theory. Further, the architectural form, style, and materials of the extant main block and southeast wing do not support such an early date of construction. These elements do, however,

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support a circa 1826 date of construction when coupled with primary documentation. Additionally, local tradition suggests the hall/parlor main block was erected first, and enlarged in the 1820s by the construction of the southeast wing. The \$300 increase in the 1841 tax assessments could support the theory of an addition being added to the main block. However, there is no physical evidence to support the building was constructed in these two phases. Rather, the present brick structure known as Rock Spring Farm, composed of a hall/parlor main block with one-room contemporaneous wing, was erected in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Since its platting in 1757, the town of Leesburg continued to prosper, expanding its boundaries for a second time in 1814. A resident recalled in a letter that Leesburg was a thriving town between 1806 and 1811, consisting of one- and two-story brick or frame dwellings and commercial buildings tightly established along the original streets platted by Minor in 1757.⁹ Thus, the subdivision of the property to become Rock Spring Farm was logical. Actually, the subdivision was a financial endeavor on the part of owner (Patrick Cavan) to benefit from the impending expansion of the town. However, the subdivided land was reunited under a single owner (John Gill Watt), who envisioned it as the site of a grand manor house surrounded by vast acres. The establishment of such estates bordering the growing town of Leesburg in the second quarter of the 19th century was not all that unusual. In fact, this settlement pattern was simultaneously being development on the eastern border of the town with the circa 1820 construction of Dodona Manor and the Federal-style dwelling at 226 Edwards Ferry Road (1820-1840). Both properties were historically located on large tracts of land set outside of the town of Leesburg. Such development continued in the third quarter of the 19th century with the construction of the Matthew Harrison House at 306 West Market Street in 1857.¹⁰

Now totaling one hundred eleven acres, the property was conveyed by George and Maria Rust to George Rhodes for \$5,163. Deed records indicate that Rhodes and his wife, Jane, referred to the property as "Rosemont." In addition to Rosemont, the Rhodes family owned nine parcels of land totaling 478 acres in Tuscarora, Virginia, and near Leesburg, with a complete assessed value of \$15,547.¹¹ The assessed value of the improvements and the land remained initially unchanged during their ownership.¹² In 1841, however, the assessed value of the buildings improving the

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property was increased by \$300 to \$1,500. Although this increase may suggest an alteration to the building, it is more likely to have been a reflection of an improving economy after the Panic of 1837. In fact, despite a stagnant population, the town of Leesburg had grown sufficiently to warrant another expansion in 1858.

In October 1844, George and Jane Rhodes sold a portion of the property then known as Rosemont to Henry Saunders, a retired officer of the United States Army. Saunders purchased sixty-six acres and the dwelling for \$4,356. His purchase of the property, however, included a right-of-way provision for the Corporation of Leesburg and the local poorhouse that enabled public access of the spring for the collection of water.¹³

Major Henry Saunders (1788-1870ca.) was the sixth of eight sons born to Henry and Patience Saunders, long-time residents of Leesburg. The elder Saunders settled on a 416-acre parcel of land near Leesburg, which they leased in 1788 from Wilson Cary Seldon of Hampton, Virginia.¹⁴ The younger Henry Saunders joined the United States Army on April 13, 1813 to participate in the War of 1812. He was commissioned in Washington, D.C. as a 3rd lieutenant and promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant just five months later. According to his pension records (dated 1873), Saunders initially served as a recruiting officer in Leesburg and later in Dumfries, Virginia. Following his assignment in Dumfries, Saunders was transferred to the 20th Regiment of Regular Infantry under Colonel Sparks in Mobile, Alabama. He was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant in the summer of 1814. During the remainder of the War of 1812 (1812-1815), Saunders served in the regular infantry defending Fort Bower. Saunders remained in the army until 1844 and retired at the rank of major.¹⁵

It was after his retirement that Henry and Delia Saunders purchased Rosemont from George and Jane Rhodes, subsequently renaming the property "Rock Spring Farm" in recognition of the tributary that ran across the land. During their ownership of the property, the assessed value of land increased by fifteen dollars per acre. The overall assessed value of the buildings, however, did not increase, remaining at \$1,500. The *Map of Loudoun County*, produced in 1853 by Yardley Taylor, supports the occupancy of Henry Saunders at Rock Spring Farm.¹⁶ Additionally, this is the first documented delineation of Rock Spring Farm on a historic map, which went

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beyond the boundaries of the expanding town limits to record surrounding development.

