

VLR-12/13/88

NRHP-10/30/89

**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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16.) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a) Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: The Lawn
other names/site number: 76-178

2. Location

street & number: 15027 Vint Hill Road (State Route 215) N/A not for pub
city, town: Nokesville X vicinity
state: Virginia code: VA county: Prince William code: 153 zip code: 22123

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
X private	building(s)		
public-local	X district	11	1
public-State	site	3	
public-Federal	structure	1	2
	object		
		15	3
Name of related multiple property listing: NIA		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ agricultural outbuildings
EDUCATIONAL/ school

Current Functions
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Gothic Revival
TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone
walls: stucco
roof: asphalt shingles
other: wood (board and batten outbuildings)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties

nationally

statewide

X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1850-1926

Significant Dates
1850, 1863, 1924-26

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
CHARLES GREEN
JULIAN GREEN

Architect/Builder
MULLETT, A.B. AND CO, WASHINGTON, D.C.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet

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

Primary location of additional data:
 X State historic preservation office
Other State agency
Federal agency
 X Local government
University
Other:
Specify repository: Prince
William Planning Dept.
Va. Dept. of Hist. Res.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 29 acres

UTM References

A	18/ Zone	270210/ Easting	4292370 Northing	B	18/ Zone	270270/ Easting	4291960 Northing
C.	18/ ___	269960/ See continuation sheet	4291900	D.	18/	269890/	4292210

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This boundary is the present legal boundary of the property and retains sufficient open space to maintain the integrity of the original picturesque setting of The Lawn.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	William T. Frazier and George W. Polhill, Jr.	date	June 1988
organization	Frazier Associates	telephone	(703) 886-6230
street and number	213 N. Augusta Street	state	VA
city or town	Staunton	zip code	24401

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Summary

The Lawn was a rare example of the nineteenth-century Romantic Revival style used in a picturesque setting in Prince William County. The original board-and-batten house and numerous outbuildings were executed in the Gothic Revival style. However, the main house burned in 1924 and was replaced with a new structure designed in another popular romantic revival style of the early twentieth century, Tudor Revival. The result today is a successful blend of two sympathetic styles unified by an appropriate paint scheme of warm tones of cream and brown. The present dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, stuccoed structure with half-timber framing and a complex cross gable roof. Its irregularly shaped plan attaches to the original brick kitchen wing that survived the fire and retains its distinctive brick corbeled chimney and frame additions. The outbuildings include a board-and-batten schoolhouse, barn, smokehouse, overseer's cottage, privy, stone dairy, and stone root cellar. The house and outbuildings are grouped together in a grove of mature trees that fronts onto an expansive lawn with a long U-shaped lane. The Lawn is located in western Prince William County off Vint Hill Road (State Route 215) at the settlement of Greenwich.

Architectural Analysis

The Tudor Revival residence at The Lawn was built in 1926 on the foundation of an earlier structure that burned in 1924. The facade consists of three bays including the central entrance which is composed of a heavy oak, Tudor-arched door capped with a label molding which extends over leaded sidelights. A double diamond-paned casement window is located above this entrance. The east bay to the east of the entrance is a two-story stucco composition with a gable roof. It contains a large first floor window consisting of four casements and transoms capped by another label molding and a second floor triple casement window. The west bay is dominated by a second floor half-timber composition which protrudes over the triple casement window and label molding on the main level. This gable contains a small pendent as well as an attic window and double casement window on the the second floor. The original architectural plans called for a slate roof; however, it currently is covered with dark red asphalt shingles.

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The west elevation is dominated by a one-story side entrance porch with a gable roof, a Tudor-arched door with a leaded glass insert, and half-timber framing. This side of the house is organized into two major gabled bays: the north bay has half-timber framing and contains the entrance porch; the south bay is stuccoed with sets of triple casement windows on each level.

The east elevation has a tall brick chimney, corbeled in the Tudor style and stuccoed below. Double French doors open out onto a side porch which is supported by plain square posts and curved brackets. The prominent half-timbered gable in this elevation contains two eight-over-eight windows and a small attic casement window.

The original kitchen wing with its steep pitched slate roof and wide overhang connects to the southeast corner of the present dwelling. The front of the kitchen has been stuccoed to blend in with the replacement residence. The original brick chimney with its corbeled cap is indented at the ridge of the roof. The west side shed addition has two-over-two windows, board-and-batten siding, as does the wing on the south elevation. An original brick kitchen wall on the west elevation reveals five course American bond and also has a six-over-six window and a five-paneled later replacement door.

The rear (southern) elevation of the house, contains an exterior staircase to the second floor upper hallway, built possibly as a safety measure after the 1924 fire of the original house. The rear facade also has two exterior doors: one leading to the back of the central hall; and a French door opening onto a small stone patio off of the dining room. There have been some replacement windows installed in the second floor bedrooms and they match the originals.

In the interior of The Lawn, most features including the staircase, doors, mantels, and painted woodwork speak more to the Colonial Revival style than to the Tudor Revival. The irregularly shaped plan consists of a central hall which connects to a side hall dividing the library and dining room. Behind the living room is the former butler's pantry and cold pantry, which have been converted into the present kitchen.

