

VLR 12/5/7
NRHP 3/27/8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Evergreen
other names/site number Evergreen Plantation Manor House; DHR File Number 076-0007

2. Location

street & number 15900 Berkeley Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Haymarket vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Prince William code 153 Zip 20169

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 2/14/88.
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register Signature of Keeper _____
See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
other (explain): _____

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT Sub: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL; COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

roof ASPHALT

walls STUCCO

other WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

National Register listing)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE; MILITARY

Period of Significance circa 1827 – circa 1940

Significant Dates circa 1827; circa 1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Berkeley, Edmund

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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 4 acres

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

Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting
Northing	Northing	Northing	Northing
A 18 269037 4307037	B 18 269121 4306999	C 18 269073 4306915	D 18 268999 4306952

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: Edward Tolson, Architectural Historian date 9/12/2007
street & number: P. O. Box 3106 telephone (540) 341-7210
city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20188

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 Evergreen Country Club
street & number 15900 Berkeley Drive telephone (703) 754-4125
city or town Haymarket state VA zip code 20169

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Evergreen, once a plantation manor house, is situated on a four-acre parcel of land located on County Route 2010, Berkeley Drive, in rural Prince William County, Virginia, about two miles north of the community of Waterfall. Built circa 1827 in the Greek Revival style, the house is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, gable-roofed, stone structure with interior-end chimneys and is set on an English basement. The north and south elevations feature double-leaf, wood doors, with sidelights and transoms, opening into a central passage. The house was extended circa 1940 with the addition of a one-and-one-half-story stone wing on the east elevation and a two-story stone wing on the west elevation. Once the center of a large plantation, Evergreen now stands alone surrounded by the Evergreen Country Club grounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Evergreen Manor House was built circa 1827 atop a small knoll commanding a view to the south across the fields at the base of the Bull Run Mountains. The present house site is bounded on the north side by a small asphalt lane separating it from the Evergreen Country Club and golf course. The east side features a large asphalt parking lot. The south (front) side is defined by a four-foot-high iron fence with stone gate posts flanking the entrance to a circular driveway. The west side of the site is enclosed by a four-foot-high stone wall with adjacent stone walls enclosing formal gardens no longer tended. There are large hardwood trees as well as many large boxwood shrubs at the front and sides of the house, all planted in the twentieth century.

The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay house, measuring fifty-five feet and three inches by thirty-two feet, is set upon an irregular-coursed-stone English basement with a watertable. The thick stone walls with interior-end chimneys are covered with stucco scored to imitate coursed ashlar. Interior partitions are also constructed of stone. The first floor has nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood-sash windows and the second floor has nine-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. All the windows on the first and second floors have heavy wood sills and lintels, with score marks at the corners of each window opening. Centrally located near the peak of the roof on each gable end of the house is a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window with a wood sill and lintel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

The original gable-roofed structure is constructed with a false plate at the eave to seat the rafter and is half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. The present roof sheathing appears to date to the 1940s additions and the present covering is asphalt shingles. The cornice, with short returns at the gable ends, consists of a plain soffit and fascia. Any molding has been removed or is obscured by the recent installation of copper gutters and downspouts.

The five dormers on the south facade have six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows, flush board siding and asphalt shingles covering the gable roof. These dormers appear to be additions made in the 1940s because a 1937 Library of Congress photo clearly shows the absence of dormers on this facade. Structural investigation revealed framing and flooring details, along with early cut nails, that indicate dormers were part of the original construction plan. Whether they were not constructed as planned or were removed before the 1937 photo is a matter of conjecture.

The south facade features a three-bay, one-story, gable-roofed portico with a pedimented gable, measuring sixteen feet and ten inches by ten feet and four inches. It is set upon brick piers that support a wooden plank floor and Tuscan columns on a plain wood base. Prior to the installation of flooring, handrails, balusters, and stairs during the summer of 2007, nailing blocks in the stone wall of the house and ghost lines of earlier pilasters were observed.