Land records indicate that Henry Saunders was buying and selling property throughout Leesburg and surrounding areas of Loudoun County in the middle of the 19th century. This included at least sixty-five acres to the west of the Leesburg Courthouse, as well as lots along King Street, Market Street, Liberty Street, and Loudoun Street. Many of the building lots in Leesburg were improved by the construction of dwellings and commercial buildings, including a tavern occupied by Enos Wildman in 1824.¹⁷ By 1860, Saunders retained ownership of land believed to have been the property outside of Leesburg occupied by his parents in 1788. Despite his many holdings in and around Leesburg, Henry Saunders continued to live at Rock Spring Farm at 329 Loudoun Street, S.W. until his death in the 1870s.¹⁸

Following Saunders' death, ownership of Rock Spring Farm was transferred to his son Henry Saunders, Jr., and Sarah F. Saunders, Rachel Ann Saunders, Mary M. Saunders, and Elizabeth Saunders. The heirs sold the property in August 1876 for \$2,887 to Henry C. Gist. The deed indicates that the property, known as "Rock Spring Farm," included 66 acres bordering the Leesburg and Snickerville Turnpike. The occupancy of Gist was confirmed on the 1878 map of Leesburg, which also shows the footprint of the building.¹⁹ The property remained in the family until the 1890s when Henry C. Gist died. Ownership was contested following his death, resulting in the sale of the property to the Leesburg Rock Spring Park Company for \$10,000 in 1893. Edward Nichols, the commissioner in the chancery case of Gist vs. Gist, managed the transaction.

Five years later, in July 1898, Alfred S. Gillett purchased the property for \$8,000.²⁰ Gillett retained ownership for less than a year, transferring it in June 1899 to Florence M. Russell Harrison for \$12,000. At that time, the property consisted of sixty-six-and-one-half acres with an adjoining one-and-a-half-acre tract. Harrison conveyed the property to her father, John B. Russell, Jr., in 1899. Following Russell's death, Rock Spring Farm was willed equally to his children, James L. Russell and Florence Russell Harrison. James Russell conveyed his portion of the property to Florence R. and Henry T. Harrison on March 4, 1903. Oral history states that Florence R. and Henry T. Harrison received Rock Spring Farm as a wedding present, apparently

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from her maternal grandparents, Alfred S. and Ellie Gratz Gillett.²¹

Florence M. Russell Harrison of Hartford, Connecticut was married to Henry Tazewell Harrison (1871-1920) on June 2, 1898 in Wallingford, Pennsylvania. Henry T. Harrison, son of Walter J. Harrison and Nannie W. Powell, was a member of the illustrious Harrison family of Virginia, which included signers of the Declaration of Independence (Benjamin Harrison V and Richard Henry Lee), governors, soldiers (General Walter Jones), and presidents of the United States of America (William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison).²² According to the 1900 census, Henry Harrison was a farmer who lived with his wife, Florence, and a 72-year-old African-American servant named Harriett Jackson. Although not listed in the census of that year, Florence Harrison gave birth to a daughter, Lucy Gillett Harrison, on April 10, 1900. Listed as a farmer in both the 1900 and 1910 censuses, Henry T. Harrison was noted as the editor of the county paper in 1920.²³ Harrison was well known in Leesburg as the owner and editor of *The Loudoun Times*. Publication of the paper, which was often noted for its editorial columns, began in 1916. Henry T. Harrison died on December 10, 1920 and is buried in Leesburg, Virginia.²⁴

A second phase of construction occurred during the Harrison family's initial ownership of the property known as Rock Spring Farm. This work included interior alterations to the original main block and contemporaneous wing, as well as the construction of a rear ell and northwest wing. On the interior, the renovations included infilling of the fireplace opening in the southeast wing and removal of the mantel, overlaying of the original floors with narrow boards, and replacement of Federal-style mantels with Victorian-era mantels on the second floor. The additions to the building provided symmetry which was not original incorporated into the circa 1826 design, and were united by the use of similar building materials, form, fenestration, and ornamentation. The circa 1906 alterations appear to have included the application of a full-width front porch that provided the Federal-era building with a Colonial Revival-style façade. This work also included the construction of several outbuildings, including a dairy, barn, silo, tractor shed, and smokehouse.