The simple open-string staircase under the arch in the central hall consists of rectangular balus-

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ters which terminate in a circular pattern around a plain newel. Carved brackets are the only other ornamentation of this open well, two flight staircase. All interior doors are six-panel with the exception of sets of double French doors that were originally installed between all major rooms and hallways but have since been removed. Floors are narrow tongue-and-grooved oak and walls are sand-finished plaster.

In the living room double sets of French doors on either side of the fireplace open onto the adjoining side porch. The classically-inspired mantel contains fluted Roman Tuscan columns, a plain frieze, and a carved shell motif in the end blocks. Beams have been added to the ceiling as have arched bookcases on either side of the front windows. The bookcase in the south wall is original to the room. The mantel in the dining room is quite similar to the living room example with fluted Roman Doric columns and a three-part entablature with dentils and an undecorated frieze.

The original kitchen which is currently being used for storage contains a large chimney breast with a closed up fireplace on the south wall. The second-floor room was probably used as a sleeping quarters for servants as was the frame shed addition off the south wall.

The second floor contains bed chambers with closets and bathrooms which have been added over the years. The master bedroom contains a fireplace with another classically-inspired mantel with pilasters and a plain frieze. The attic exhibits two-by-six framing and six children's built-in storage closets.

The expansive front lawn and U-shaped lane provide a picturesque setting for this grouping of romantically styled structures. The landscaping includes mature, large maple and ash trees throughout the grounds as well as ginkgo trees. Large evergreen trees and flowering bushes surround the house as foundation plantings. Flagstone walks and steps lead to the front and side entrances of the house. A circular iron gazebo used to be located in the front lawn beyond the lane but was disassembled by previous owners of The Lawn and reused on another estate in neighboring Fauquier County.

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A herringbone patterned brick walk leads from the rear of the house to the center of the garden where there is a small portal gateway consisting of cedar post-and-beam construction supporting a simple gable roof covered with pointed wooden shingles. There is evidence of former gate hinges on the posts that must have been part of a fence which ran in an east-west direction across the back yard. A stone walk runs west from this gateway to an oval-shaped rose garden which is surrounded by peonie bushes today.

The outbuildings of The Lawn are tightly grouped behind the main house and reflect the varied functions necessary to country life in nineteenth-century Prince William County. One of the most unusual and delightful of these structures is the small-scale, one-and-one-half-story schoolhouse. It is executed in the Gothic Revival style and is of board-and-batten construction as are most of the frame outbuildings. Its steeply pitched gable roof contains hexagonally shaped wood shingles and a decorated bargeboard with pendants and a turned finial. The north gable end elevation is the main facade with a one-story front porch supported by cedar posts. The hip-roofed porch also has hexagonally shaped wood shingles and a carved bargeboard. Wooden label molds cap the two-over-two sash windows and a pointed arch Gothic window crowns the entrance porch.

There is matching shed one-room addition on the east side of the schoolhouse that originally did not connect to the interior of the schoolhouse. It has since been divided into a bathroom and kitchen and now connects to the major schoolroom. There is a brick corbeled chimney that appears to date from 1926 when the schoolhouse was rebuilt after it burned. The fire was started by workmen who were building the main house and temporarily residing in the schoolhouse. The blaze was caused by kerosene that ignited when it was used to rid the building of bedbugs. The owners requested that the workmen rebuild the exterior of the schoolhouse exactly as it had been before the fire.

The stone dairy is a coarsed limestone structure with a steep gable roof. It has wood shingles, finials, and an ornate hipped-roof cupola with ventilation louvers.

The well next to the dairy has been covered over with a concrete slab and its roof has been

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rebuilt according to its original design. Rectangular wood posts with diagonal corner braces support the wood-shingle gable roof with finials and the board-and-batten gable ends.

Across the rear lawn is another grouping of outbuildings which include a pumphouse/privy, smokehouse, root cellar, overseer's cottage, and machinery storage shed.

The pumphouse is attached to the rear wing of a storage shed which was originally built as a two-hole privy. Both structures have board-and-batten walls with a red metal-shingled gable roof and batten doors.

The smokehouse is of board-and-batten construction and has a very large gable roof with pointed wooden shingles and a broad overhang. The cupola is very similar to the one on the dairy with its louvered vents and hipped roof with wooden shingles. There is a batten door with strap hinges and the original large rim lock.

To the south of the smokehouse is a small root cellar that is constructed of whitewashed coursed stones. It is covered with a painted red metal-shingled gable roof and has a small batten access door.

The frame one-and-one-half-story tenant house dating from the late nineteenth century is located east of the root cellar. The metal-shingled gable-roofed dwelling has three bays, second-story partial dormers, and a front porch with turned posts. The windows have been replaced throughout with six-over-six sash and the weatherboard siding has been stuccoed by the present owners. The interior has plain molding with corner blocks, brick flue for stoves, narrow pine floors, and a simple staircase with rectangular balusters and newel. It has been extensively remodeled.

