

VLR-2/20/73 NRHP-3/7/73 NHL-5/30/74

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE: Virginia
 COUNTY: Louisa
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE

(Type all entries. complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Green Springs Historic District
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: See continuation sheet
 CITY OR TOWN: (J. Kenneth Robinson, Seventh District Congressman)
 STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: Louisa CODE: 109

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Year: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple Ownership
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Green Springs Area STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
 Louisa County Court House
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Louisa STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
 DATE OF SURVEY: 1958 Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Green Springs Historic District is bounded generally as follows: on the north by the South Anna River; on the east by the western boundary lines of those properties fronting on State Route 15; on the south by Fosters Creek and certain tracts fronting Route 613; and on the east by Routes 613 and 636. The land as a part of the York River Watershed is drained by the South Anna River. The river turns abruptly near the north-eastern corner of the district, then flows south, parallel to Routes 636 and 613 with a number of creeks draining into it from the west.

Although most of the district is characterized by broad fields for crops or grazing, a considerable amount of the lands are forested. Second growth pine and cedar predominate along the outlying boundaries, particularly along the southern edge, and these trees join small hardwood forests of oak, hickory and gum further into the center.

The principal unifying element of the district is a distinctive soil type composed of a particularly heavy impermeable clay, considerably different from the light loose soil that surrounds the Green Springs neighborhood. The heavy clay tends to retain greater amounts of the nutritive content so desirable for farming. Furthermore, the gently rolling land allows the fields to drain easily. The result of this geological phenomenon is a visible and definable difference in the quality of the farmlands and forests within the Green Springs from those areas surrounding it. This contrast is especially notable on approaching the district from the south on Route 15, a major north-south highway, where forests dramatically fall back from view presenting a broad park-like openspace dotted by farm buildings and residences. Route 15, indeed, provides an excellent "viewing platform" from which the neighborhood may be seen. In addition, this route is somewhat remarkable in its respect for the terrain: by avoiding deep cuts in grading the roadbed, this well-traveled road achieves a sense of unity with the landscape not often found in modern highway engineering.

Routes 22, 613 and 636 are also hardpaved roads, but it is the winding dirt and gravel lanes from which it is possible to gain a closer feel for the special quality of the area. The ascent and descent of these narrow roads with their bordering post and wire fences, in and out of the forested areas and across the open spaces, provide a constantly changing view. One of the most pleasing visual experiences occurs in traveling east on Route 617 through the fields in front of the Green Springs House; further east, the small road leads down into the wooded area by the springs themselves, then up by the picturesque St. John's Chapel and out again into the farmlands near the colonial residence, Ionia.

The principle residences of the district enjoy elevated sites that command dramatic prospects of the surrounding open fields and neighboring houses. From Sylvania, an eighteenth century house near the center of Green Springs, may be seen farmhouses and property for two miles to the south. Sunny View and Oakley, both located near the southern border of the district have remarkable forest-framed views of over one and two miles respectively to the north into the heart of Green Springs. Belle Monte and Corduroy are two of several significant houses set on an irregular ridge facing the lands to the south and between Route 22 and the South Anna River. In contrast with these structures are a number of equally important houses isolated by adjacent plantings: Westlands, a handsome Italianate brick residence is screened from Route 22 to the north by trees and approached

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From the earliest days of the settlement of Piedmont Virginia the Green Springs area of Louisa County has been known as a region of exceptional fertility, prosperity, and beauty. Its farms, buildings, and families represent over two hundred years of distinct architectural and social history. Contrasted with the surrounding hilly land of Louisa with its thin soil exhausted by the eighteenth century tobacco culture, and fields barren except for scrub oak and slash pine, the rolling Green Springs area survives as a viable rural neighborhood composed of flourishing historic estates.

The geological uniqueness of this compact tract of some ten thousand acres was defined as early as 1835 in Joseph Martin's Gazeteer of Virginia in the following account:

This tract lies in an irregular circle of from four to six miles diameter; and far exceeds all the high land in the county, both in native fertility and in susceptibility of improvement. Its soil is dark grey, containing very little sand, or stone of any kind; and resting at a depth of 12 or 15 inches, upon a stratum of firm red clay, scarcely penetrable by water. Thus the Green Springs land avoids the two great characteristic defects of Louisa land -- too large an intermixture of sand, and too porous and gritty foundation. It is particularly suited to wheat, yielding 8 or 10 bushels seed, without manure: and capable of being made to yield 15, 20 or 30 to one. This oasis is not heavily timbered: its oak and hickory are rather stunted: it has little or no pine, and a good deal of black-jack -- elsewhere a symptom of sterility.