On July 7, 1906, *Town and Country* issued an article in the weekly magazine entitled "A Group of Virginia's Colonial Homes."²⁵ The article highlighted three historic homes in the Leesburg

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area, illustriously grouping Rock Spring Farm with Morven Park and Oatlands. Although little history of the house is discussed, the article indicates that a "modernization" of the building had taken place, with the visitation of plumbers, carpenters, and upholsterers. Additionally, a photograph of the house shows the unpaved drive running in front of the house, at a much closer location than the present drive. It also appears as if the front porch was accessed by way of steps at the center, rather than from the sides, as is the current situation.²⁶ Further, the Harrisons themselves were praised with the statement, "There are scores of Harrisons all about Leesburg, and there have been for more than a century, but it is doubtful if any of them ever dispensed more typically southern hospitality than the host and hostess of Rock Spring Farm."²⁷ This article was so well received by the town of Leesburg that it was also highlighted in a local newspaper, *The Record*. Noted as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Harrison, the article stated that with the "well-shaded lawn, the house with its spacious Southern piazza, the carriage and horses in the driveway, will recall pleasant memories in the minds of Richmonders who recall the fine flavor of hospitality at Rock Spring Farm."²⁸

The house has remained in the Harrison family for over one hundred years, although through marriages the names of the owners have changed. Florence R. Harrison, the widow of Henry T. Harrison, deeded the property to their daughter, Lucy Gillett Harrison di Zerega, on September 6, 1956. In 1978, the trustees and executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lucy di Zerega deeded the property to her daughter, Agnes di Zerega Cook, the current owner and occupant of Rock Spring Farm. Cook and her siblings own the adjacent Rock Spring pond, which is the result of the property's historic association with the Town Spring. During the tenure of Cook, the house was further enlarged by the construction of a hyphen. This final addition, completed in 1980, connected the southern wing with the once-freestanding kitchen and attached meathouse. Additionally, the original straight-flight stair in the hall/parlor main block was replaced with a half-geometrical stair. The property was subdivided in the latter part of the 20th century, thereby surrounding the once vast estate with modern eclectic housing on narrow residential lots. Today, despite the subdivision of the property to the south and west, Rock Spring Farm remains intact, consisting of the circa 1826 main dwelling, springhouse and pond, attached kitchen with meat house, and other supporting outbuildings.

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Chain of Title:

- April 27, 1978: Florence R. Ashbrook, Lucy Z. Rich, Agnes di Zerega Cook, Alfred L. B. di Zerega III, Trustees and Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lucy di Zerega, and Virginia M. di Zerega, to Agnes di Zerega Cook
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 698 Folio 739
- September 6, 1956: Florence Russell Harrison to Lucy di Zerega
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 360 Folio 345
- March 4, 1903: James L. and Ola M. Russell (one-half interest) to Florence R. Harrison, wife of Henry T. Harrison
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 7X Folio 34
- Probate Date: John B. Russell, Jr. devised to James L. Russell and Florence Russell Harrison
Unknown Will Records of Loudoun County (will written June 14, 1898)
Liber 3R Folio 25
- July 11, 1899: Florence Russell Harrison and Henry T. Harrison to John B. Russell, Jr.
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 7R Folio 192
- June 30, 1899: Alfred S. and Ellie Gratz Gillett to Florence Russell Harrison
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 7R Folio 179
- July 13, 1898: The Leesburg Rock Spring Park Company to Alfred S. Gillett
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 7P Folio 454

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- December 4, 1893: Edward Nichols, Commissioner in Chancery Court Case Gist vs. Gist to the Leesburg Rock Spring Park Company
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 7H Folio 373
- August 30, 1876: Henry Saunders, Jr. and Sarah Saunders, Rachel Ann Saunders, Mary M. Saunders, and Elizabeth Saunders to Henry C. Gist
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 6I Folio 299
- October 23, 1844: George Rhodes and Jane Rhodes, his wife, to Henry Saunders
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 4U Folio 220
- December 15, 1837: George Rust, Jr. and Maria, his wife, to George Rhodes
Composed of Two Parcels
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 4I Folio 272
- 1st Parcel
January 2, 1835: Charles Binns and Hannah, his wife, to George Rust, Jr.
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 4C Folio 302
- 2nd Parcel
January 1, 1836: Margaret Frye, Executrix and Devisee of Christopher Frye, deceased, to George Rust, Jr.
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 4F Folio 59
- Part of 2nd Parcel
August 29, 1833: John McCabe, Trustee of Robert Campbell to Christopher Frye
Land Records of Loudoun County
Liber 4B Folio 48