The current overseer's cottage is not the first on the property; the original board-and-batten tenant house was located to the west of The Lawn next to the Greenwich Presbyterian Church and was demolished in the late 1960s by the church for a playground.

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To the south of the root cellar is a three-bay, board-and-batten frame shed with a red corrugated metal roof that is used for machinery storage.

The present owners have installed a swimming pool and a tennis court to the east of the main house and original kitchen. Nearby is the large stone circular foundation of the former ice-house.

Beyond the immediate grounds to the south is a board-and-batten barn to which half-timber framing has been added to its exterior walls. It has a gable metal roof and an open shed addition on the west side. The interior has hand-hewn heavy timber framing but there is evidence that these timbers have been reused from another location and that the barn has been expanded and rebuilt over the years. There is a loft on either side of the barn and one side has been converted into a woodworking shop.

In front of the barn is a second well that has been covered over with a concrete slab. Behind the barn to the south is an overgrown privy in poor condition. This board-and-batten two-holer has a gable roof with a decorated bargeboard and two louvered ventilation openings in the north side. There also was a privy located to the south of the three-bay shed on the back side of the garden but it has been removed by the current owners.

Beyond the barn in the woods are the remains of a twentieth century turkey barn. Unfortunately, the cinderblock foundation on the north wall has collapsed and the board-and-batten building is overgrown. This structure is estimated to be at least seventy feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

The workshop/garage located to the west of the barn is a gambrel-roofed, stuccoed, neo-Tudor-style building constructed by the present owners in the early 1970s. The upper level contains living quarters off of a second floor deck. This structure replaced an old barn in poor condition on the same site. Beyond the workshop to the west is a silo, all that remains of a large stable that burned down in recent years.

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The eleven contributing buildings include the main house, schoolhouse, dairy, well house, smokehouse, pumphouse/privy, gate shelter, root cellar, tenant house, machinery shed, and barn. The three contributing sites are the foundations of the icehouse, the privy ruins, and the turkey barn ruins. The one contributing structure is the silo. The privy, barn, and silo were too overgrown to photograph. The one noncontributing building is the workshop. The two noncontributing structures are the swimming pool and the tennis court.

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Statement of Significance

Located in the tiny hamlet of Greenwich in western Prince William County, The Lawn is distinguished both historically for its association with Charles Green, the wealthy English cotton merchant, and his family, and architecturally for being a uniquely surviving example in Prince William County of a mid-nineteenth century, Gothic Revival farm complex. The main house and outbuildings are all set within an expansive thirty-acre lawn with naturalistic but thoughtfully planned plantings of mature trees along sweeping drives, creating a romantic, park-like setting. The choice of the Carpenter Gothic style for the original house and the surviving outbuildings that incorporate rustic posts and fanciful details, along with the park-like setting of the estate suggests that Charles Green was strongly influenced by the picturesque landscapes of his native England in designing his Virginia country estate. After the original Gothic Revival, board-and-batten mansion burned in 1921, William Mackall, Charles Green's son-in-law, hired the Washington, D.C., architectural firm, A. B. Mullett and Co., to design a replacement house. The firm appropriately selected the Tudor Revival style, another romantic, revivalist genre similar to the Gothic Revival, for the design of the replacement house that was completed in 1926. The current house is set on the foundation of the original house, and its scale as well as its careful detailing with its steeply pitched roof, clustered chimneys, and cantilevered and half-timpered second story, make it reminiscent of the original house, contributing to the romantic landscape theme, while still maintaining its own integrity and uniqueness as a fine example of the Tudor Revival style.

Historical Background

Charles Green was a native of Shropshire, England, who immigrated to Savannah, Georgia, in 1833 where he eventually established himself as a prominent cotton broker with a fleet of three merchant ships, *The Highland Prince*, *The Elsie*, and *The City of Savannah*. While visiting his sister in Greenwich, Virginia, in the 1850s he met and married Lucy Irland Hunton, a Greenwich native, and decided to establish a country seat in Virginia for his new bride.

Charles Green purchased the twenty-two-and-one-half acre site on which The Lawn was built

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from Aminto E. Moxley in 1855. At the time of the purchase, the property had structures valued at \$3,000. The Carpenter Gothic mansion which Green built on the property was completed in 1861 when the value of the buildings on the property increased to \$5,000. Green possibly incorporated part of the earlier structure into his new house. By 1858 Green added to his Greenwich landholdings a 241-acre farm that he purchased from James W. F. and Cornelia Macree. He kept adding to his landholdings throughout the nineteenth century until he owned approximately eight hundred acres.

From 1856 to 1861, Green's personal property taxes increased from \$200 to \$3,030, indicating that his new estate was finely appointed. Included on the list were nine slaves, fifteen horses valued at \$1,130, two carriages valued at \$250, twenty-three cattle, fifty-four sheep, seventeen hogs, a watch valued at \$50, two clocks, a piano valued at \$250, and household furnishings valued at \$500.

The complex was apparently considered to be unique and modern in its time and appeared quite foreign in the traditional Virginia landscape. One Civil War visitor described it as being "the strangest [house] in Virginia."¹ The fanciful Gothic Revival mansion with matching outbuildings was set within a vast sea of grass and local legend says that Green raised sheep to clip the lawn until they became sick from the special grasses and died.