The north elevation is covered by a full-length, five-bay, two-story portico with large Doric columns supporting a full entablature cornice with no decoration. The portico measures fifty-five feet and three inches by nine feet and eight inches and is covered by an asphalt-shingle-covered shed-roofed extension of the main house roof. The stairs, floors, handrails, and square balusters were installed in the summer of 2007. No clear evidence remains of the original balustrade configuration.

The simple Greek Revival-style detailing is exhibited in the door surrounds on the south and north elevations. The double-leaf, wood doors, with three wood panels each, open into the central passage. They are flanked by six-light, fixed sidelights, and topped by a five-light, fixed transom.

The center passage and the parlor are decorated with fluted door trim, chair rail and raised panels, and a built-up ceiling cornice with dentil molding. The dining room has paneled wainscot and chair rail, with wallpaper applied over plaster. All these changes appear to date to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
circa 1940. A

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 3

HABS survey sheet completed August 5, 1959, by W. B. Morton, III states: "interior paneling reflects a much earlier period of architecture (circa 1780) and was installed about twenty years ago by the De Lashmutt family of Oak Hill."

The stair hall is located along the east side of the north wall of the house. The three-story, U-shaped staircase located here is built with a wall stringer and an open stringer, with large pine newel posts, turned balusters and a round handrail made of walnut. The second- and third-floor newel posts feature an acorn drop pendant decorating an otherwise simple plaster ceiling. The risers and treads of pine match the random-width, tongue-and-groove pine floors throughout the house.

The second and third floors retain their simple Greek Revival-style mantels with flat pilasters and plain shelves and unadorned door and window surrounds. The center-passage floor plan has been altered on these two floors by the addition of partition walls at different times during the mid- to late twentieth century.

The south facade of the basement has five windows, each with a six-light, fixed, wood sash and heavy wood lintel and sill. The north elevation has three identical windows, each with vertical bars set into the lintels and sills. The basement appears to have been the primary work space of the house. A large fireplace with metal bars for holding cooking pots remains in the southwest corner. This room is enclosed with partition walls dating to the 1940s, but the floor is covered with brick, the stone walls are whitewashed, and the ceiling is plastered. The north elevation exterior door for entering the basement is a large, heavy, board-and-batten door, with a small fixed light. The other basement walls have been whitewashed and the stairs are located on the east end of the north wall.

Thomas N. De Lashmutt, a civil engineer and owner of a successful contracting company in Arlington, Virginia, purchased the property in 1938. Changes to the house during this time include: replacing the tin roof and adding the dormers, applying new trim and wall coverings throughout the first floor, and adding the circa 1940 flanking wings on the east and west elevations constructed of locally quarried stone, square-cut, and laid in irregular courses.

The two-story west wing has double-leaf glass doors topped by a fixed arched transom on all

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

three sides of the first floor. The second floor has nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood-sash

Section 7 Page 4

windows with wooden sills and lintels on the north and south elevations and a Palladian window on the west elevation. The north elevation is punctuated by a large exterior chimney built of the same irregular-coursed stone as the walls of the addition. The gable roof is covered with slate.

The interior of the west wing features a large open room with a large fireplace on the first floor. A semi-circular stairway on the east end of the addition allows access to a large library with walnut paneled walls. The small fireplace on the north side of the room and the double-leaf doors on the east side are flanked by fluted trim and a temple-front, Greek Revival-style entablature complete with triglyphs and metopes. All wood elements are solid walnut.

The east wing is constructed of two distinct elements, built at the same time, and constructed of the same locally quarried, square-cut stone laid in irregular courses and set on a raised basement. The short, three-bay, one-and-one-half-story hyphen has double-leaf doors on the north and south elevations flanked by windows set in floor-length wood panels under semi-circular stone arches. The gable roof of the south side and the gambrel roof of the north side, both covered with asphalt shingles, have dormers with six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows, flush board siding and asphalt shingles covering the gable roof.

The second section of the east wing is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story structure with a large, exterior-end chimney on the north gable end. The north and south walls feature six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows with wood sills and lintels. The east wall has a centrally located wood and glass door flanked by six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The east roof has two dormers with six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows, flush board siding and asphalt shingles covering the gable roof. The gable roof of this part of the east wing is covered with asphalt shingles. The interior of the east wing has been divided up into small spaces by partition walls covered with drywall.