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Part of 2 nd Parcel March 1, 1832:	William Carr to Christopher Frye Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3X Folio 238
Part of 2 nd Parcel April 13, 1826:	John Gill Watt and wife to Christopher Frye Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3M Folio 130
September 24, 1823:	John R. Anderson and Abbey, his wife, to John Gill Watt Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3G Folio 144
January 1, 1824:	Samuel M. Edwards and Ann, his wife to John Gill Watt Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3I Folio 287
May 4, 1822:	Peter Benedum and Catharine, his wife to John Gill Watt Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3F Folio 170
June 11, 1822:	Peter Benedum to John Gill Watt Land Records of Loudoun County Liber 3E Folio 321
August 10, 1798:	James Hereford leases to Patrick Cavan Land Records of Loudoun County Liber Z Folio 472

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End Notes

¹ C.O. Vandevanter, *Leesburg, Virginia As Originally Laid Out in 1757 – Reconstructed in 1926*. Located at the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

² Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber Z Folio 472 (August 10, 1798), Liber 2S Folio 428 (June 5, 1815), and Liber 3G Folio 144 (September 24, 1823). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

³ Harrison Williams, *Legends of Loudoun: An Account of the History and Homes of a Border County of Virginia's Northern Neck*, (Richmond, VA: Garrett and Massie, Incorporated, 1938), p. 184.

⁴ The names Town Spring and Rock Spring at times are intermittently used to refer to the same water source. Additionally, the name Rock Spring is used to refer to the tributary that runs across Rock Spring Farm.

⁵ Patricia B. Duncan, *Loudoun County, Virginia, Will Book Abstracts* (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000), p. 249.

⁶ Cavan was also seen in the deeds as Cavans.

⁷ Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber 3I Folio 287 (January 1, 1824). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

⁸ 1834 Tax Records, Loudoun County, Virginia. Located at the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia.

⁹ "History and Culture." Located on the Internet at www.leesburgva.com/quality_of_life/history_culture.cfm on April 10, 2000, p. 2.

¹⁰ Dodona Manor was recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its 20th century association with George C. Marshall. All three of the properties noted in this text are located within the local Leesburg Old and Historic District and the amended Leesburg National Register Historic District.

¹¹ 1841 Tax Records, Loudoun County, Virginia. Located at the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia.

¹² 1838 Tax Records, Loudoun County, Virginia. Located at the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia.

¹³ Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber 4U Folio 220 (October 23, 1844). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁴ Saunders Family History File. Charles Blair Tavenner Collection. Located at the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁵ War of 1812 Pension Records. Record Number 28833. Located at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

¹⁶ Yardley Taylor, *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia* (Philadelphia, PA: Thomas Reynolds & R.P. Smith, Publishers, 1853).

¹⁷ Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber 3G Folio 504 (January 2, 1824). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁸ Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber 6I Folio 299 (August 30, 1876). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

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¹⁹ *Gray's New Map of Leesburg* (Philadelphia, PA: O.W. Gray & Son, 1878).

²⁰ Land Records of Loudoun County, Liber 7P Folio 454 (July 13, 1898). Located in the File Room of the Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

²¹ Agnes di Zerega Cook, interview with Laura V. Trieschmann and Robin J. Weidlich, February 2000. Agnes di Zerega Cook is the present owner/occupant of Rock Spring Farm and a descendent of Florence R. Harrison.

²² Henry Tazewell Harrison, "A Brief History of the first Harrison of Virginia, Descendants of Cuthbert Harrison, Esquire Of Anacaster, England from A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1915," April 2, 1915. Located in the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

²³ "The Late H.T. Harrison," *The Loudoun Times* (1920). Located in the Harrison Family Vertical File at the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

²⁴ "The Late H.T. Harrison."

²⁵ Burr McIntosh, "A Group of Virginia's Colonial Homes," *Town & Country* 61 (July 7, 1906), pp. 9-13.

²⁶ McIntosh, p. 15

²⁷ McIntosh, p. 13.

²⁸ "Virginia Colonial Homes," *The Record* (July 27, 1906).

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Rock Spring Farm is located at 329 Loudoun Street, S.W. in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. Set to the west of the Leesburg Historic District (expanded 2001), Rock Spring Farm is identified as Parcel 47 on Tax Map 48 and the outbuildings are situated on Section 18, Parcel 2 of the same map. The property is situated on the south side of Loudoun Street. Now encompassing five-and-a-half acres, Rock Spring Farm also includes a springhouse, smokehouse, barn, dairy, silo, stable, and tractor shed. Rock Spring Farm is located in the Old and Historic Local District of the Town of Leesburg.