The Green family witnessed many of the horrors of war while living at The Lawn during the Civil War including the execution of a Union deserter on the property while General George G. Meade and the First Division of the 11th Corps were encamped at the Englishman's estate. Although Green was obviously a southern sympathizer, he maintained his British citizenship and used it to protect his home and family during the war. John Chapman Gray, the Judge Advocate for the 11th Corps, in an August 2, 1863, letter to his mother, records that Green posted signs reading "British Property under Safeguard, by order of Gen. Meade" to protect his property from marauding troops. He also recounts that, "it was very strange to see a place nicely fitted up with everything and looking very much like the country houses about Boston in this country."²

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Green always tried to be hospitable to the Union troops in order to protect his neighbors and friends. His Gothic Revival mansion in Savannah, considered to be one of the finest and most modern homes there, was used as General Sherman's headquarters in 1864. His hospitality, however, did not help to keep him out of prison several months later at Fort Warren, Virginia, where he was accused of being a Confederate spy. He was later released, escaping execution, with the aid of Lord Lyons, the British ambassador.

After the war was over, The Lawn passed to Greens' son-in-law, William MacKall. It was during the MacKall occupation that the house saw several changes including the addition of a large Gothic Revival wing housing a drawing room and ballroom designed by A. B. Mullett and Co., of Washington, D.C. The circa 1900 blueprints now in the current owner's possession show modern bathrooms, a porte-cochere, and a heating boiler in the basement. It was during the MacKall occupation that noted French author Julian Green, the expatriate grandson of Charles Green visited during his summer vacations from the University of Virginia. In *Memories of Happy Days* he describes his grandfather's Prince William County home as "a charming old place with fine trees all around it and a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains." He also mentions that the house was situated on the edge of a former racecourse, and mentions that "skirmishes had taken place in the vicinity during the War between the States and bullet holes could still be seen in the gray weatherboard near one of the porches. The house itself was an oasis of coolness in mid-August and was filled with souvenirs of bygone days."³ One of Green's novels, *Maude*, uses The Lawn as its setting.

In 1921 fire destroyed the main house, and William MacKall once again enlisted the aid of A. B. Mullett and Co. to design the present Tudor Revival house, which was completed in 1926 on the foundation of the original structure. The current owners have nine original Mullett and Co. drawings of the 1926 house including interior details of Tudor style, carved limestone mantels that were never executed because the lack of funds forced the family to use Colonial Revival mantels instead. William MacKall passed the property to his son, Charles MacKall.

The estate was the scene of a large poultry operation in the early twentieth century that supplied large markets and hotels in Washington, D.C., and the farm provided employment for many of

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the local residents. A deteriorating poultry barn from this period still stands in the woods behind the house.

Charles MacKall was the last descendent of Charles Green to reside at The Lawn. When Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Ross purchased the estate in 1965, the house had been empty for about three years. The Rosses have carefully maintained the house and the grounds. As it stands today, The Lawn is the only surviving example in Prince William County of the Gothic Revival style used as an overall architectural theme for a mid-nineteenth century farm complex, and an unusual example of the use of Romantic Revival architectural styles within a picturesque landscape setting in rural Virginia.

¹ John Chapman, *War Letters, 1862-1865* , (n.p.: Houghton & Mifflin, 1927), p. 165.

² J. C. Gray, *War Letters, 1862-1865* , (n.p.: Houghton & Mifflin, 1927), p. 165.

³ Julian Green, *Memories of Happy Days*, (New York: Greenwood Press, 1969), p. 209.

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Bibliography

Published Sources

"An Execution of Greenwich." The Manassas City Museum News, Vol. 5, No. 9.

"Cotton Helped Build the Lawn at Greenwich." Potomac News, 25 Nov. 1974, p. A-4.

Chapman, John. *War Letters, 1862-1865*. n.p.: Houghton & Mifflin, 1927.

Gray, J.C. *War Letters, 1862-1865*. n.p.: Houghton & Mifflin, 1927.

Green, Julian. *Memories of Happy Days*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969.

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Prideaux, Gwynn Cochran. *Summer Houses of Virginia*. Richmond, VA: William Byrd Press, 1976.

Ratcliffe, R. Jackson. *This Was Prince William*. Leesburg, VA: Potomac Press, 1978. p. 149.

"Wrapped in History: 130-year-old Church Houses Growing Congregation." Potomac Advisor. 14 April 1988. p. 1.

Unpublished Sources

Blueprints Showing ca. 1875-1900 addition and ca. 1926 house by A. B. Mullett & Co. Architects, Washington, D. C.; 9 Drawings. Owner's collection.