The interior trim decoration in the two additions are plain wood with no profile. However, the library on the second floor of the west addition features wood shelving and paneled wainscotting. This fine woodworking is punctuated at the fireplace and door by an elaborate Greek Revival-style entablature.

An important change to the main house that occurred during the construction of the 1940s

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

additions was the installation of elaborate Colonial-Revival detailing throughout the first floor.

Section 7 Page 5

In the parlor and center passage, plywood panels and wood strips were used to create the illusion of raised panels on the walls with a full entablature cornice at the ceiling. Fluted columns, complete with a base, shaft, and capital highlight the mantel in the parlor and the entrance doors to each of the first floor rooms, and add another layer of texture to the ornate Colonial Revival decoration. The mantelpiece in the parlor is an excellent expression of Colonial Revival-style woodwork, with a shelf supported by a full entablature. The columns and architrave are represented by the egg-and-dart molding framing the fireplace with a frieze panel above decorated with garlands around a center scallop shell. The cornice supporting a wood shelf is decorated with egg-and-dart molding supporting the corona topped with dentils under a cyma recta molding.

The dining room is embellished with the same raised panels as in the other primary first floor rooms, but only to the chair rail with multi-colored wallpaper above depicting scenes of temple ruins. Door and window trim throughout the remainder of the house, as well as the mantels on the second and third floors, appear to date to the original construction of the house.

Both the east and west wings are smaller than the main house and their construction of locally quarried stone adds to the overall architectural integrity of the house. During the initial phase of converting Evergreen to a golf club circa 1970, some partition walls were added in the basement and throughout the second and third floors of the house and appear to be cosmetic in nature. The most dramatic change to Evergreen at that time was the demolition of several outbuildings north of the house. Overall, the additions and changes that have occurred at Evergreen over the 180-year life of the house have altered little the architectural integrity and significance of the structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 6

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Evergreen, built circa 1827, is a large Greek Revival-style dwelling, with circa 1940 Colonial Revival-style flanking wings. The plantation manor house is situated on approximately four acres in rural Prince William County, Virginia. Once the main house for a large plantation, the building now is the centerpiece of the Evergreen Country Club.

Evergreen is significant for under Criterion B for its ownership and use by Edmund Berkeley from 1845 until 1915. A descendent of the Burwell family of Middlesex County, Virginia, Berkeley was a successful farmer and large landowner in Prince William County, Virginia, in the years before the Civil War and until his death in 1915. He organized an agricultural club of local landowners in 1853, and was responsible for organizing Company C of the Eighth Virginia Infantry of the Confederate Army, where he served as captain and later lieutenant colonel. The chronicles of the Eighth Virginia Infantry, as well as numerous references to Edmund Berkeley in General Eppa Hunton's autobiography, reveal Edmund Berkeley to have been an extraordinary military leader who rose quickly in rank because of his bravery and skills. He and three of his brothers formed what later historians referred to as the "Berkeley Regiment." After the war, he was prominent in veteran affairs until his death in 1915. As vice president of the Bull Run Battle Park Association, he was one of the early proponents of preserving the land where the Battle of First Manassas was fought and its use by the general public.

Evergreen is also significant under Criterion C in architecture as a rare surviving example of an early nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style plantation house with finely crafted, mid-twentieth century, Colonial Revival-style additions and interior ornamentation. The stone additions enhance but do not interrupt the principal facade, and the interior ornamentation adds a layer of classical detailing throughout the first floor of the house, displaying excellent craftsmanship.