The effects of Green Springs' rich soil was noted earlier by Thomas R. Joynes in his Memoranda on a journey to the states of Ohio and Kentucky in 1810. Joynes observed: "The lands of Hanover and part of Louisa were very poor; but in the upper part of the county there was the finest tract of wheat land

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Printed materials and other sources available at the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission:
 Jane B. Davies, "Green Springs in Virginia. . .," The Victorian Society in America Newsletter, IV, No. 6 (Summer 1971).
 Thomas Jefferson, Notes on the State of Virginia, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.
 Joseph Martin, The Gazeteer of Virginia, 1835.
 Robert A. Murdock, "An Architectural and Historical Study of 'West End,' A Plantation House in Louisa County, Virginia," Unpublished Mss, 1970. (see continuation page)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	38° 04' 28"	78° 12' 45"				
NE	38° 04' 28"	78° 07' 22"				
SE	37° 58' 28"	78° 07' 22"				
SW	37° 58' 28"	78° 12' 45"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 14,000 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission DATE: February, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Junius R. Fishburne, Jr.</u> Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Director Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Title _____</p> <p>Date FEB 20 1973</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST: _____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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The property comprising the historic district is described in reference to maps prepared by the Virginia State Department of Taxation, Division of Real Estate and Mapping. These real estate maps (revised 1/1/72) show property boundaries (identified by the Division's own numbering system for each section sheet) and those parcels or portions of parcels included in the historic district are listed after the map section number heading:

Section 20: 58, 61.

Section 21: 1A, 7A, 8, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 61A, 61B, 62, 64, 64A, 72, 72D, 76, 77; the only portion of parcel 78 included in the Historic District is that area located south of the South Anna River.

Section 22: 1A, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23B, 24, 25, 26, 26A, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; the only portion of each of the following parcels included in the Historic District is that area located south of the South Anna River: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 78.

Section 23: 23A, 24, 26A.

Section 35: 2, 4, 59.

Section 36: 1, ((1)-2,3,4,5,) 2,3, 4, 5, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 21A, 21B, 22, 23, 24, 58, 59, 60, 84.

Section 37: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 9, 9A, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21, 25, 25A, 25B, 25C, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 28A, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36A, 37, 48.

Section 52: ((3)-1, 2, 3), 9, 13, 16, 42, 63, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84; the only portion of each of the following parcels included in the Historic District is that area located north and/or northeast of the main branch of Fosters Creek; 77, 78.

Section 53: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10B, 10C, 11, 12, 13, 36A, 37, 46, 47, 47A, 77; the only portion of each of the following parcels included in the Historic District is that area located north and/or east of the main branch of Fosters Creek: 12, 77.

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through a winding cedar-lined lane; the Federal period Barton House is visible only after following a narrow road west from Route 15 through densely-grown woodlands.

The following is a listing of significant structures found in the Green Springs Historic District: (1) Boswell's Tavern (2) Green Spring (3) Hawkwood (4) Ionia and (5) West End have already been entered in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

- (6) Barton House - .5 miles west of Route 15, 1 mile south of the intersection of Routes 15 and 22. Frame with clapboarding, 1½ stories, gable roof with dormers, original Federal period interiors. Built early-19th Century. The Barton family are descendents of James Flanagan who was granted 400 acres, including the present 142 acres, in 1747.
- (7) Belle Monte - .4 miles north of Route 22, 1 mile east of intersection of Routes 22 and 15. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof, irregular plan. Built early-19th Century. An interesting complex whose Federal period core was enlarged with turn-of-the-century wings.
- (8) Bracketts - .1 miles east of Nolting Pond, northwest side of Route 638, 2.1 miles south of the intersection of Routes 638 and 22. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gable, bracketed cornice and window trim. Built circa 1800. Enlarged. Brick and frame outbuildings.
- (9) Corduroy - .2 miles southwest of South Anna River, .3 miles north of Route 22, 1.2 miles west of the intersection of Routes 22 and 636. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof, one story entrance portico. Built circa 1850.
- (10) East View - .4 miles south of Route 613, 2 miles southwest of the intersection of Routes 613 and 640. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof, Moorish-style porches on front and side of T-shaped plan, original interiors. Built 1856.
- (11) Galway - .3 miles south of South Anna River, .1 miles north of Route 22, .1 miles west of intersection of Routes 22 and 636. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof with scalloped cornice, symmetrical front features Tuscan porch topped by balustrade. Built circa 1850.
- (12) Grassdale - .5 miles southwest of Givies Creek, .5 miles west of Route 15, 2 miles south of the intersection of Routes 15 and 22. Brick, 2 stories, hipped roof, projecting bracketed cornice, full-length bracketed one-story porch. Built circa 1860. The restrained handling of the bracketing and sawwork gives this important Italianate residence unusual elegance.

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- (13) Kenmuir - .3 miles north of Fosters Creek, .5 miles southwest of Route 613, .9 miles southwest of the intersection of Routes 613 and 607. Frame with clapboarding, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, U-shaped plan creates double gable-end front facade with recessed entranceway, diamond-paned windows. Built circa 1855. The strong vertical emphasis along with the modified lancet-arched windows in the gable ends indicate the Gothic Revival influence in this fine mansion of the Victorian period. The frame outbuilding in the rear dates from circa 1800 or earlier.
- (14) Oakleigh - .6 miles southeast of Fosters Creek, .2 miles north of Route 626, .4 miles southwest of intersection of Routes 626 and 640. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with bracketed cornice, two interior paneled brick chimneys, full-length front verandah with sawnwork. Built late-19th Century.
- (15) Prospect Hill - .1 miles north of Route 613, 1.6 miles southwest of the intersection of Routes 613 and 640. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with ornamental cross gable, two-level porch on entrance and side fronts. Icehouse, kitchen, smokehouse, servant's quarters. An enlarged 18th Century residence whose additions reflect the changing tastes of the 19th and 20th Centuries.
- (16) Quaker Hill - .2 miles east of Route 613, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of Routes 613 and 695. Frame with clapboarding, one story, gable roof, frame wing. Built circa 1820. A simple farmhouse whose age is indicated by the presence of early sash and Flemish bond brickwork.
- (17) Sylvania - .4 miles north of Bunch Creek, .3 miles southeast of Route 15, 2.4 miles south of the intersection of Routes 15 and 22. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof with central cross gable, wing and ell additions. Office outbuilding. Built late-18th Century. A significant colonial structure with later additions.
- (18) Westlands - .4 miles west of Mill Creek, .4 miles south of Route 22, .8 miles west of the intersection of Routes 22 and 636. Brick, two stories, low hipped roof with interior chimneys, bracketed cornice. Built circa 1856. A fine Italianate-style dwelling with beautifully landscaped lawn.
- (19) Berea Baptist Church - .3 miles southeast of the South Anna River, North side of Route 613, .3 miles southwest of the intersection of Route 613 and Route 637. Brick, one story, hipped roof, Gothic Revival and lancet-arched windows, Neo-classic cornice trim. Built 1857.
- (20) St. John's Chapel - Intersection of Routes 617 and 638. Frame, one story, steep gable roof, lancet-arched openings, gabled vestibules. Built 1888. Gothic Revival.

The structures in the following listing are, for the most part, well-maintained,

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7. providing a pleasant focal point among the more significant residences:
- (21) Ashleigh - .1 mile south of Route 22, 18 miles east of the intersection of Routes 22 and 638. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof, irregular plan, extended three-sided verandah. Built circa 1900.
- (22) Aspen Hill - .2 miles south of Route 617, .3 miles southeast of the intersection of Route 617 and Route 15. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gable and modified lancet arched window. Built late-19th Century.
- (23) Fair Oaks - At north end of extension of Route 717, 1 mile northwest of intersection of Route 717 and Route 613. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gable, Classical Revival verandah in the Ionic order. Built circa 1900.
- (24) Green "K" Acres (Oakleigh) - .1 mile south of Route 617, 1 miles east of the intersection of Route 617 and Route 15. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gable, verandah. Built late-19th Century.
- (25) Hard Bargain - .5 miles south of Route 695, 1 mile southwest of the intersection of Routes 695, 636 and 613. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof, irregular plan, verandah. Built late-19th Century. A classic example of the "Stick Style" utilizing turned finials at the ridge and eaves line of the cross gables.
- (26) Hill House - .2 miles north of Route 22, 1 mile west of the intersection of Route 22 and Route 636. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof, irregular plan. Built 1918.
- (27) Midloch - .2 miles east of Route 638, .4 miles northeast of the intersection of Routes 638 and 640. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof, extended verandah, paneled chimney stacks. Built circa 1900.
- (28) Mill View - .3 miles west of Foster's Creek, .7 miles southeast of Route 613, 2 miles northeast of the intersection of Routes 613 and 250. Frame with clapboarding, 1½ stories, gable roof with dormers; attached to later two-story block. Built late-18th Century.
- (29) Peers House - .1 mile east of Route 638, .5 miles southeast of the intersection of Routes 638 and 22. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, hipped roof with ornamental cross gable. Built 1857.
- (30) Peers House - .5 miles north of Route 22, 1 mile east of the intersection of Routes 22 and 638. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof, two-level porch with gable roof and sawnwork ornament. Built late-19th Century.