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Interviews

Mr. & Mrs. Henry M. Ross
15027 Vint Hill Road
Nokesville, VA 22123

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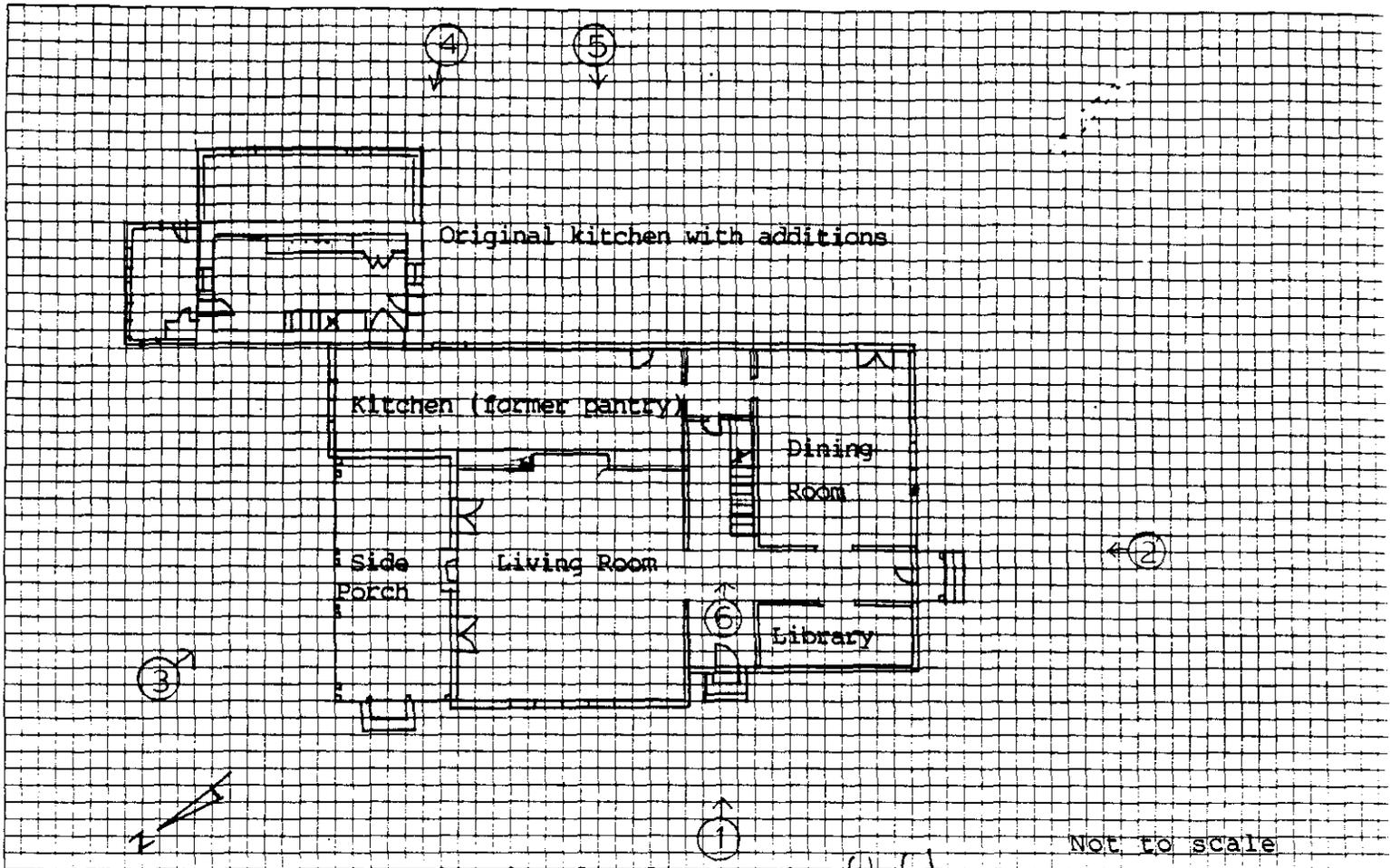
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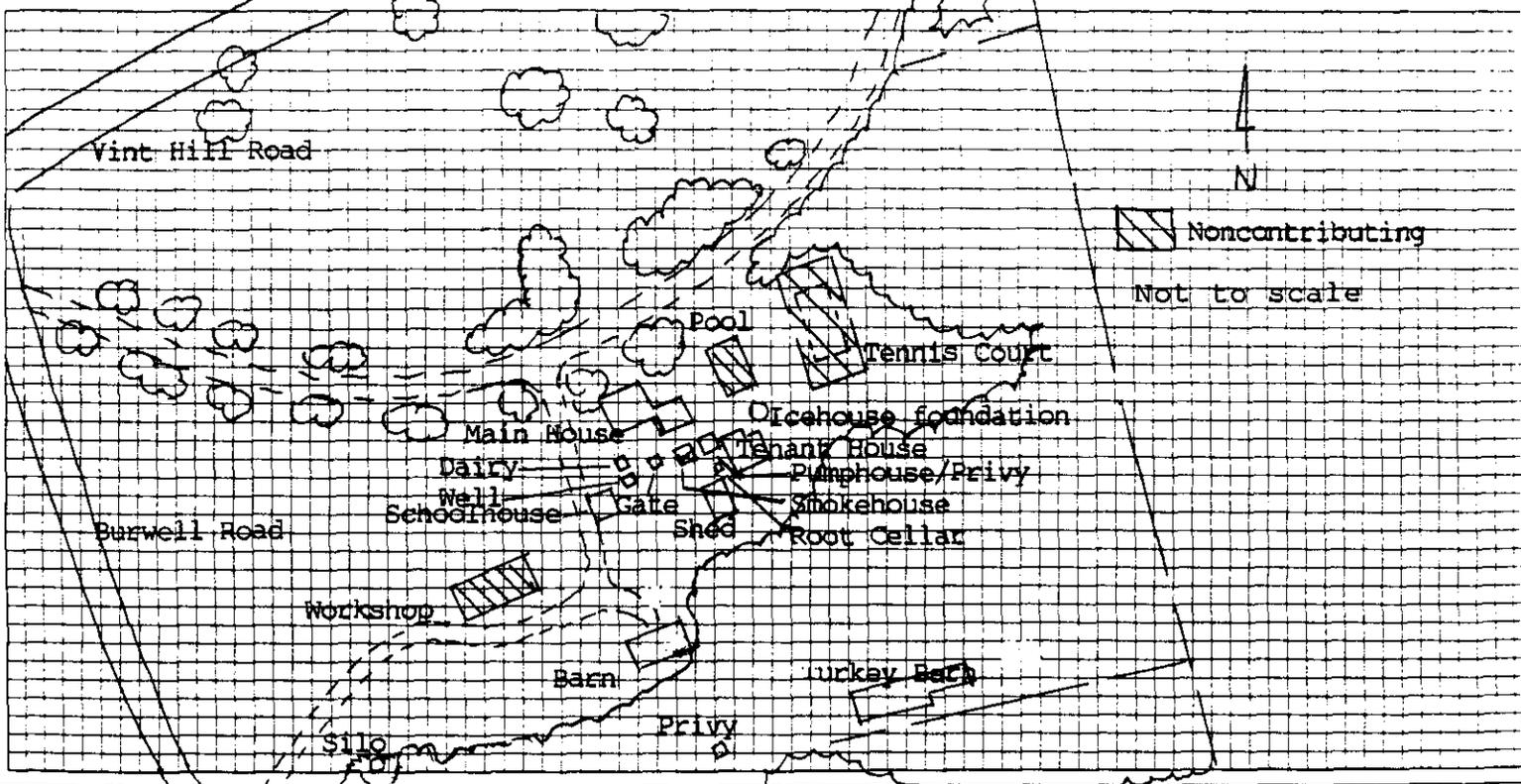
Verbal Boundary Description