The two-and-one-half-story, center-passage-plan house, with a rear stair hall, is a good example of a plantation house built by a successful farmer in Piedmont Virginia during the first half of the nineteenth century. Once the manor house for a 1,064-acre plantation, the existing building provides a rare and important edifice that has largely vanished from the landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section 8 Page 7

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

The interior of the first floor was remodeled circa 1940 to reflect the Colonial Revival style. This interior embellishment, consisting of paneled wainscoting, fluted trim, and decorative wallpaper, is an excellent example of a much earlier style that became popular in the first half of the twentieth century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Evergreen Plantation is located within Carter Burwell's 2,000- acre portion of Robert "King" Carter's Bull Run Tract. A large portion of this tract later passed to Carter Burwell's daughter, Mary, who married Edmund Berkeley IV (1730-1802) of Middlesex County, Virginia. Their son, Lewis Berkeley, inherited this land and divided it into several small tracts and one 1,064-acre plantation, Evergreen, which passed to his son Edmund Berkeley.¹ A deed for "Ever Green", dated July 4, 1845, transfers this same 1,064-acre plantation to Edmund V and his heirs and confirms the earlier transfer from Edmund Berkeley IV to Lewis Berkeley.² Situated so closely to the Fauquier County line to the west and the Loudoun County line to the north, Evergreen is the only property remaining in Prince William County associated with the Berkeleys.

Lt. Colonel Edmund Berkeley (1824-1915):

Edmund was born on February 29, 1824 and died December 1, 1915. He attended the College of William and Mary and later married Mary Lawson Williams, daughter of Judge Thomas Lanier Williams, of Tennessee. Together they raised 13 children at Evergreen.

Before the start of the Civil War, Edmund received his commission as captain of militia from Governor John Letcher. When Confederate General Eppa Hunton organized the Eighth Virginia Infantry in 1861, its ten companies were comprised of six from Loudoun County, two from Fauquier County, one from Fairfax County, and only one from Prince William County, Company C, known as the Evergreen Guards of Prince William with Edmund Berkeley as captain. Company C is credited with being the first of the regiment's ten companies to muster the 100 men needed to be called a company. Edmund's brother, Norborne, a VMI graduate, was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section 8 Page 8

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

commissioned as a Major, a staff officer. His other two brothers were commissioned as field officers of the Eighth Virginia Infantry.³ In his 1904 autobiography, Eppa Hunton wrote about making camp shortly after the First Battle of Manassas in 1861: "We stopped on the south side of Goose Creek, at Ball's Mill. I named my camp "Camp Berkeley." This was in compliment to four brothers: Norborne Berkeley, who was the major of the regiment; Captain Edmund and Captain William Berkeley, and Lieutenant Charles F. Berkeley. They were four of the bravest, noblest, most patriotic and unselfish men I met in the war. They were always ready for any duty they were called upon to perform, and always did it with alacrity, courage, and efficiency. I have always been thankful that the four brothers survived the war."⁴

The Eighth Virginia Infantry fought in all the principal battles in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Describing the intensity of the two-day Battle of Seven Pines, fought May 31-June 1, 1862, Eppa Hunton states: "On the second (day) it was not very severe, but on the first it was terrific, and my regiment was hotly engaged. It was under the command of my gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Norborne Berkeley, and all hands behaved, as usual, with gallantry. Major Thrift, the newly elected Major, was mortally wounded, and was afterwards succeeded by Captain Edmund Berkeley."⁵ In little more than a year, Norborne had been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, and Edmund from captain to major. Soon after the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, Norborne was promoted to colonel and Edmund to lieutenant colonel.

Probably the most well known battle of the Civil War in which the Eighth Virginia Infantry participated was the Battle of Gettysburg. Eppa Hunton's regiment of 205 men was reduced to twenty-seven men after the charge of Pickett's division. Hunton again specifically mentions the Berkeley brothers: "The Berkeleys were all wounded, and three of them captured. They were among those gallant men of my regiment who charged with Armistead to the second line of Meade's fortification. Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Berkeley was wounded, but not seriously, and made his escape."⁶

Not to be outdone by his father, Edmund's son, Edmund VI, who was born at Evergreen in 1846, fought (and was wounded) with the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute at the Battle of New Market, Virginia.⁷

Evergreen not only provided men from the Berkeley family to the Confederacy, but was also the site where local women gathered just prior to the Civil War to sew uniforms. Eleanor Mildred