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- (31) Village of Poindexter - Centered on the intersection of Routes 613 and 640. A picturesque grouping of structures which includes: a late-19th Century, two story, frame General Store still in operation; .1 mile west of the store on Route 613 is a frame, 2 story, medium sized dwelling of the same period featuring "Stick-Style" brackets and sawwork verandah; .2 miles south on Route 640 is a frame, 2 story house whose symmetry and formality owes a stylistic debt to an earlier age.
- (32) Sunny Banks - .3 miles southwest of the South Anna River, .2 miles north-east of Route 640, .6 miles south of intersection of Routes 640 and 613. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gables. Built circa 1900.
- (33) Sunny View - .2 miles southeast of Route 613, 1.6 miles southwest of the intersection of Routes 640 and 613. Frame with clapboarding, 2 stories, gable roof with three-piece projection capped by cross gable, extended verandah. Built circa 1900.

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I ever saw. On every side large verdant wheat-fields met and cheered the eye of the traveller."

Green Springs and the surrounding parts of Louisa County (formed in 1742) were first settled in the 1720's by families moving up from present-day Hanover and New Kent Counties. The area takes its name from a mineral spring located near its center.

The spring served as a local spa during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and its existence as a spring "... of some medicinal virtue" was noted by Thomas Jefferson on his Notes on the State of Virginia.

From the very first years of the region's settlement there was established a homogeneous body of both small and large land-owners. Descendants of a number of these settlers still own and farm their family lands today, making Green Springs a compact representation of the evolution of rural life from pre-Revolutionary days to the present. The area thrived during the ante-bellum era on the basis of wheat, an industry less exploitive than tobacco. The canal and railroad building booms lowered shipping costs and greatly broadened the market. Spurred by these factors, as well as by the introduction of horse-powered machinery, Green Springs during the 1840's and 1850's was, by way of Richmond, a supplier of wheat to the world. As the inhabitants of Green Springs wrote extensively of their activities and interests, their letters and plantation journals provide a valuable insight into the rural life and economy of Piedmont Virginia.

Two of the most prosperous early families, as well as ambitious house builders of Green Springs, are the Watsons and Morrisises. Members of the Morris family built or extended The Old Place, now Green Springs* (1790), Sylvania (1738-50, with later additions), Hawkwood* (1851-54), and Grassdale (circa 1860). The Watson places include Ionia* (1770), Bracketts (1800-60), and West End* (1849). These and numerous other farm dwellings and plantation houses, including the colonial hostelry, Boswell's Tavern*, form an assemblage of rural architecture that is remarkable in Virginia. Surviving in their unspoiled pastoral settings are important representatives of nearly every significant phase of Virginia architecture from colonial times to the 1860's. Ionia is a classic example of the traditional story-and-a-half colonial farmhouse. The Green Springs house is a well-preserved Federal-era plantation dwelling. Bracketts represents the typical Virginia homestead, added to and altered over many decades. West End is the quintessential ante-bellum Southern plantation house, and is in the Roman Revival style fostered in the area by Thomas Jefferson. Hawkwood was designed by the nationally prominent Alexander Jackson Davis, and survives as the best-preserved villa-style house by that architect. Grassdale is an outstanding

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Italianate country house, a rare type in Virginia. In addition to these there exists a score of other early houses as well as numerous early outbuildings, farm structures, simple country churches, and rural crossroad villages to complete the picture of an agrarian neighborhood.

Green Springs' collection of rural-type buildings is important not only on an individual structure basis, but as a group in a related historic, social, and scenic context. Unlike so many other areas of Virginia, Green Springs never suffered depression or serious war damage. As a result, its structures have always been well-maintained, rarely needing major restoration or repair. The rolling farmlands, as well, have been continuously cultivated and kept up, preserving a neat, pastoral setting for the buildings. The neighborhood thus survives as a uniquely distinct rural district containing outstanding examples of architecture preserved in their original context. Green Springs is a compact and gently civilized countryside where the land has been enhanced rather than despoiled by the presence of man.

*National Register of Historic Places.

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"Memoranda of a Journey to the States of Ohio and Kentucky, 1810,"
William & Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol.X, No.3
(January, 1902).

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Reports and files for the
Green Springs District and individual properties therein.

Manuscript materials available at: The Alderman Library, University
of Virginia, Charlottesville; Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of
William and Mary, Williamsburg; Louisa County Court House, Louisa;
and/or the Virginia State Library, Richmond:

Watson, Morris, Overton, Trevilian, Barbour, Carr, Rives, Minor,
and Rawlings families' papers.

Louisa County Deed, Will, Tax, and Census Records, and Loose
Papers.

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Free and Slave Inhabitants, and
Agricultural schedules for the 7th and 8th census (1850 & 1860).