The property occupies parcel 45A on the Prince William County Department of Public Works maps # 107N and 107S. Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Burwell Road and Vint Hill Road proceed in a northeasterly direction 1100 feet along Vint Hill Road. Then proceed in a southeasterly direction for 1320 feet. Then proceed in a southwesterly direction for 1050 feet. Then proceed in a northwesterly direction along Burwell Road for 990 feet to the point of origin.

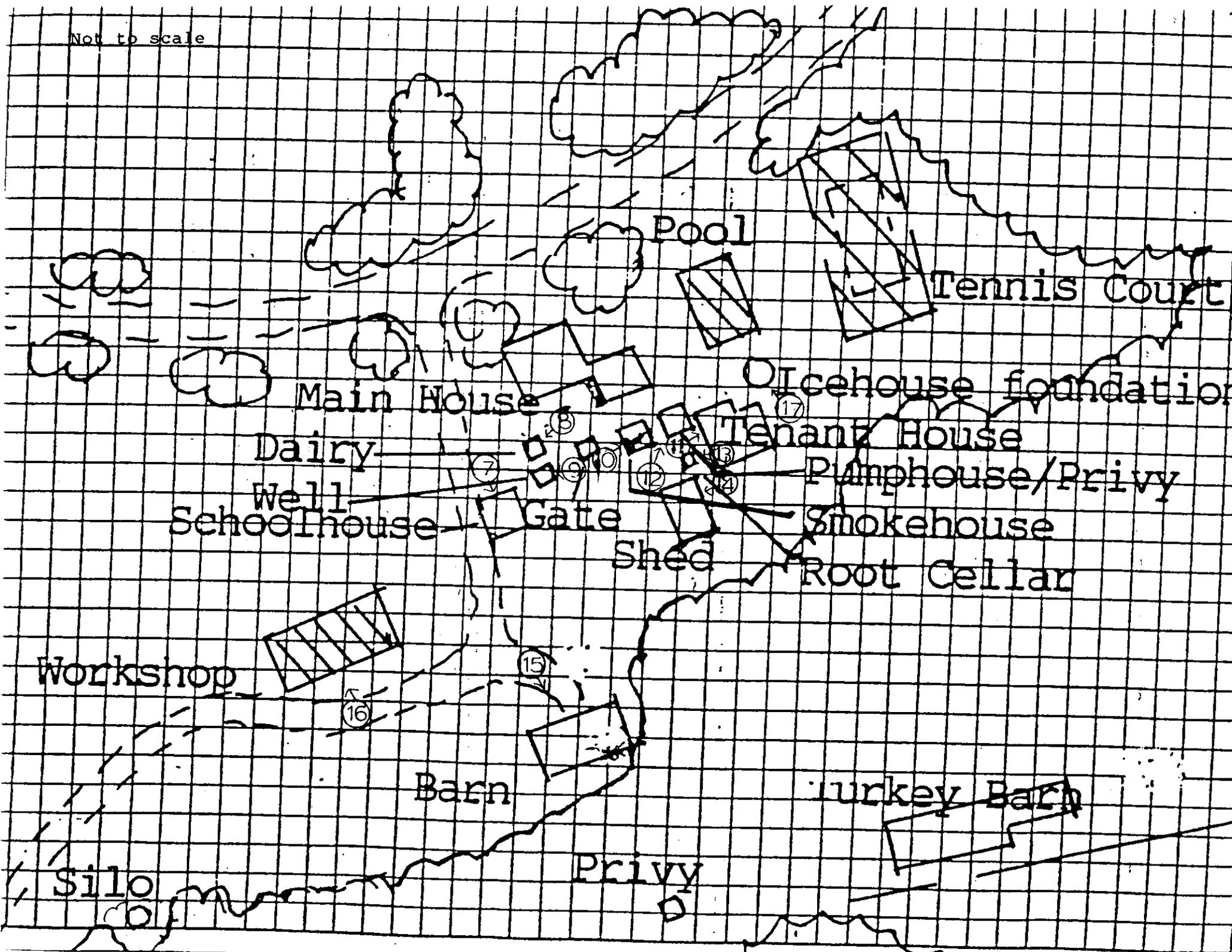
Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)



Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)



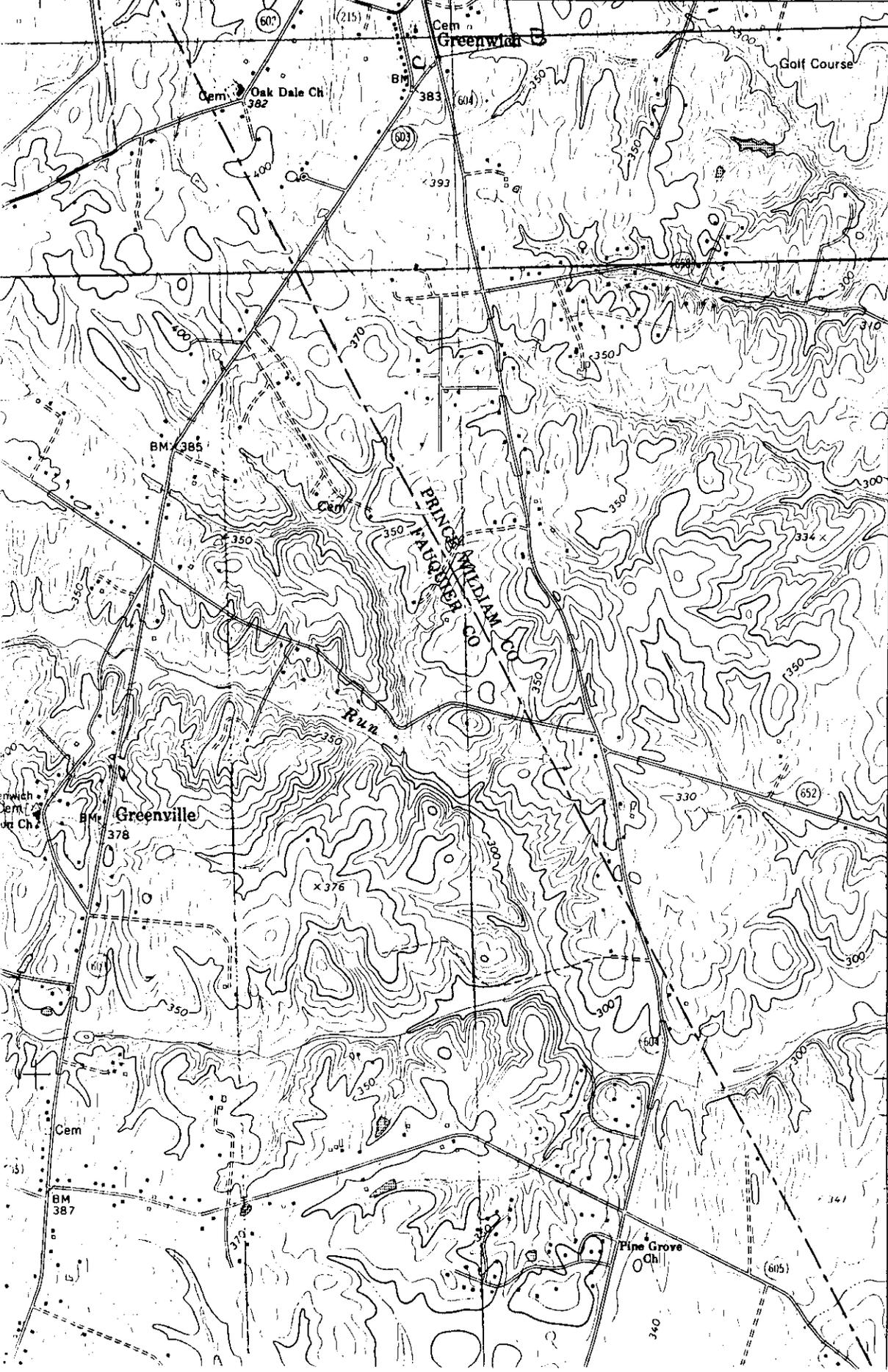
Not to scale



CATLETT QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

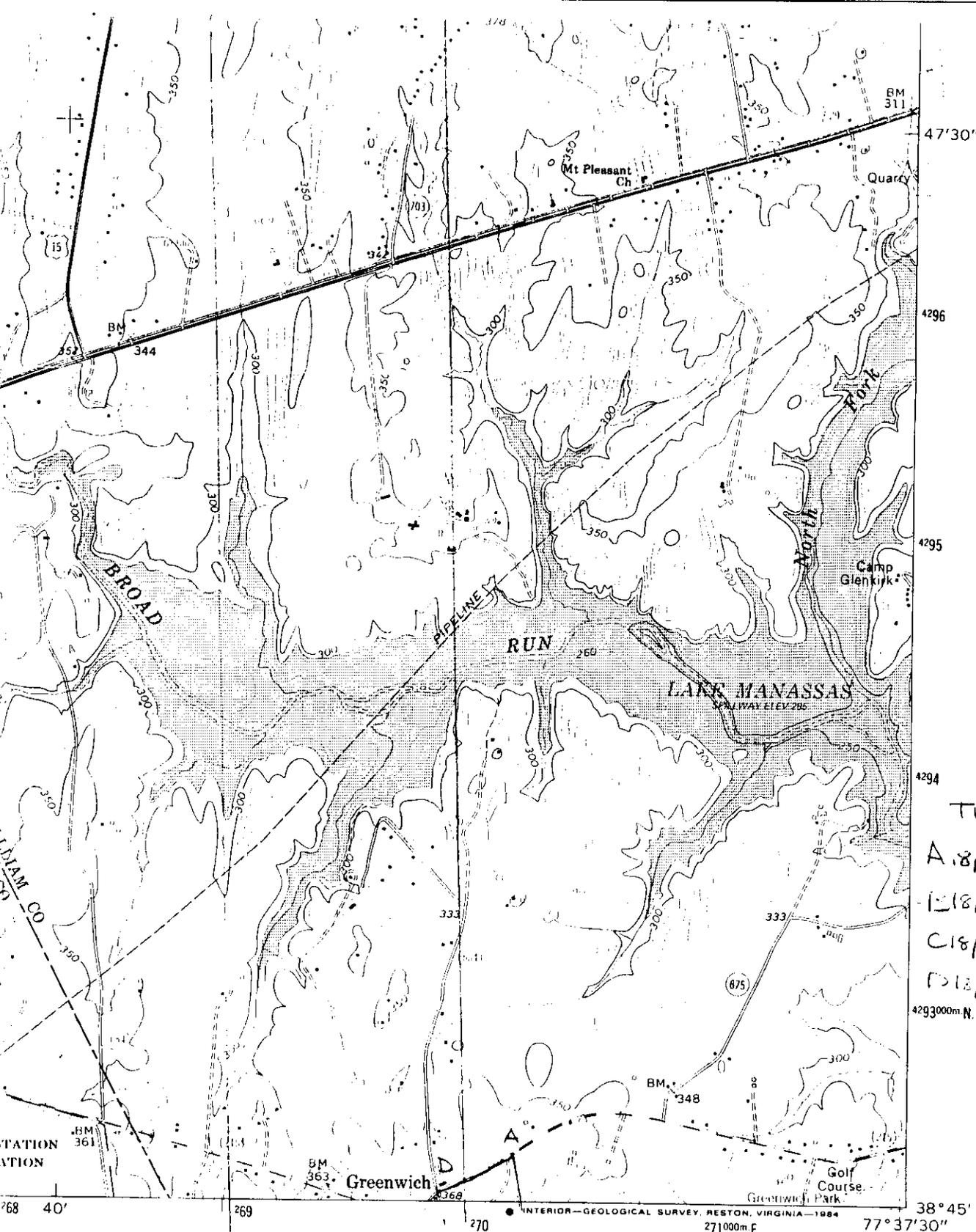
5461 1 SE
 (GAINESVILLE)

40' 2 240 000 FEET 269 3 MI TO U.S. 15, 29, & 211 71 77°37'30" 38°45'



THE LAWN
 29 ACRES
 A 18/270210/429237
 B 18/270270/4291960
 C 18/269960/4291900
 D 18/269890/4292210

390 000
 FEET
 4291
 4290
 4288
 42'30"
 4287
 GAINESVILLE - B.M.



THE LAWN
 29
 A 81210210/4270
 B 18/270270/427170
 C 18/269560/429710
 D 18/269570/42924
 4293000m N.

(NOKEVILLE)
 561 11 NE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Interstate Route
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- U. S. Route
- State Route

VIRGINIA
 QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA.
 38077-G6-TF-024