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 9

Beale Ewell, who lived at nearby Dunblane, reminisced about going to “Evergreen,” the home of Colonel Edmund Berkeley, to assist with the sewing of soldiers’ uniforms in April, 1861.⁸

Evergreen was recognized in the early twentieth century for its influence and impact upon the Civil War. From the Manassas Journal, June 17, 1904: *It is highly probable that a Prince William farm is entitled to the record of furnishing a larger number of men than any farm in the Confederacy, the Evergreen farm of Capt. Edmund Berkeley having furnished twelve as follows: Capt. Edmund Berkeley, his son Edmund who was wounded in the battle of New Market, George Mayhugh, Nimrod Mayhugh, Thos. Sidmonds, Greenberry Belt, George A. Belt, James Belt, William Fair, John Osborne, Uriah Fletcher and Andrew Fletcher. The last two were Pennsylvanians who were working for Capt. Berkeley at the time he raised his Company and were among the first to volunteer.*

Early Industry:

The chief industry of Evergreen before the war was a spoke mill that was said to be the first mill in Prince William County run by steam. They shipped spokes to New York and New Orleans extensively, and at the time that the mill burned in 1861, there were several thousand spokes ready for shipment. It was operated by white labor, with twelve houses for those families located close by the mill, giving the appearance of a small village. As the workers were all nearly from the North, they returned home after the mill was destroyed, as the times were too uncertain to rebuild the mills. In 1862, when the town of Haymarket was destroyed by fire by the Union troops, Edmund’s wife, Mary Lawson Berkeley, offered these houses to the homeless townsfolk.

A February, 1861, Richmond, Virginia, newspaper carried a story about the fire, remarking that three mills worth a total of \$15,000 were lost in the fire: a spoke mill, a gristmill, and a sawmill.⁹ These mills must have been operated as separate business entities from the farm itself because there are only a few references to purchasing logs in Edmund Berkeley’s Daybook, 1851-1855. But there are numerous citations of purchasing and selling farm animals and livestock.

Post Civil War:

After the Civil War, Col. Edmund Berkeley returned to farming and took a great interest in the promotion of peace and in veteran affairs. Because he was the ranking Confederate of Prince

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 10

William County, Edmund was often called upon to speak at ceremonies and dedications and act as a representative of the “Lost Cause.” Notations in Edmund’s journals from the later part of the nineteenth century indicate his passion for reconciliation and understanding between the North and the South in the difficult years of the half-century after the Civil War. In an 1897 letter to a local newspaper in regards to the return of captured battle flags to the South, in part, he wrote, “Yes hunt up the banners and burn them, then gather the ashes and urn them...”¹⁰ He also wrote poems entitled “Charge of Picketts men” and “The South received her hardest blow when Abraham Lincoln died”, both of which were recited at many gatherings, official and unofficial.

In 1906, the New York monuments were dedicated on land located in what is now the Manassas National Battlefield Park. At that time, Edmund Berkeley was vice-president of “The Bull Run Battle Park Association.” According to the Manassas Journal, May 19, 1911:

This organization, after consultation with the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and with Confederate Veterans, gave their approval to the bill now pending before Congress, known as House Bill 1330. This Bill appropriates \$50,000.00 to be used in the discretion of the Secretary of War who is directed to purchase so much of the land surrounding said monuments as shall in his judgment be sufficient for the protection of the same and to enable the citizens of the United States to visit the same . . .

In 1911, 50 years to the date of the First Battle of Manassas, he delivered an opening poem at the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace where Confederate and Union veterans formed lines on the site of the battle and came together shaking hands. Later that day, President Taft addressed the crowds.

On September 30, 1915, the Manassas Jubilee of Peace was commemorated by a memorial constructed at the corner of Grant and Lee Avenues on the Manassas, Virginia, Courthouse lawn.

The monument was unveiled by Col. Edmund Berkeley (C.S.A.) and Lieutenant George Carr Round (U.S.). Edmund Berkeley died shortly after this commemoration, on December 1, 1915.