Boundary Justification

Rock Spring Farm is located on five-and-a-half acres to the west of the central core of the town of Leesburg. Situated on a fraction of the original 111-acre tract, it remains a rural parcel with rolling hills and formal gardens. Loudoun Street, which connects the property to the adjacent National Register Leesburg Historic District (expanded 2001), runs on a diagonal to the northeast of the house. Although the dwelling and most of the outbuildings are set back from the road, the springhouse is located to the immediate south of the roadway. A gravel drive leads past the springhouse and encircles the main dwelling and smokehouse, with the remaining outbuildings lying to the southwest of the house.

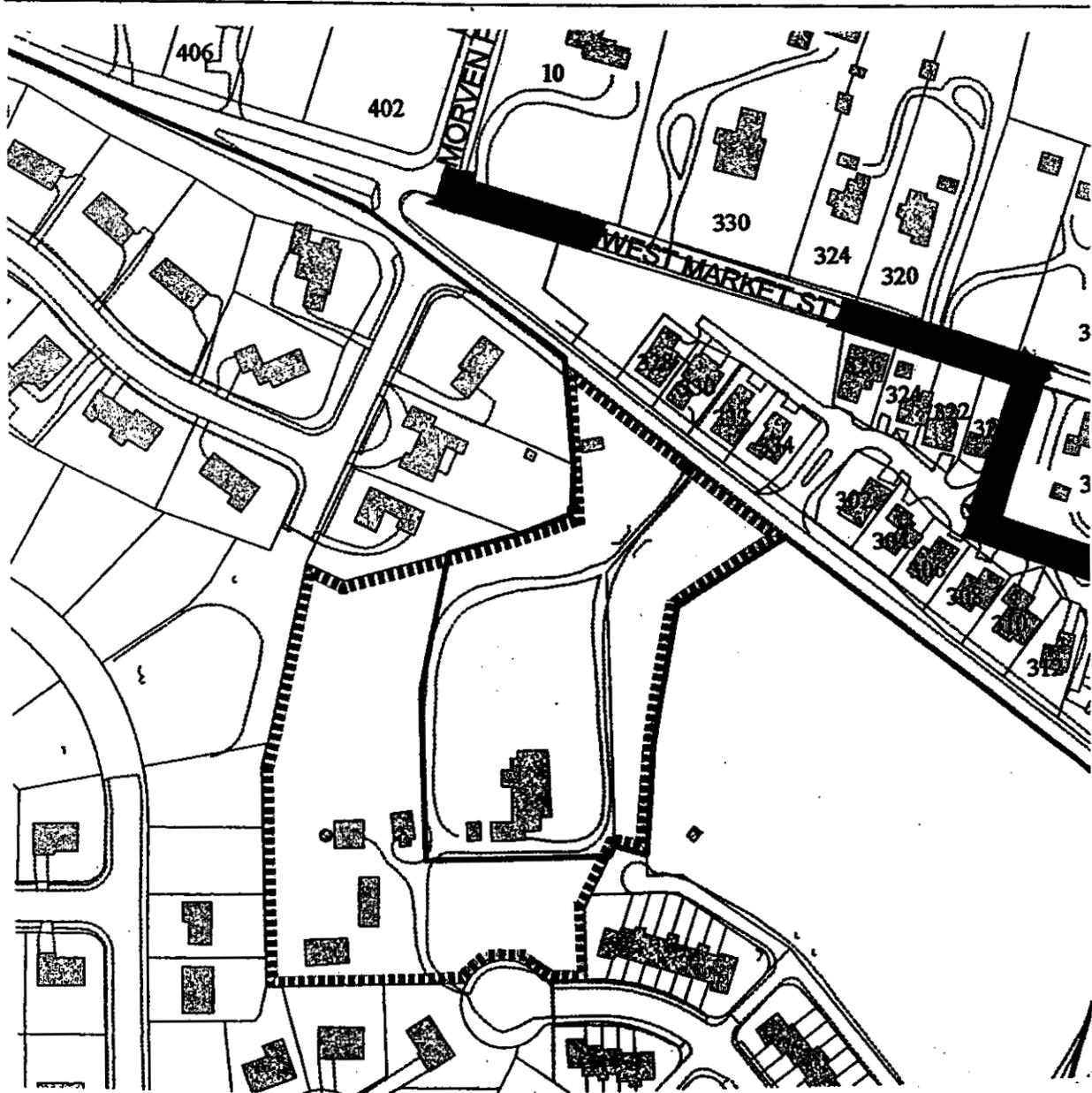
Loudoun Street bounds the irregularly shaped lot to the north. To the east of the property is a large open lot on which lie a pond and a shed. This tract of land is separated from Rock Spring Farm by the gravel driveway, which forms a visual boundary. Although historically associated with Rock Spring Farm, this parcel has been subdivided and is jointly owned by the current owner of Rock Spring Farm, Mrs. Agnes di Zerega Cook, and her siblings. Therefore, it is not included as part of the nomination. The remaining land to the south and west of Rock Spring Farm was subdivided during the last quarter of the 20th century. It currently features townhouses and single-family dwellings. Like the driveway along the eastern boundary, the new construction and mature foliage forms a clear visual boundary to the south and west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

ROCK SPRING FARM, 329 LOUDOUN STREET, S.W., LEESBURG, VA

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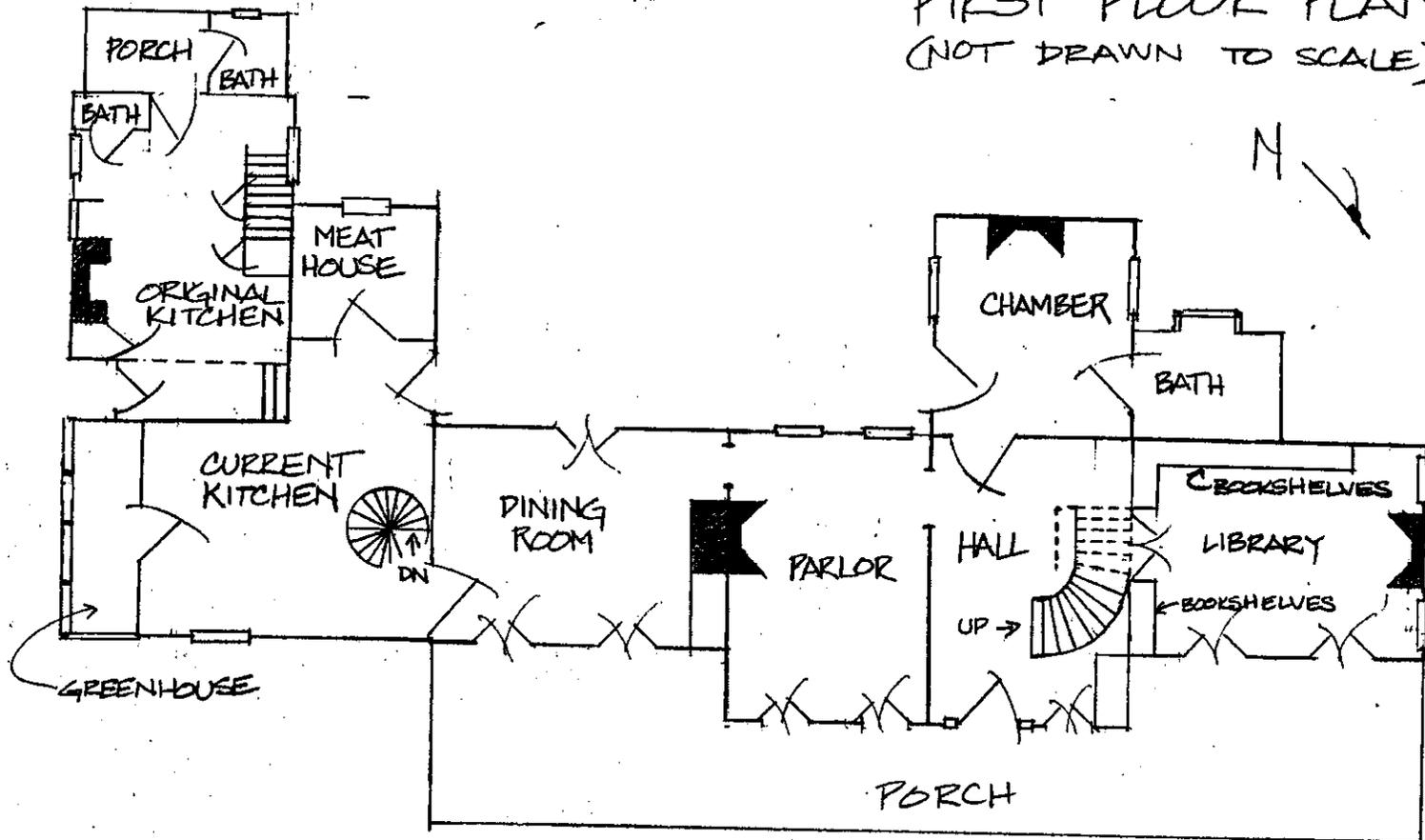


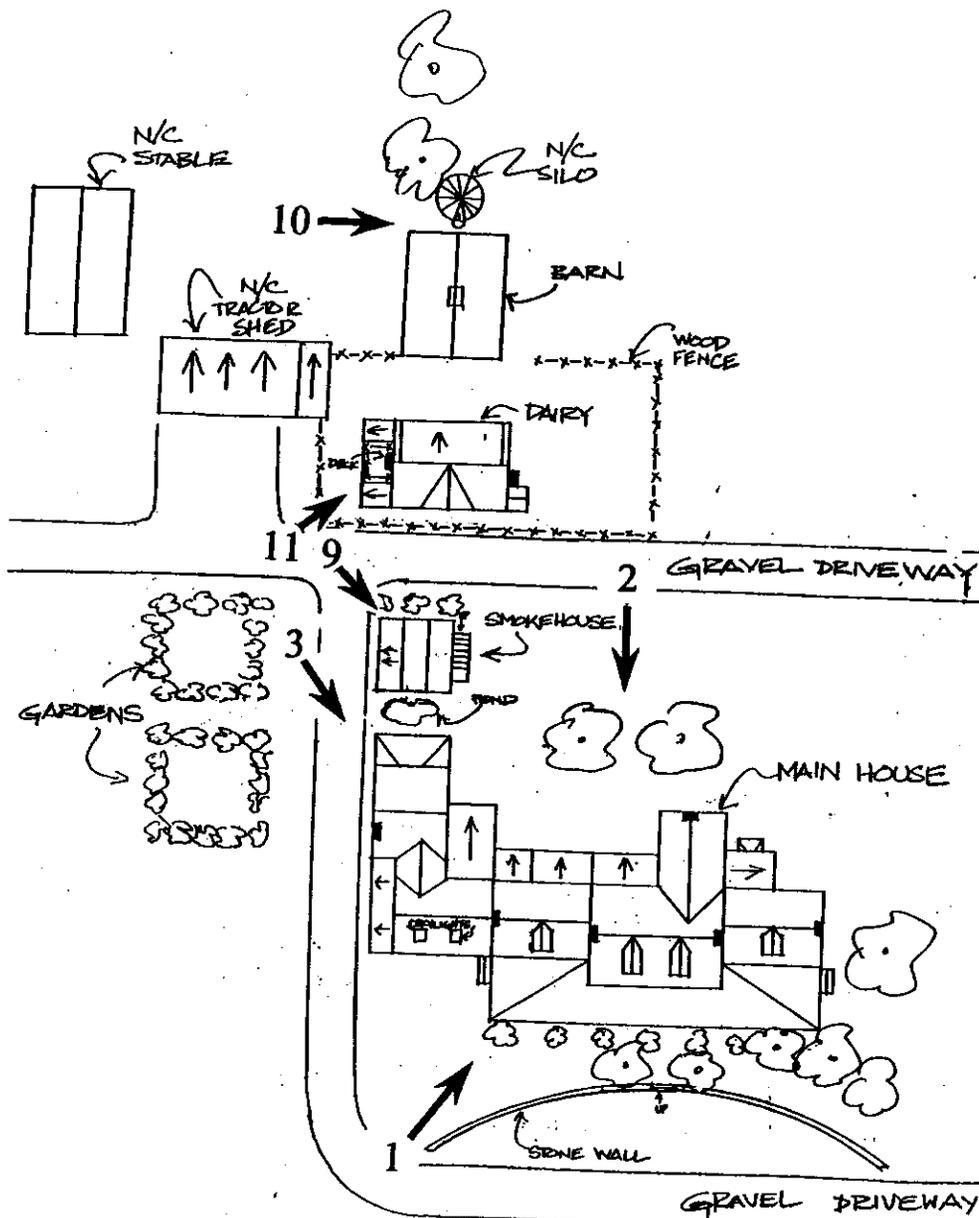
-  Rock Spring Farm
 -  Local Historic District
 -  National Register District (amended boundary)
- N

253-5046

ROCK SPRING FARM
329 LOUDOUN STREET S.W.
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)

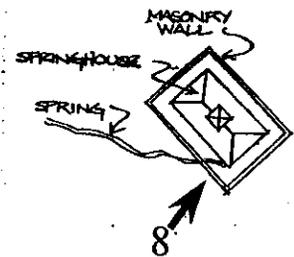




253-5046
 Rock Spring Farm
 329 Loudoun Street, S.W.
 Leesburg, Virginia

Numbers with arrows correspond to exterior photographic views.
 Buildings marked with N/C are non-contributing resources. All other resources
 are contributing to the period of significance.

Not drawn to scale.



LOUDOUN
 STREET
 S.W.

329 LOUDOUN STREET S.W.
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA

253-5046

UTM REFERENCE:
18/277396/4332625

HESTER 37 MI.
3 MI. TO VA. 9

35'

277

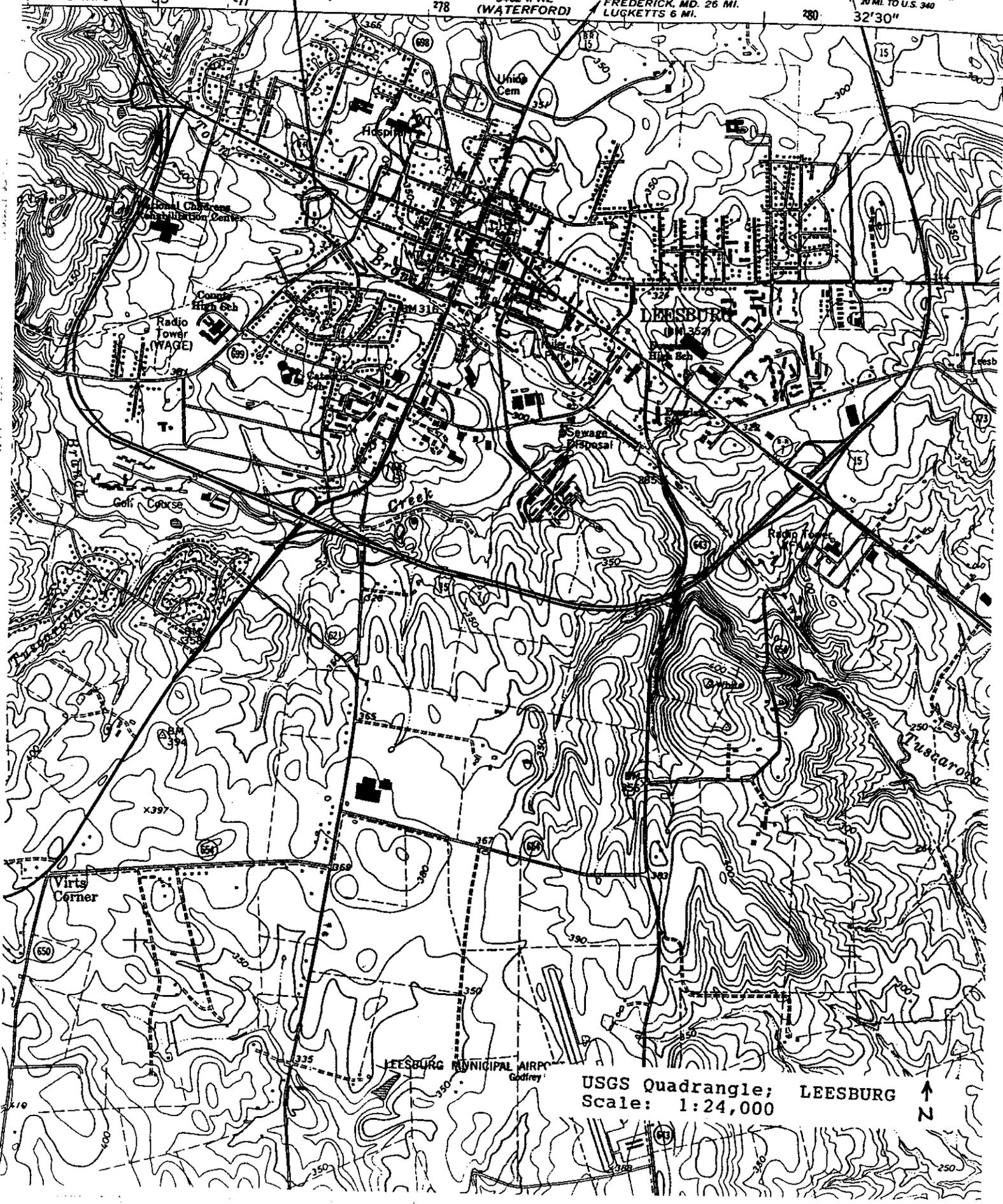
278

5462 II NE
(WATERFORD)

FREDERICK, MD. 26 MI.
LUGKETTS 6 MI.

280

FREDERICK MD. 25 MI.
20 MI. TO U.S. 340
32'30"



USGS Quadrangle; LEESBURG
Scale: 1:24,000