Evergreen: 1938-present

Thomas De Lashmutt, a civil engineer, formed a successful contracting company with his brothers in 1929. The De Lashmutt Brothers Construction Company of Arlington, Virginia, was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 11

responsible for the building of the road network around the Pentagon, site work for National Airport, Key Bridge expansion, and early work on the George Washington Parkway. When De Lashmutt purchased Evergreen Farm in 1938, the original 1064-acre plantation had been reduced to one 525-acre parcel containing the manor house and several smaller parcels totaling 200 acres.¹¹ He remodeled the manor house and added the stone wings circa 1940.

The property passed from De Lashmutt through two different owners until it was purchased by the Evergreen Farm Development Corporation in 1968.¹² These Manassas, Virginia, investors further divided the property into a 250-acre parcel containing the manor house and subdivided the remaining acreage into house lots. They built a golf course around the manor house, but plans to use the manor house as a clubhouse or turn it into a bed and breakfast never materialized. The building is currently vacant and used for storage.

A community grass roots effort is underway to preserve the building by making repairs to the exterior of the building. The Manor House Preservation Fund (MHPF) Inc., a non-profit company incorporated in Virginia, has a cooperative agreement in place with the owner to conduct fundraising and hire contractors to help preserve the exterior of the house. The MHPF maintains a website to promote the history of the building - www.evergreenmanorhouse.org

Evergreen Manor House is located within the 175-mile-long corridor from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Monticello, Virginia, that was named in the 2005 list of America's Most Endangered Historic Places by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

ARCHITECTURE

The central core of Evergreen, which was constructed circa 1827, is a representative example of the Greek Revival style. The style, popular in the United States from around 1820 until 1860, was characterized by symmetrical composition, temple-front porticos, and low-pitched roofs. A more subtle, but seldom mentioned, element of the Greek Revival style is the scoring of stucco to imitate coursed ashlar. Since high-quality stone that can be cut and polished to a smooth finish is not indigenous to this region of Prince William County, locally-quarried stone with rough faces was laid in irregular courses, covered with stucco, and scored. This gave the appearance of polished stone blocks, similar to those used to construct the classical Greek temples. Although

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 12

the scoring of the stucco on the exterior walls of Evergreen is almost invisible because many layers of paint have filled the score lines or later repairs have failed to duplicate the previous score lines, the remaining visible lines convey the image of large stone blocks.

The more common elements of the Greek Revival style on the exterior of Evergreen include the symmetrical fenestration of the principal facade, the centrally-located, one-story, portico with a pedimented gable and Tuscan columns, and the paneled doors topped by a flat, multi-light transom and flanked by narrow sidelights. The nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and the nine-over-six windows of the second floor are reflective of the earlier Georgian and Federal styles of architecture, suggesting that the construction of Evergreen occurred during the early years of the popularity of the Greek Revival style in the United States. The absence of corner pilasters and elaborate cornice, and the unadorned woodwork on the exterior of Evergreen represent a vernacular interpretation of the more elaborate ornamentation usually associated with early Greek Revival-style dwellings. The flat planes and angled surfaces of the interior woodwork on the second and third floors are a vernacular interpretation of the style also.

The central-passage plan of Evergreen represents an interior room arrangement that is important architecturally and socially. The careful correlation of space and social function enhanced the privacy of the ornamental and ceremonial rooms flanking the central passage. The parlor, separated from the other rooms of the house by the center passage, symbolized the social authority of the owner, and therefore, was the most elaborately decorated room in the house. The center passage balanced the symmetrical composition of the exterior, allowed natural light to penetrate the interior of the dwelling, and provided for more complete circulation of air throughout the house. Marc R. Wenger's exhaustive studies of the central passage in Virginia show the evolution of this space and its relation to other primary rooms of the house during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

In the early 1940s, the construction of stone additions on the east and west elevations of the manor house introduced Colonial Revival-style detailing to the house. The library on the second floor of the west addition is an exceptionally well executed expression of this style. At that time, the interior rooms on the first floor of the original dwelling were completely remodeled to reflect the Colonial Revival style that became increasingly popular during the first half of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style promoted the architectural traditions and ornamentation from the Colonial and early Federal period in the United States. This generally consisted of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 13

paneled wainscoting, fluted trim, full-entablature cornices, and decorative wallpaper, all of which are prominently displayed in the interior decoration of the first floor of Evergreen.

Evergreen is a rare surviving example of the Greek Revival style in Prince William County. The 1940s addition of Colonial Revival-style woodwork and wallpaper add to the first floor augments the architectural significance of Evergreen. Department of Historic Resources records indicate that there are only five other known nineteenth-century, Greek Revival-style dwellings in Prince William County, none appear to contain the high-quality craftsmanship of the Colonial-Revival-style woodwork in Evergreen. The addition of Colonial Revival-style ornamentation to the first floor interior shows the influence that earlier architectural styles had on prominent dwellings during the mid-twentieth century.

ENDNOTES

1. *Prince William, The Story of Its People and Its Places* (Richmond, Virginia: Whittet & Shepperson, 1961), 186. Originally compiled in 1941 by workers of the writers program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Virginia.
2. Edmund Berkeley, *Prince William County Virginia, Edmund Berkeley's Evergreen Farm Day Book, 1851-1855*, transcribed by Ronald Ray Turner (Manassas, Virginia: 2003), opening page.
3. *Prince William, The Story of Its People and Its Places* (Richmond, Virginia: Whittet & Shepperson, 1961), 186. Originally compiled in 1941 by workers of the writers program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Virginia.
4. Eppa Hunton, *Autobiography of Eppa Hunton* (Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1933), 44.
5. *Ibid.*, 66-67.
6. *Ibid.*, 100-101.
7. Frances Berkeley Young, *The Berkeleys of Barn Elms* (privately printed, 1954; reprinted, Hamden, Connecticut: The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1964), 46.
8. Alice Maude Ewell, *A Virginia Scene or Life in Old Prince William* (Lynchburg, Virginia: J. P. Bell Company, Inc., 1931), 55-56.
9. *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, February 18, 1861.
10. Edmund Berkeley, *Prince William County Virginia, Edmund Berkeley's Evergreen Farm Day Book, 1897-1905*, transcribed by Ronald Ray Turner (Manassas, Virginia: 2003), 13.
11. Prince William County Deed Book 101, p. 147-149.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

12. Prince William County Deed Book 467, p. 308-309.

Section 9 Page 14

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Hunton, Eppa. *Autobiography of Eppa Hunton*. Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1933.

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Prince William County Deed Books, 1868 to 1968.

Prince William County Land Tax Records, 1791 to 1853.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Evergreen
Prince William County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 15

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Evergreen Manor House is situated on a 4-acre parcel of land within the 250-acre Evergreen Country Club and Golf Course with the following features as boundaries. The north boundary is defined by an asphalt lane and the east boundary is an asphalt parking lot. The south boundary is an iron fence with stone gate posts flanking the entrance to a circular driveway. The west boundary is stone wall. The boundaries are defined using the following four UTM corner points:

A - 18 269037 4307037

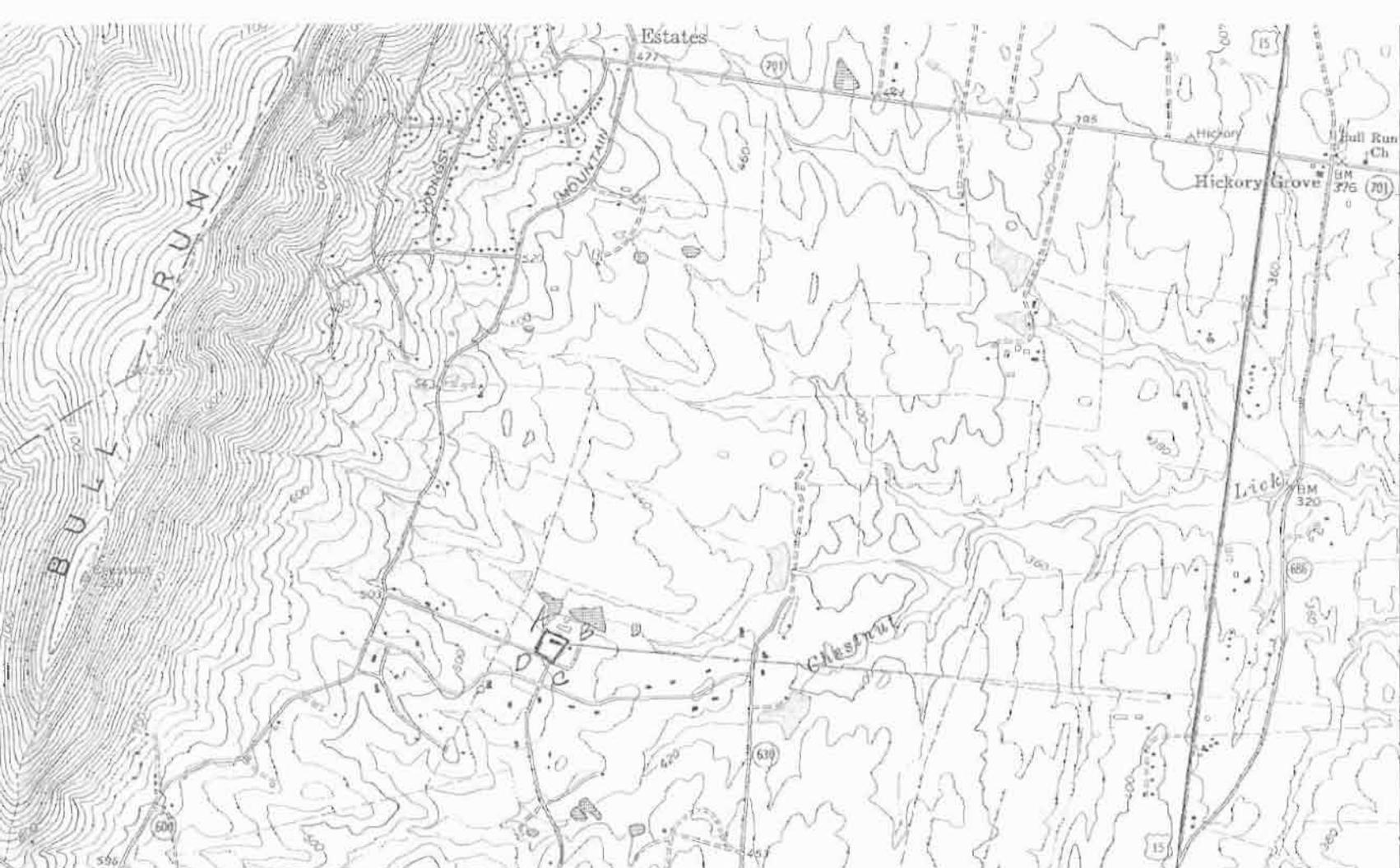
B - 18 269121 4306999

C - 18 269073 4306915

D - 18 268999 4306952

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Evergreen Manor House include land historically associated with the house, and are sufficient to preserve the setting in the immediate area around the house. The boundary lines follow man-made features on all sides of the resource.



EVERGREEN
 PRINCE WILLIAM CO, VA
 UTM ZONE 18
 A 269037E/408037N
 B 269121E/408094N
 C 269075E/4080915N
 D 268999E/4081521N
 38°52'30"

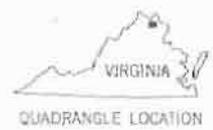
INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1989
 HAYMARKET 4.6 MI
 WARRENTON 10 MI
 2720000E 77°37'30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

□ U. S. Route ○ State Route

(GAINESVILLE)
 5461 I SE



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MIDDLEBURG, VA.
 N3852.5—W7737.5/7.5
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
 1968
 PHOTOREVISED 1978
 AMS 5461 I NW—SERIES V834

ARE GAP)
 24000
 1 MILE
 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
 1 KILOMETER
 VAL 20 FEET
 CAL DATUM OF 1929
 MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 VEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 RCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST