

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

VLR 6/6/7  
NRHP 7/24/7

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 Green Garden  
other names/site number VDHR File Number: 053-0509

2. Location

street & number 22439 Green Garden Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Upperville  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 20184

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

6/14/07  
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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**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>5</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>6</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Field; Animal Facility</u>

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Field; Animal Facility</u>

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions):

<u>EARLY REPUBLIC</u>	<u>OTHER (Vernacular)</u>
<u>MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY</u>	<u>GREEK REVIVAL</u>

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	<u>STONE: Uncoursed Rubblestone</u>
roof:	<u>METAL</u>
walls:	<u>BRICK</u>

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

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- 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)

Criterion A: AGRICULTURE; MILITARY

Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance** circa 1833-1957

**Significant Dates** circa 1833, 1846, 1856, 1921

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** N/A

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Name of repository: Library of Virginia; Library of Congress; University of Virginia Special Collections; Thomas Balch Library (Leesburg); Loudoun County Courthouse ; Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property:** 34.30 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1) 18	251966	4320524	2) 18	252263	4320626	3) 18	252364	4320320
4) 18	252046	4320173	5) 18	251842	4320344	6) 18	252033	4320476

**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 Jane Covington and Jennifer Hallock, Architectural Historians  
 organization c/o Arcadia Preservation, LLC date 12/15/06  
 street & number P.O. Box 138 telephone 434.293.7772  
 city or town Keswick state VA zip code 22947 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 Jay D. and Estelle H. Zeiler  
 street & number 22439 Green Garden Road telephone 540-592-3836  
 city or town Upperville state VA zip code 20184

**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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   1  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Constructed in four distinct phases, the dwelling at Green Garden Farm was originally built as a one-and-a-half-story brick mill manager's house circa 1833. The original dwelling now serves as the rear portion of a later ell, housing the kitchen. The five-bay-wide, two-story, single-pile Greek Revival-style main block was constructed circa 1846 as a freestanding dwelling. A two-story rear ell was added circa 1856. The building was further expanded in 1921 with an ell extension connecting to the original dwelling, a rear bathroom tower addition, and a side elevation two-story porch on the ell. The main block and ell present an L-shaped footprint with the original 1833 dwelling extending from the rear of the ell. Set on an uncoursed rubblestone foundation, the dwelling features masonry construction with a stretcher-bond brick façade and five-course American bond on all other elevations. Capped by a shallow, side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, the dwelling also has two interior-end brick chimneys on the main block and one on the original portion, as well as two central-interior brick chimneys within the ell, one of which was originally an exterior-end chimney for the original mill dwelling. Each chimney features a corbelled brick cap. While the original dwelling was constructed in a vernacular manner, the main block displays a typical Virginia center-hall plan with sophisticated Greek Revival detailing, including a three-bay porch with full Doric entablature, a cornice entablature with screened frieze windows, and a decorative central entry with fluted pilasters, a multi-light transom, and sidelights.

The house sits on a rise above Green Garden Road and Pantherskin Creek in southern Loudoun County, located just north of the village of Upperville in Fauquier County. Accessed by a gravel circular drive, the 34.30-acre property is surrounded by the rolling hills and pastures of the Virginia Piedmont. A circa 1833 root cellar, a circa 1847 smokehouse, and a circa 1870 barn (possibly rebuilt on an existing foundation) all supported the farm historically, each located near the house. Additionally, a circa 1950 garage/office building, also a contributing resource, is located on the southwest side of the dwelling. A contributing ice house site is located near the smokehouse. Non-contributing resources include a circa 1960 stable, a 1980 machine shed, and a circa 1990 run-in shelter. A swimming pool, a non-contributing site, was added to the property circa 1980.

**Main House: Exterior Description**

The façade, facing southeast, exhibits the most elaborate Greek Revival-style detailing. The façade is constructed of stretcher-bond brickwork with queen closers. Measuring five bays in width, the symmetrically fenestrated façade features a central entry, revealing the interior's center-hall plan. The central entry is flanked

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   2  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

by two six-over-six wood-sash windows on each side on the first story, while the second story is pierced with five six-over-six, wood-sash windows. Correlating to the fenestration pattern on the primary stories, the attic-story is pierced with five small paired four-light sliding windows set into the frieze of the cornice and masked by decorative wood screens.

The single-leaf, raised six-panel, wood entrance door is embellished with a surround featuring fluted pilasters, a six-light transom, and three-light and dado-panel sidelights. The molded cornice features a flush frieze and a bracketed cornice. The highly decorative façade/entrance features an anomaly in a crude relieving arch in the brickwork above the door. Although the reason for this irregularity is unknown, it is theoretically an unfinished feature, since Dr. Bushrod Rust, who initiated construction in 1846, died in 1847. The façade may also have had, or intended to have, a lime wash that would have masked this rough brickwork. Flanking the central entry, the facade features two six-over-six, wood-sash windows on each side with five similar windows illuminating the second story. All nine windows are detailed with carved wood, square-edged, lug lintels detailed with a projecting molding and square cap and lug square-edged wood sills. The windows each feature operable louvered wood shutters. Dominating the façade is a one-story, three-bay-wide Doric porch with fluted columns and fluted pilasters, a full entablature that includes an architrave, frieze, and cornice with archetypal stylistic elements including triglyphs, metopes, and guttae. The porch features a flat roof with a Chinese-Chippendale balustrade designed with a diamond motif and paneled, flat-capped posts. A set of five steps with a paneled post balustrade accesses the porch across the central bay.

The attic-story windows are set into the roof entablature, a typical detail in Greek Revival-style architecture. The wide molded entablature features a flush frieze with a projecting boxed cornice and molded architrave. The five paired four-light sliding windows are set behind the frieze, which includes rectangular carved wood screens with a diamond-and-egg motif. The design is similar to that found at the Lee-Fendall House in Alexandria, which dates to circa 1850-1852. The elaborate Greek Revival-style detailing coupled with the use of a stretcher-bond brick façade suggests the dwelling was extremely fashionable when constructed in 1846.

The northeast elevation of Green Garden is composed of the side elevation of the main block, the rear ell with two-story porch, and the façade of the original dwelling. The single-pile main block features brick construction laid in a five-course American-bond pattern on this elevation. Defined by a central interior-end brick chimney, the elevation features no fenestration except for a small, six-over-six wood-sash, attic-story window located to the right of the chimney. The small window features a rowlock brick lintel and a square-edged wood lug sill.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   3  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

A flush wood cornice adorns the gable edge. A one-story porch with half-hipped roof, stuccoed foundation, and Tuscan columns extends off the rear elevation of the dwelling; one bay deep on the northeast side. A two-story bathroom tower addition off the rear elevation also extends one bay on the northeast elevation. Constructed circa 1921 of five-course American-bond brick, the northeast elevation features a first-story double-leaf entry from the porch to the main block, including four-light and one-panel wood doors. A three-course corbelled brick cornice caps the addition.

The two-story ell links the rear of the main block to the original circa 1833 dwelling. The entire northeast elevation of the ell is covered by a two-story screened shed porch added circa 1921, when the ell was attached to the original dwelling. Photographs from the 1982 VDHR survey show the upper porch was not screened. The Colonial Revival-style porch measures four bays in width, with three screened bays in each bay. Supported by engaged Tuscan columns, the porch features a boxed molded wood cornice, a second-story balustrade with square balusters, a standing-seam metal roof, and a stone foundation. Sheltered by the screened porch, the exterior wall of the ell, which was constructed in two phases in 1856 and 1921, is built of five-course American-bond brick. The first story of the ell is pierced with two single-leaf doors and two six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows, while the second story includes three similar windows and two doors.

Abutting the rear elevation on the ell is the one-and-a-half-story original dwelling, which faces northeast. Set on an uncoursed rubblestone foundation, the five-course American-bond brick dwelling, constructed circa 1833, is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a three-course corbelled brick cornice. A half-hipped one-story shed porch extends across the entire elevation. Supported by Colonial Revival-style Tuscan columns, the porch is three bays wide. Photographs document that the porch was constructed after the 1982 VDHR survey. The first story of the façade is pierced with an off-center single-leaf paneled-with-lights wood door and a six-over-six, wood-sash window. The window is detailed with a single-course jack arch brick lintel and a lug square-edged sill. A modern/post-1982 three-sided bay window with weatherboard-clad base features a fixed central twenty-light window and an eight-over-eight sidelight projects to the left of the door. Photographs reveal that the bay window space once held a similar door and window configuration, resulting in a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two central doors and end-bay windows. Interestingly, the doors were of slightly differing heights. The second story is pierced with three symmetrically-placed six-over-six, wood-sash windows, each set at the level of the porch roof. All three of the windows are detailed in the same manner as the first-story window, with a jack arch brick lintel and lug square-edged sill.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   4  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

Constructed of five-course American-bond brick, the rear, or northwest elevation, of the main block is primarily obscured by the two-story ell, the circa 1921 bathroom tower, and a one-story half-hipped porch. A three-course corbelled brick cornice runs along the edge of the side-gabled roof. The rear wall of the main block is pierced with three small six-over-six, wood-sash windows along the attic story. Two more windows originally pierced the rear façade but were infilled with the construction of the ell. Each displays a splayed jack arch brick lintel and a square-edged wood lug sill. Two larger six-over-six, wood-sash windows illuminate the second story to the left of the bathroom tower. Both windows feature jack arch brick lintels, square-edged lug wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters. Two similarly-placed and similarly-designed six-over-six windows also light the first story, which is sheltered by a porch. Supported by Tuscan columns, the two-bay-wide porch features a half-hipped standing-seam metal roof, a flush frieze, and boxed wood cornice. Set on a stuccoed foundation, the porch shelters the access point to the main block via a circa 1921 bathroom tower addition. The tower addition is constructed of five-course American-bond brick with a three-course corbelled brick cornice and a half-hipped standing-seam metal roof. An off-center, six-over-six, wood-sash window is set to the left of the two-story side elevation screened porch that extends from the ell into the tower addition. The remainder of the elevation is composed of the gabled rear ell.

The northwest elevation of the original dwelling features no fenestration. Only the five-course American-bond brick wall and interior-end brick chimney are present. The stone foundation is also visible.

The southwest elevation includes the side elevation of the main block and ell and the rear elevation of the original dwelling. Similar to the northeast elevation, the southwest side of the single-pile main block features a five-course American-bond brick wall with an interior-end brick chimney. Similar to the northeastern side, the southwest elevation features a small six-over-six, wood-sash window on the attic story, located to the left of the chimney. The window is detailed with a rowlock lintel and a square-edged lug wood sill. However, unlike the opposite elevation the southwest side features a six-over-six, wood-sash window on both the first and second stories. They are set in a line beneath the attic window. Each features a brick jack arch lintel and a square-edged lug wood sill. The first-story window features operable louvered wood shutters, but shutter-dog hardware remains on the second-story window, revealing that shutters were also once in this location.

The two-story rear ell ties into the rear of the main block just below the height of the second-story window lintel. The side-gabled ell features five-course American-bond brick construction, an uncoursed rubblestone foundation, a standing-seam metal gable roof, a central-interior brick chimney, and side-elevation corbelled

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   5  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

three-course brick cornices. The original portion of the gabled ell, dating to circa 1856, extends two bays deep. However, a virtually seamless one-bay addition to the ell, added circa 1921, connects the ell to the original freestanding dwelling. The entire ell features three six-over-six, wood-sash windows on each of the two stories of the southwest elevation. Symmetrically placed, the windows each feature a molded surround, a jack arch brick lintel, and a lug square-edged wood sill. Shutter hardware is also present, but there are currently no shutters. A small one-story circa 1950 gabled bathroom wing extends from the ell near the juncture with the main block. The addition features a standing-seam metal roof, a boxed wood cornice, a gable-peak louvered triangular vent, and brick stretcher-bond construction. A small four-light wood window with molded wood surround is set in the center of the southwest wall.

The southwest wall of the original dwelling features a three-course corbelled brick cornice and two six-over-six, wood-sash windows symmetrically placed on the second story. Each window includes a molded wood surround, splayed jack arch lintels, and lug square-edged sills. A modern shed-roofed sunroom extends almost full width across the first story. The sunroom, which sits on a stuccoed foundation, features a standing-seam metal roof with three skylights and three large fifteen-light wood windows on the southwest side, separated by Tuscan pilasters. The side elevations each feature a central six-light single-leaf door flanked by six-light full-height fixed windows.

**Main House: Interior Description**

*Main Block, First Floor*

The circa 1846 main block at Green Garden presents a typical single-pile, center-hall plan. The first floor consists of a central stair hall with flanking parlors, while the second and attic stories each feature two bedrooms extending off the central stair hall. A circa 1856 ell extends off the southwest parlor, containing a two-room configuration. An extension was added circa 1921, connecting the main block to the original circa 1833 dwelling. All of the woodwork throughout the house is consistent with the period of construction, with the main block exhibiting significant Greek Revival-style detailing. The pine trim is unpainted in the central hall and northeast parlor. Radiators with boxes are located throughout the house.

Accessed from a central single-leaf, wood six-panel door on the southeast/primary elevation, the rectangular stair hall is dominated by a hollow-newel, open dog-leg stair with wall-stringer and heavily turned newel post.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   6  

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

Featuring a vertical-paneled carriage, the stair, which is located in the north corner of the hall, extends from the first floor to the attic story. Decorative stylistic detailing includes curvilinear scroll-sawn stringer brackets, a rounded gooseneck rail, tapered round balusters, and a wall stringer skirt with molded cove cap. A chair rail, consisting of a large, fillet-capped cyma terminated by a smaller quirked ogee, is found on the wall and mirrors the stair rail. The one-inch-thick stair treads measure forty-two inches in width and feature six-inch risers. A landing extends across the northwest wall. The primary entrance features a six-light transom and three-light and dado-panel sidelights that surround a single-leaf, six-raised-panel door. Carved brackets flank the door, while the reeded surround, embellished with bull's-eye corner blocks, extends from floor to ceiling. The seven-inch-wide surround includes a central ovolo flanked by reeded channels and a square backband. Bull's-eye cornerblocks and square baseblocks further define the entrance, which extends almost the entire width of the southeast wall. Although not full height, the doorways opening into the flanking parlors are similarly detailed with the reeded surround, square baseblocks, and bull's-eye cornerblocks. Each is set in an eleven-inch-thick wall, located just inside the main entry, and outfitted with a six-paneled wood door and flush soffit.

Other detailing in the stair hall includes four-and-a-half to seven-inch pine floorboards, plaster walls and ceiling, a central plaster ceiling medallion with light fixture, four-inch molded chair rails, and modern five-inch crown moldings. Nine-inch baseboards feature a one-inch ogee-molded cap. A six-panel door accesses an under-stair closet that is set beneath the landing. An original exterior opening is also located under the stair landing. The opening features the same reeded surround as the other openings in the hall. While there are square baseblocks, the surround extends into the stair landing, leaving no room for cornerblocks. The original door has been removed, opening onto the circa 1921 rear addition. The hall is currently wallpapered.

Detailed similarly to the stair hall, the southwest parlor features stylistic Greek Revival detailing. The room presents a square footprint with two large six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the southeast wall and one similar six-over-six window on the northwest side of the fireplace. The northwest, or rear, wall features two door openings into the ell. A projecting wall breast, centrally placed on the southwest wall, is adorned with a carved Greek Revival-style mantel. Standing 57 ½ inches high, the mantel features a rounded-edge 81 ½-inch-wide shelf, vertical-reeded pilasters, and a horizontal-reeded entablature. The brick firebox and facing is parged. The pair of six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the southeast wall is each detailed with beveled paneled wood soffits, paneled spandrels, and bull's-eye cornerblocks. The seven-inch-wide surround includes a central ovolo flanked by reeded channels and a square backband. The window on the southwest wall is similarly detailed. Both rear doors included paneled soffits and bull's-eye-capped surrounds that match the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section  7  Page  7

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

windows. Other detailing in the parlor includes four-and-a-half to seven-inch pine floorboards, plaster walls and ceiling, four-inch molded chair rails, and five-inch crown molding. Nine-inch baseboards feature a one-inch ogee-molded cap. The woodwork in the southwest parlor is painted.

Mirroring the southwest parlor, the northeast parlor opens off of the central stair hall. Now a library, the square room features a pair of symmetrically-placed six-over-six, wood-sash windows on both the southeast and northwest walls. A projecting wall breast, centrally placed on the northeast wall, is adorned with a carved Greek Revival-style mantel. The design matches the mantel in the southwest parlor. Standing 57 ½ inches high, the mantel features a rounded-edge 81 ½-inch-wide shelf, vertical-reeded pilasters, and a horizontal-reeded entablature. The brick firebox and facing is parged. The walls flanking the projecting chimney breast have been infilled with modern bookcases and cabinets. The window and door surrounds are the most elaborate in the house, featuring an entablature with molded cornice cap. The window surrounds also feature beveled panels, paneled spandrels, and seven-inch-wide trim includes a central ovolo flanked by reeded channels and a square backband. The door to the hall is similarly ornamented. Other detailing includes four-and-a-half to seven-inch pine floorboards, plaster walls and ceiling, four-inch molded chair rails, and four-inch molded crown molding. Nine-inch baseboards feature a one-inch ogee-molded cap and ogee shoe.

*Main Block, Second Floor*

Mirroring the floorplan on the first floor, the second floor includes a central stair hall flanked by two bedrooms. A small bathroom was added off the rear wall of the stair landing, via three steps, circa 1921. The bathroom includes seven-and-a-half-inch baseboards with an ovolo cap, six-to-nine-inch pine floorboards, four-inch molded chair rail, and similar crown. The single-leaf four-panel door features a beveled paneled soffit.

The stair hall is illuminated by a central six-over-six window located centrally on the southeast wall. The surround is similar to those throughout the second floor, featuring a mitered back band with squared-double channels and an inset-interior bead. A one-inch channeled sill projects from the lower edge of the sash. Doors with similar surrounds, set on square base blocks, access the two flanking bedrooms. Other detailing in the stair hall includes a six-inch baseboard with beaded cap and a four-inch molded crown and chair rail. The chair rail features a flat cap, an upper field bolection, and a lower-edge quirk. The pine floorboards match those on the first floor. The stair continues to the attic story, with a curvilinear rail that ramps over the turned newels.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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The southwest bedroom, located over the parlor, features plaster walls and ceiling, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the southeast and southwest walls, and a door to both the stair hall and rear ell addition (added circa 1856). A carved Greek Revival mantel is centrally located on the southwest wall. The mantel features Tuscan pilasters, a flush field, and a rounded-edge shelf, as well as a brick firebox, facing, and hearth. The two six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the front wall feature beveled surrounds with a mitered back band with squared double channels and an inset interior bead. A one-inch channeled sill projects from the lower edge of each sash. Detailing in the room includes a five-and-a-half-inch baseboard with a beaded cap and modern quarter-round shoe, pine floorboards covered in modern Berber carpeting, a four-inch chair rail with upper-field bolection molding, and a four-inch molded crown. A closet with a six-paneled single-leaf door is located to the south of the fireplace. A modern closet with louvered wood doors was added in the north corner of the room.

Mirroring the design of the southwest bedroom, the northeast bedroom features plaster walls and ceiling, six-over-six wood-sash windows, pine floorboards, and a mitered back band with squared double channels and an inset interior bead. A Greek Revival-style carved mantel is centrally located on the northeast wall. The mantel features Tuscan pilasters, a flush field, and a rounded-edge shelf, as well as a brick firebox, facing, and hearth. Detailing in the room includes a five-and-a-half-inch baseboard with beaded cap and modern quarter-round shoe, pine floorboards covered in modern Berber carpeting, a four-inch chair rail with upper-field bolection molding, and a thin molded crown. Two closets with six-paneled, single-leaf wood doors flank the fireplace. Unlike the southwest bedroom, the northeast bedroom, located over the library/parlor, features two six-over-six, wood-sash windows on both the front and rear walls. Each of the four six-over-six, wood-sash windows feature beveled surrounds with a mitered back band with squared double channels and an inset interior bead. A one-inch channeled sill projects from the lower edge of the sash.

*Main Block, Attic Story*

Paralleling the design of the first and second stories, the attic story features a central hall with flanking rooms. Accessed by the continuous central stair, the hall features detailing similar to the second story. However, the central window consists of a decorative sliding pair of four-light sashes with an exterior decorative Greek Revival-style screen. Additionally, the stair is slightly less ornamental on this upper story with a thin turned newel post and a simpler wave-patterned stringer bracket. The door surrounds match those on the second floor, featuring a mitered back band with squared double channels and an inset interior bead. Two closets with louvered single-leaf doors flank the central window. A built-in paneled bench sits below the window. Other

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

detailing including the beaded-capped, three-and-a-half-inch baseboards, and pine floor boards matches the second floor.

Originally attic space, the flanking rooms feature wide pine floorboards, four-inch baseboards, and modern closets. There are two six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the northeast room, while the ell covered any original rear windows in the southwest room. The windows feature modern molded trim. The front walls in each room feature two sliding paired four-light windows with exterior Greek Revival-style decorative screens.

*Rear Ell Addition*

Added to the rear elevation of the main block circa 1856, the ell features two rooms on the first and second floors. A two-story bathroom addition was added on the northeast side circa 1921. A one-story bathroom was also added to the southwest side circa 1950. The ell was extended to connect to the original circa 1833 building around 1921.

Currently consisting of a butler's pantry, stair hall, and dining room, the first floor of the ell is detailed with four-inch pine floorboards, plaster walls and ceiling, three-and-a-half-inch baseboards with a beaded cap, and modern crown molding. Currently a butler's pantry, with built-in cupboards, and hall, each space opens directly onto the back wall of the living room/parlor. The doors feature paneled soffits, a sixteen-inch thick wall, and molded surrounds. The door into the pantry from the side hall includes a surround with double stepped flat field, square-edged beveled back, and interior bead. A simpler molded surround details the doors into the living room, dining room, and bathroom addition. The bathroom addition includes modern fixtures, a four-inch molded chair rail, a four-over-four wood window with a beveled back and an interior bead, and square baseboards with an ogee cap. A six-over-six window on the southwest wall lights the space. A small under-stair closet is located on the northeast wall. The closet features a trap door on the floor.

The hall, which runs from the living room to the dining room, is located on the northeast side of the ell. An enclosed, steep, straight-flight stair is located on the southwest wall. The surrounds in the hall include a double-stepped flat field with square-edged beveled back band and interior bead. There is a six-over-six, wood-sash window and a single-leaf opening on the northeast wall. The door, originally a window, provides access to an octagonal elongated vestibule that occupies the first floor of the circa 1921 bathroom addition. The space features a coved ceiling, three-inch pine floorboards, seven-and-a-half-inch baseboards with a beaded cap, and provides access to the main block rear porch, the side elevation of the ell screen porch, and the main block

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  10 

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

central hall.

The dining room, which occupies the rear portion of the original ell on the first floor, is illuminated by a six-over-six, wood-sash window, symmetrically placed on each side wall. There are doors to the rear hall, the butler's pantry, and the later addition to the ell. Detailing includes three-inch pine floorboards, a five-and-a-half-inch baseboard with a beaded cap, a four-inch molded chair rail, and modern molded crown molding. A simple Greek Revival-style mantel is centrally placed on the rear, or northwest, wall. The windows and door to the ell hall feature a double-stepped flat field with square-edged beveled back band and interior bead. The doors to the butler's pantry and rear ell addition are more simply detailed with a flat field, beveled back band, and interior bead, a design also found on the ell's second story. The 55 ½-inch-high mantel features Tuscan pilasters, a flat field panel, and a rounded-edge shelf.

Around 1921 the ell was expanded to connect to the original circa 1833 dwelling; unifying the entire structure. The hyphen space includes a side hall and a laundry room. There are three steps down to the original dwelling space. Detailing in the laundry room includes three-inch pine floorboards, built-in modern cabinets, a beaded-board ceiling, a Dutch door, and an eight-and-a-half-inch baseboard with a molded ogee cap.

The second floor of the ell is comprised of a southwest-side hall, a bathroom (originally a bedroom), and a full-width master bedroom. The master bedroom was expanded circa 1821. This space currently serves as a closet/dressing room. The second floor is accessible from the enclosed-ell stair and from the second-floor southwest bedroom in the main block. The floor steps down from the main block on the second floor. Detailing includes surrounds with a flat field, interior bead, and bevel square-edged back band.

*Original Dwelling, circa 1833*

Currently a single large room, the interior of the original dwelling contains a kitchen and a sitting room. Wide, four-to-nine-inch pine floorboards, exposed hand-hewn ceiling joists, and exposed five-course American-bond brick walls are some of the original features of the space. A large brick hearth dominates the southeast wall, featuring a brick lintel and hearth. Modern cabinets, fixtures, and appliances compose the kitchen that occupies the northwestern portion of the space. An off-center Dutch nine-light, cross-braced door accesses the exterior on the northeast wall, while a window was replaced with a projecting three-sided bay/nook. A ten-light, double-leaf door on the southwest wall accesses the slate-floored sunroom, while a six-over-six window lights the kitchen. A modern quarter-turn stair is located in the north corner of the room. The stair features turned

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  11 

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

newels, pine treads, a built-in wire rack in the carriage, and square balusters. A built-in bookcase is located on the northwest wall at the stair landing. A six-over-six, wood-sash window is located on the northeast wall of the landing. The stair accesses an upstairs office and bathroom. Each is finished with modern detailing, including wall-to-wall carpet, built-in bookcases, six-over-six windows, and seven-inch baseboards.

*Basement*

The basement is only located under the main block. Accessed from a hatch door in the rear porch floor, the space features a poured concrete and gravel floor and houses the modern utility systems for the house. Original features include vertical saw marks on the ceiling joists.

**Outbuildings**

**Root Cellar**, circa 1833 – Contributing Building

A small one-and-a-half-story front-gabled root-cellar/domestic outbuilding is located just to the northwest of the original block. Inscribed with the date 1833, the stucco-clad stone outbuilding features a standing-seam metal roof, a central single-leaf cross-braced wood door, and a similar, but smaller, gable peak door. Other detailing includes overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, and wood-framed bracing. The interior features an earthen floor, a board-clad ceiling, sash-saw marks, and machine-cut nails. A survey photo from 1982 reveals that a gabled addition previously extended from the rear addition. The building faces northeast.

**Smokehouse**, circa 1833 – Contributing Building

A large circa 1833 smokehouse is constructed of four-course American-bond brick with exterior stucco cladding. The smokehouse stands one story in height and is capped by a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. A three-course corbelled brick cornice extends across the front and rear elevations. A central single-leaf vertical-board door with a hand-hewn lug lintel pierces the southeast elevation. The interior features mortised-and-tenoned hand-hewn beams, a dirt floor, and a change in interior brickwork. It appears that the building may have been partially rebuilt—perhaps after being burned during the Civil War. The change in brick may have been masked on the exterior by the application of a stucco finish. The rebuilding of the smokehouse would also explain its unusually large size.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  12 

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

**Icehouse, circa 1850 – Contributing Site**

An icehouse previously existed on the property, located to the northwest of the smokehouse. It no longer stands. The VDHR survey from 1982 notes its existence.

**Barn/Stable, circa 1870 – Contributing Building**

A stucco-clad, wood-frame barn dates to circa 1870. Constructed on a solid, stone foundation, the barn was probably rebuilt after the Civil War, possibly on the foundation of a previous barn. Clad in stucco, the one-and-a-half-story barn/stable features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof crowned by twin gabled cupolas with louvered vents. Capped by a standing-seam metal side-gabled roof, the barn features gable-peak hayloft access with sliding cross-braced double-leaf doors and first-story replacement two-light metal awning windows that illuminate the interior stalls. A central almost-full-height projecting gable entry was added to the southeast elevation. The addition features stucco cladding, an open, central arched entry, and a peak roundel louvered vent. The side elevations of the entry feature single-leaf paneled-with-light doors. The rear elevation features two double-leaf sliding cross-braced wood doors. The interior features four horse stalls and a central concrete-block washing area. An office and tack room are located in the entry addition. The interior has a poured concrete floor and a plywood drop ceiling. The hayloft retains bridle-jointed rafter pairs, but it was not accessible during the survey. Photos from the 1982 survey show the wood-frame barn in fair-to-poor condition. However, as the photos were taken prior to the barn's renovation, some of the building's original features are revealed. These include slatted vertical-board siding, a side-gabled roof with what appears to be wood shingles, a full-width shed-roofed open-bay porch, and a one-story side-gabled wing. The photo also reveals that the louvered side-gabled ventilation monitors were original, but one is missing.

**Garage/Office, circa 1950 – Contributing Building**

Constructed of stretcher-bond brick, the one-story office/garage building sits on a concrete block foundation and is capped by a hipped standing-seam metal roof with boxed wood cornice. The Colonial Revival-era building presents a rectangular footprint with a southeast-facing façade. It appears that the building was originally constructed as a garage but was soon renovated into an office. The façade features a large bay opening that has been infilled with a central single-leaf six-light and two-paneled door flanked by four-over-

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  13 

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

four wood-sash windows. Originally, a second garage building of similar design was located just to the northeast.

**Stable**, circa 1960 – Non-contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story shed-row stable is a wood-frame, stucco-clad building set on a solid stone foundation. Possibly rebuilt on an existing foundation, the structure features a side-gable standing-seam metal roof, stucco cladding, and a shed four-bay “porch” supported by wood posts. The building holds four horse stalls with cross-braced single-leaf Dutch doors on the façade and four metal two-light awning windows on the rear. Detailing includes a central gable monitor with pyramidal flared-eave cap and louvered side vents, a boxed wood cornice, and a rear elevation hayloft door.

**Machine Shed**, circa 1980 – Non-contributing Building

A one-story wood-frame machine shed is built into the hill behind the stable, facing southwest. Clad in board-and-batten siding, the shed features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, three open wood-post-supported bays, and a ground level, rear, run-in shed space. Detailing includes board-and-batten wood siding, a peak cross-braced hayloft door with an interior staircase, overhanging eaves with a boxed wood cornice, and a central octagonal ventilator with flared eaves and louvered sides.

**Run-in Shelter**, circa 1990 – Non-contributing Building

The one-story wood-frame run-in shed features a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, vertical-board siding, and an open bay. There are exposed rafter tails and a wood cornice.

**Swimming Pool**, circa 1980 – Non-contributing Site

An in-ground swimming pool features an organic shape, stone walls, and a slate patio. It is located in a garden setting with views of the Piedmont.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Green Garden is located two miles northeast of Upperville on Route 719 in Loudoun County, Virginia. The original Green Garden dwelling, a one-and-a-half-story masonry structure, was constructed circa 1833 by Jesse Richards, a miller who owned the adjacent Green Garden mill. Two of Jesse Richards's sons fought under Colonel John Singleton Mosby, including Major Adolphus "Dolly" Richards, who as one of Mosby's senior officers, led many of the Rangers' engagements. The farm was not only witness to Civil War skirmishes, but also the house served as a 'safe house' for Mosby's Rangers and as a field hospital. Green Garden is also a representative example of an antebellum farm associated with the milling operations and rural agricultural economy of Loudoun County. Therefore, the house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with Civil War military history and agriculture. Additionally, Green Garden is significant under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of antebellum Greek Revival architecture in rural Loudoun County. With a period of significance extending from circa 1833 to 1957 (based on economic change after fifty-year cut-off that affected Green Garden as an agricultural property), the Green Garden house today retains its historic integrity, as it has been kept in an excellent state of repair. Additionally, modern upgrades respect the original architectural fabric. The house setting and view shed have been protected as well. The 34.30-acre farm property, although much reduced from the original 323 acres, has been placed into perpetual conservation easement. The historic property is supported by a circa 1833 smokehouse, a circa 1833 root cellar, a circa 1870 barn, a circa 1850 ice house site, and a circa 1950 garage/office.

**Historical Background**

The land on which Green Garden is sited was originally patented by Reverend Charles Green, who received the grant from Lord Fairfax in 1742 as part of a 1,150-acre tract in Loudoun County.<sup>1</sup> By 1764, there is a first known mention of a dwelling on the Green Garden acreage when John Hendron leased 113 acres of a 'Greater tract of land ... of the Reverend Charles Green' including "all houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, woods, ... waters, watercourses ..."<sup>2</sup>

In 1770, fifteen acres were sold to John Gibson of Loudoun County for "twenty pounds, current money of Virginia." The property included all "houses, buildings, orchards, way, waters, water courses, profits, commodities ..."<sup>3</sup> John Gibson moved to the property sometime after the purchase; later records refer to the farm as "formerly occupied by John Gibson."<sup>4</sup> In 1772, John Gibson is listed in the Loudoun County Court Order Book as receiving permission "to build a mill on Painter [sic] Skin Creek."<sup>5</sup> Milling was a profitable industry and John Gibson's mill thrived. Between 1792 and 1800, he continued to acquire property until the farm totaled 365 acres in two adjacent parcels.<sup>6</sup>

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

By 1803, Mutual Assurance Society insurance records indicate that the mill and an adjacent storage barn were insured for a total of \$4,450. John Gibson is listed as “residing at Green Garden ... my Plantation,” which is the first known mention of the farm described by name. The mill is described as a “stone mill House two stories 43 by 57 feet two pair Burrs stones and one pair Country stones.”<sup>7</sup> As timber and agricultural raw material were within easy reach, the area grew increasingly wealthy as the milling industry expanded. Two years later, in 1805, John Gibson re-insured his mill for the same amount, but the mill is described as a “Merchant Mill” and the description includes stones for grinding and a “Saw Mill.”<sup>8</sup>

**Loudoun County in the Early 19th Century**

The early nineteenth century was a time of growth and prosperity for Loudoun County. Loudoun’s rich soils and waterways were advantageous for grain production, and by 1800 the milling industry was firmly established. According to Loudoun Court Order Books, there were seventy-nine known mills petitioned to be built in the almost forty years between 1757 and 1796, four of which were in the immediate vicinity of Upperville.<sup>9</sup>

Improvements in transportation, including a canal system, made markets such as Alexandria and Baltimore easily accessible for farm produce. In 1810, the Ashby’s Gap Turnpike Company, the country’s first toll road and today’s Route 50, was chartered as a public-private partnership to carry produce from Upperville, to Aldie, and then on to Alexandria. With the construction of the Ashby’s Gap Turnpike, Upperville became a local center for surrounding farms. Originally known as ‘Carr Town,’ named for Joseph Carr who built the first village mill in 1790, the town later became known as Upperville by 1807. By 1835, there were sixty-four dwellings and Upperville appeared much then as it does today.<sup>10</sup>

The ‘turnpike craze’ created greed and wild investments in other modes of transportation. In 1818, the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company was chartered with the purpose of developing navigation between Aldie and Alexandria.<sup>11</sup>

In 1811, John Gibson died and the farm, including the mill, a house, and 381 acres, were transferred to his heirs and widow, Elizabeth Gibson.<sup>12</sup> Daniel Eaches, a local surveyor, was appointed to “lay off the dower of Elizabeth, widow of John Gibson.”<sup>13</sup> It appears that there may have been financial difficulty as the farm was divided and sold over the succeeding years.<sup>14</sup> Elizabeth Gibson continued to reside on her eighty-acre dower, which according to tax assessment records contained a house worth \$800, until her death in 1821. After her death, the dower property was sold at auction to one of the heirs, “the highest bidder,” Mahlon Gibson, who had acquired additional familial acreage after the death of John Gibson.<sup>15</sup> In 1823, the trustees of John Gibson’s estate sold twenty-five acres on the “south side of Panther Skin” which included “the merchant mill and saw mill” and house to Daniel Eaches for \$4,000.<sup>16</sup> Eaches presumably purchased the acreage and mill as an investment. Later deeds

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

indicate that Eaches hired a mill manager, Jesse Richards, to run his operation soon after the purchase.<sup>17</sup> According to census records, Eaches, who resided in Loudoun in 1810, no longer lived in the county by 1820. In 1824, the value of improvements on Eaches's twenty-five acres on Pantherskin Creek is \$5,000, a \$1,000 increase from the previous year, revealing that the mill may have been upgraded at that time.<sup>18</sup>

In August of 1829, Jesse Richards, who managed the Green Garden mill, purchased "a tract of land on both sides of Panther Skin ... containing 4 acres plus one other lot, containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre" for \$125.<sup>19</sup> Although a house is not mentioned in this deed, later deeds refer to this four-acre plot as where "Elizabeth Gibson resided."<sup>20</sup> Four months later, in November 1829, Jesse Richards purchased the mill, which he managed, from Daniel Eaches. The mill is described as the "Green Garden mill .... [which] formerly belonged to John Gibson ... and managed by Jesse Richards" and "lying on the waters of Panther Skin."<sup>21</sup> According to the 1820 United States Census, Jesse Richards was a resident of Berkeley County and was thirty years old at the time he purchased the mill.<sup>22</sup> Richards may have moved to Loudoun County to establish himself as a mill manager in the area's prosperous milling industry.

Jesse Richards prospered as a mill manager and owner. In 1832, Richards purchased additional acreage, specifically the remaining seventy-six acres of Elizabeth Gibson's eighty-acre dower property for \$500, which was adjacent to his four-acre property where he lived neighboring his mill. The property was sold to "secure a debt" due to Mahlon Gibson, heir of John Gibson.<sup>23</sup> At the time of the sale, there is no mention of a house. The following year, in 1833, the building value on Richards's seventy-six acre parcel is \$800, indicating that in this year, he may have built his residence, now the kitchen portion of the Green Garden manor house.<sup>24</sup> Richards appears to have mortgaged his seventy-six acres in order to finance the construction of the house and additional land purchases. A year later in 1835, Thomas W. Smith, a trustee for Elizabeth Gibson's estate, held the deed of trust for Jesse Richards's seventy-six acres until 1842 when the property was transferred from Smith to Bushrod Rust, a local land speculator.<sup>25</sup> Richards continued to make investments in milling, purchasing Carr's mill and six acres in Upperville and Price Jacob's mill and eighty acres.<sup>26</sup>

In 1837, Jesse Richards sold the Green Garden mill and thirty-three acres to Dr. Bushrod Rust for \$5,000. The deed describes the property as "the merchant mill known by the name of the Green Garden mills of which John Gibson desc. .. possessed."<sup>27</sup> It is not clear where Dr. Rust was living at the time. The Rusts, listed on deeds as living in Fauquier, owned East Blue Ridge Farm, today known as Ayreshire Farm, which is in both Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, but which, according to land tax records, had no buildings.<sup>28</sup>

Dr. Bushrod Rust was one of nine children of Captain George Rust, a surveyor and large land holder in Loudoun County. The Rust family homestead was Cleremont Farm (VDHR 053-1038), which was originally constructed by William Rust of Westmoreland County in 1761 and greatly expanded by Capt. George Rust in 1820.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

Cleremont Farm, where Bushrod Rust grew up, is located in western Loudoun County, not far from Upperville. In 1815, Dr. Bushrod Rust married Margaret Carr, daughter of Joseph Carr, the founder of Carr Town, or Upperville.<sup>29</sup>

Dr. Rust utilized his and his wife's family connections to build a significant milling fortune. In addition to purchasing the Green Garden Mill, Rust purchased two others. In 1838, Dr. Bushrod Rust purchased an additional six acres for \$2,750; "... Clifton Mill, a dwelling house, stone house and other out houses belonging to the late Joseph Lewis, - died and left all to widow - now wife of George Carter."<sup>30</sup> Rust also purchased his father-in-law's mill, Carr's Mill, on the Panther Skin, at the west end of Upperville and on the north side of Route 50.<sup>31</sup>

In addition to investing in mill operations, Dr. Bushrod Rust invested in real estate. Multiple land transactions between 1837 and 1846 indicate that Dr. Rust purchased land for speculative purposes. Additionally, during this time, Dr. Bushrod Rust's name is listed on several deeds as a Justice of the Peace for Loudoun County.<sup>32</sup>

**Antebellum Manor House**

By 1842, Dr. Rust's land holdings totaled almost a thousand acres, in eleven different parcels, including two large farms, East Blue Ridge (Ayreshire) and Clifton. By 1846, it appears that Dr. Rust may have had financial difficulty. In that year, in addition to borrowing large sums of money,<sup>33</sup> Dr. Rust sold the Clifton Mill<sup>34</sup> and divided his 409-acre farm where he lived, East Blue Ridge, selling 290 acres, "on the road leading from Dr. Rust's mill ... together with the house, lands tenements, and appurtenances" to George Ayre for \$11,013.18.<sup>35</sup> Dr. Rust kept the balance of the property, a thirty-three acre parcel with the then modest Green Garden original two-story house and 118 additional acres of land.<sup>36</sup> In 1846, tax records reveal that Dr. Rust built a new house in front of the miller's house, the main Greek Revival block known today as Green Garden. The property where the miller's house stood was referred to as East Blue Ridge, and was the eastern portion of the Bushrod Rust's holding which he kept for himself.<sup>37</sup>

On May 11, 1847, Dr. Bushrod Rust died at the age of fifty-three, nearly bankrupt. It is not known how he lost his money although it can be assumed that land speculation and poor real estate dealings were the culprit. At his death, there was no will, only an inventory of his estate and a list of debts. From the property inventory, it is clear that the Rusts lived quite well. His estate included fifteen slaves, thirteen horses, cattle, swine and the full complement of farm equipment including a "field of corn." Household items included luxury items such as "mahogany chairs ... brass andirons & 1 fender and 2 spittoons" and "4 Marseilles quills." The appraised estate was valued at \$14,698.09, which in addition to the farm, was auctioned to cover debts. Dr. Rust's creditors included three separate loans from the "Farmers Bank at Alexandria" which totaled to \$6,800; this large debt was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

possibly mortgages for his other land holdings. On October 18<sup>th</sup> 1847, a debt is paid to “R.S. Ashby for auctioning goods” and the following day, possibly with proceeds from the estate sale, a \$21.25 bill is paid to “Green and Lathrop” for “groceries for family.” The situation must have been grim for the Rust family. Total debts roughly equaled that of his personal estate, which was valued at \$14,200 with a cash balance of \$500.<sup>38</sup>

On October 9th, 1847, Green Garden was sold at auction. The property was described as “near Green Garden Mills formerly the residence of ...Bushrod Rust since decs.” It appears at the time of Bushrod Rust’s death, the farm was mortgaged, privately financed by the estate of George Carter of Oatlands. At auction, George Rust, Dr. Bushrod Rust’s brother, purchased the note and conveyed the mortgaged property to Jesse Richards, the former mill manager who built the original house. Richards purchased the 323-acre property with large Greek Revival dwelling for \$14,401.98 and paid for the farm over five years as the deed is not transferred until October 1853, when “said Richards has since paid the purchase money to said [George] Rust.”<sup>39</sup> Census records list Richards as a farmer in 1860; a significant social upgrade from miller. The Green Garden mill was not sold with the farm; the mill and nine acres were purchased by Daniel B. Kinchloe.<sup>40</sup> Not all of Rust’s holding were immediately sold; land remained in his estate until 1851.<sup>41</sup>

In 1856, Jesse Richards’s reported land tax value increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000, indicating that Richards probably added the dining room ell addition at this time.<sup>42</sup>

**Green Garden: An Architectural Analysis**

Green Garden is locally significant for its illustration of the Greek Revival style during the mid 1840s in Loudoun County, Virginia. The Greek Revival style, extending from 1825 to 1860 in Virginia, adhered strictly to the systems of proportion and ornamentation demonstrated by the Greek orders. Moving away from English precedent, American architecture turned toward Rome and Greece for inspiration in the first half of the 19th century. Associated with an educated elite espousing the ideals of ancient Greek and Roman democracy, the style became associated with America’s young democratic government and was considered a natural choice for civic monuments during the days of Jeffersonian idealism. The use of the Greek Revival style, as well as Roman-influenced Jeffersonian Classicism, was popular for governmental and other public buildings, as the style was thought to evoke democratic principles. As a stylistic influence, the Greek Revival filtered down to even the most modest of rural farmhouses with widespread vernacular use throughout the nation. Like the dwellings erected in the previous period, the Greek Revival domestic resources of the antebellum period maintained the central-passage, single-pile plan, but incorporated Greek Revival proportions and applied decorations. Grander houses generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment, evoking the form of a Greek temple. Country builders, primarily in the Northeast, accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 19

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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house to the street, boxing in the gable with a triangular pediment, adding pilasters to the corners, and/or painting the building a pristine white.<sup>43</sup>

The bold style was further represented by the use of a large impressive doorway; often detailed with a multi-light transom, sidelights, and columns or pilasters. Simpler interpretations also included shallow-pitched gabled roofs, symmetrical fenestration, a heavily molded cornice, often with returns evoking a triangular pediment, and/or a column-supported porch.

The Greek Revival style was extremely popular throughout Virginia, including Loudoun County. Although this particular style was often embraced for religious architecture, it was also widely popular for domestic and governmental architecture. The style was often used to update an older vernacular of Colonial-style dwelling with modern, fashionable detailing. Green Garden is one of Loudoun County's most exceptional examples of the Greek Revival style. The masonry dwelling, set on a rubble stone foundation, is constructed with a stretcher-bond brick façade and five-course American-bond side elevations. Dating to 1846, the two-story main block of Green Garden is symmetrically pierced and capped by a standing-seam-metal, side-gabled roof with interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Greek Revival detailing on the main façade includes six-over-six, wood-sash windows with molded cornice heads and a decorative carved-wood, attic-story frieze with five cut-out screens. *House Styles in America* notes that "Almost cliché of the period are frieze windows, small horizontal windows set in a row under the cornice and often covered by a decorative wooden or iron grille."<sup>44</sup> Despite its "cliché" nature, the element is rarely seen in Northern Virginia, an exception being the Lee-Fendell House (VDHR 100-0024) in Alexandria, which was updated in the Greek Revival style between 1850 and 1852. The one-story front portico, which dominates the façade, provides the greatest level of Greek Revival detailing. Sheltering the central entry on the façade, this three-bay porch has a Chippendale-style balustraded roof, a full entablature with triglyphs, fluted pilasters, and four fluted Doric columns. The central entry features a Greek Revival-style frontispiece with a six-light transom and three-light sidelights with dado panels and fluted pilasters. Interestingly, despite the fine craftsmanship and outstanding attention to detail, there is a crude relieving arch set above the principal entryway. This anomaly appears to suggest that the façade was originally, or meant to be originally, covered with a red wash, a typical occurrence of the period.<sup>45</sup> An off-center two-story Greek Revival ell, dating to circa 1856, projects from the rear elevation, which also features a corbelled brick cornice.

The interiors of many Greek Revival-style dwellings feature central-passage plans detailed with exceptionally ornate, high-style embellishments. The stairs are often trimmed with molded wall stringers, paneled and bracketed carriage stringers, thin square or tapered round balusters, and ornately turned newels. One of the most outstanding features on many stairs is a round handrail with landing newels, easements, and gooseneck or ramped crooks. The parlors of Greek Revival-style dwellings often feature paneled wainscoting, ogee-molded baseboards and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 20

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

surrounds, and decorative molded mantels with beaded entablatures. Green Garden is no exception, displaying many of these stylistic ornamental elements. Interior ornamentation at Green Garden includes an archetypal hollow-newel stair with paneled carriage, molded stringer brackets, round tapered balusters, a turned newel post, and a round gooseneck rail. The dwelling features Greek Revival-style ogee moldings and surrounds, bull's-eye cornerblocks, and reeded Greek Revival mantels. Although a rural country farmhouse, Green Garden is representative of the height of the Greek Revival movement in Virginia, displaying many of the fashionable architectural details that defined the influential style. Although also Greek Revival in style, the circa 1856 ell is more vernacular in construction. Of secondary importance, the rear ell features simpler, less ornamental moldings and mantels.

**Antebellum Loudoun County 1860 - 1861**

In 1860, Loudoun County was Virginia's fourth largest producer of "flour and meal" and "milling" was the largest industry of the county. Twenty-six mills were listed in 1860 manufacturing census records with an average annual production of \$21,798 per mill, double the average production value for other milling operations in the state.<sup>46</sup> At least four of these Loudoun County mills were in the immediate vicinity of Green Garden and Upperville. During his tenure as the owner of the Green Garden mill, Jesse Richards prospered. In 1860, at the age of 61, Jesse Richards, according to U.S. census records, had a wife and four sons, three of whom attended school. One African-American laborer lived with the family. Richards's personal property was valued at 11,820.<sup>47</sup> Green Garden land and buildings were valued at \$20,900; the farm inventory, livestock, and produce were valued at \$5,145.<sup>48</sup>

**Civil War and Mosby's Confederacy 1861-1865**

In 1860, with Lincoln's election, the Civil War erupted. In April of 1861, the Virginia Legislature voted to secede from the Union although Loudoun's delegates voted against the move and throughout the war, Loudoun County remained divided. Northern and western Loudoun remained loyal to the Union; southern Loudoun was largely Confederate but all of Loudoun suffered greatly during the war. As the county bordered Union and Confederate territory, much of the farmland was used to feed both armies. Farmers were 'pressed' to surrender crops and livestock to feed troops.<sup>49</sup>

Although divided politically, Loudoun troops joined the Confederate army with great flair. Oral tradition accounts trace the origin of the 'rebel yell' to Green Garden. Turner Ashby (also known as the 'Knight of the Black Plume' because of his particular style of flamboyant dress) participated in local jousting tournaments, which were popular exercises during pre-war time for his militia men. As Ashby and his men joined one particular tournament held at

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 21

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

Green Garden, the home of Adolphus ‘Dolly’ Richards, they announced their arrival with a “blood curdling yell.” In 1859, at John Brown’s attack on Harper’s Ferry, Ashby’s men again made their presence known with the yell. The following summer, after declaration of the war, Confederate militia men used the yell at the first battle of Manassas. From then forward, the yell became its own institution.<sup>50</sup>

Jesse Richards had four sons. Two of his sons who were of age, Adolphus and Thomas, served in the Civil War. Adolphus ‘Dolly’ Richards attended a military academy in Upperville and Randolph Macon College in Ashland. Dolly Richards remained at college for only two years until he left to join the Confederate Army as a private under General Turner Ashby. After the death of Ashby, Dolly Richards served in the 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry, as an aide-de-camp under General William Jones, Ashby’s successor.<sup>51</sup> He later served under Colonel John Singleton Mosby.

By the end of 1862, the tide was turning against the Confederacy. Late in December 1862, Major General J.E.B. Stuart allowed Colonel John Singleton Mosby to operate independently against Union soldiers. During the chaos of the war, raiding outlaw parties developed to foray civilians in rural areas. Mosby was so successful in guarding his territory that the western portions of Loudoun County, Fairfax County, and into Fauquier became known as ‘Mosby’s Confederacy.’ Mosby led a loosely-joined assembly of cavalry men, ‘Mosby’s Rangers,’ who acted as a guerrilla army. Mosby operated under unconventional rules of war. In a time of choreographed cavalry battles, Mosby “... assailed its [the Union armies] rear, for there was its most vulnerable point. My men had no camps. If they had gone into camp, they would soon have all been captured.” Instead, Mosby’s Rangers dispersed to the countryside after skirmishes. Neighboring farms, in addition to harboring troops, provisioned Mosby’s Rangers, keeping them well-fed and well-mounted.<sup>52</sup> Green Garden, the home of Dolly Richards, served as one of the refuges for the rangers.

In the summer of 1863, the Loudoun Valley was witness to numerous skirmishes as the Union troops pushed their way through Confederate forces on their way to Gettysburg. Two turnpikes, Ashby’s Gap Turnpike and Snickersville Turnpike, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, leading the way north and west to Gettysburg. Major General J.E.B. Stuart had to defend both, dividing his men in a compromised position. Hilly and constricted terrain provided unwelcome obstacles for Union troops. Numerous stone walls provided fortifications for Confederate sharpshooters. Most of the fighting in the Loudoun Valley along the Ashby’s Gap Turnpike, near Upperville, was dismounted. Union troops spread out to locate the enemy and horses were held in the rear for reserve. Both sides committed large armies to the effort; nearly 9,000 of J.E.B. Stuart’s men and 8,000 of Brigadier General Alfred Pleasanton. Both sides carried heavy casualties.<sup>53</sup>

In June 21, 1863, the Confederate troops had been pushed back from Aldie to Upperville. J.E.B. Stuart had withdrawn from the Goose Creek Bridge, a key point of defense leading to Upperville. Union troops passed

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 22

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

Green Garden farm, 'near Kinchloe's Mill' on their way to Upperville to meet Confederate troops. However, the creek was flooded on that day and the two armies did not engage. Confederate troops withdrew west across Ayreshire Farm to the Trappe Road. However, during the day's fighting, each army sustained roughly 200 killed, wounded or captured. During the Battle of Upperville, Dolly Richards served under General Jones, who led a brigade under J.E.B Stuart.<sup>54</sup> Oral history claims that Green Garden served as a field hospital, a typical occurrence in the area.

On October 1, 1863, Private Dolly Richards resigned from General Jones's cavalry and enlisted with Mosby's Rangers. With his military background and native knowledge of the area, Richards rose rapidly through Mosby's ranks. He was immediately promoted to first lieutenant for Company C, again six months later to captain, and finally to major in December of 1864. He participated in many of Mosby's maneuvers. One of Mosby's battle strategies was never to congregate his men for battle, instead dividing so as to execute simultaneous points of attack. Dolly Richards wrote, "They [the Rangers] would be divided into two or more detachments operating in different places ... it was not unusual for an attack to be made the same night upon [a] transportation line in the valley, upon the pickets guarding the ... railroad, upon the outpost in Fairfax County...."<sup>55</sup>

Initially, Loudoun's farm land was protected from battle due to the success of Colonel Mosby and his partisan rangers. However, it was Mosby's unabated successes that led to the destruction of much of Loudoun's western farm land. The Union officials were distressed by Mosby. One wrote, "Mosby is an old rat and has a great many holes;" and another, "the whole country is full of guerillas ... Mosby is continually around us."<sup>56</sup> In November 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant wrote to Major General Merritt to proceed to the east side of Ashby's Gap, an area described by Grant as the "hot bed of lawless lands" so as to "clear the county of these parties." Grant ordered the Loudoun Valley to be burned; "consume and destroy all forage and subsistence, burn all barns and mills and their contents, and drive off all stock in the regions." Between November 28, and December 2, 1864 three separate brigades were dispatched on three different routes. One U.S. Cavalry soldier described the event as "the most unpleasant task we were compelled to undertake." In one day, his regiment burned "150 barns, 1,000 stacks of hay, 6 flour mills, drove off 50 horses and 300 cattle."<sup>57</sup> Mills in Upperville were destroyed,<sup>58</sup> including Carr's Mill, which remains a ruin. Also in this raid, the Green Garden hogs were slaughtered<sup>59</sup> and it appears that the Green Garden outbuildings were burned. The barn at Green Garden stands on a stone foundation which may pre-date the 1870s structure. The top courses of the brickwork of the Green Garden smokehouse have been rebuilt, suggesting the structure was also burned. The exterior stucco may have been applied during the rebuilding to disguise changes between old and new work.

Oral history claims that in the winter of 1865, a detachment of 100 Union cavalry troops surrounded Green Garden, trapping Major Dolly Richards in his home with Captain Robert S. Walker and Private John Hopkins. The

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 23

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

three managed to escape through a trap door in a closet in the 'ell' portion of the house. The trap door remains in the house today.

With the news of Lee's surrender, on April 21, 1865, Mosby met his men for the final time at Salem (now Marshall), Virginia, to disband instead of surrendering. As a result, the pardon of Mosby and some of his Rangers was delayed after the war.<sup>60</sup>

**Post Civil War and Economic Recovery 1865-1920**

Loudoun County's antebellum prosperity was abruptly halted during the war. After the war, the agricultural-based economy struggled to recover to pre-war levels. In 1860, Loudoun County had a population of 21,774 and 220,266 acres of improved land under cultivation. Thirty years later, both these statistics remained virtually unchanged. By 1890, Loudoun's population was 21,948 and 251,874 acres were under cultivation.<sup>61</sup> Green Garden also suffered. Before the war, the 323 acres of Green Garden were valued at \$50 per acre in 1860; following the war, this value dropped steadily to a low of \$35 per acre at Jesse Richards's death in 1883.<sup>62</sup>

Reconstruction was difficult in Loudoun County. Land improvements had been destroyed, the labor force dispersed, and transportation temporarily obstructed. Despite optimistic newspaper reports--"We are glad to hear from all parts of the county -- growing crops are looking remarkably well and promise a good yield,"--agricultural life in Loudoun remained depressed. With ruined farmland and a stagnant economy, soldiers faced difficult choices. Dolly Richards did not return to Green Garden, but returned to school instead, receiving an undergraduate degree from the University of Virginia in 1867, and his law degree from the University of Louisville in 1868. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar the same year.<sup>63</sup> Possibly because of limited opportunities at home, Dolly Richards remained in Louisville until his death in 1920. In 1870, Dolly Richards married Mattie Tyler, and had a son, John Tyler, and a daughter, Jesse. In 1882, Richards was nominated to the position of judge for the superior court and won a four-year term. Judge Richards did not seek another term, instead returning to law practice, forming the partnership Richards, Weissinger & Baskin. Although Dolly Richards never returned to Virginia on a full-time basis, he did remain active in veteran events after the war, often giving speeches accounting his experiences as one of Mosby's Rangers.<sup>64</sup>

His father, Jesse Richards, remained at Green Garden farm. According to census records, by 1870, 71-year old Jesse Richards had retired from farming and was living with his oldest son, Washington, age 35, his wife Martha, and their two daughters, Maud and Daisy. According to census records, the value of the farm was \$14,445, the same amount as the purchase price of the farm twenty-three years earlier. No laborers are listed as living with the household. Family members worked the farm. Washington's profession is listed as "farmer" and Martha's

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 24

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

profession as “keeping house.”<sup>65</sup> Jesse Richards died in 1883<sup>66</sup> and in 1887 the farm was sold out of the Richards family, deeded by Richards’s youngest son, R. H. Lacey Richards of Baltimore, to Willie Fletcher. At that time, Green Garden contained 297 acres and was sold for \$9,898.<sup>67</sup> Willie Fletcher had previously purchased 474 acres, known as the ‘McCrae & Powell land,’ which adjoined Green Garden to the south.

Loudoun’s economy rebounded slowly. Commodity prices returned but remained low. Wheat, which sold for \$2.05 per bushel in 1865, sold for \$1.40 in 1872. Corn, another leading commodity for Loudoun, sold for \$0.94 in 1865 and \$0.71 in 1872.<sup>68</sup> In early 1880, Loudoun County was described as having the “best farming in the state.” Loudoun led the state in dairy, wool, and corn production. However, land prices remained stagnant; the average per acre value of a farm was \$2.00 in 1850 and \$29.00 in 1890.<sup>69</sup>

**Agricultural-Based Prosperity and Challenges: 1920-1945**

By 1920, agricultural modernity had arrived. The tractor, car, truck, and electricity were in widespread use, allowing specialized farming and higher-priced commodities such as dairy products. Although Loudoun prospered in relation to other Virginia counties, the agricultural-based economy remained on unstable footing. Between 1880 and 1930, Loudoun’s population decreased with the continued emigration to urban areas most likely because of limited job opportunities at home.<sup>70</sup>

The Depression hit hard in Loudoun County. In 1929, corn prices, the backbone of Loudoun’s agricultural output, plummeted. The following year brought a severe summer drought. Crops failed, forcing the sale of livestock, which farmers would not be able to afford to feed through the winter. The Department of Agriculture organized emergency feed and hay rations to be shipped to Virginia from Nebraska in an effort to save some of the area’s farms. However, several farms were still forced into foreclosure.<sup>71</sup>

According to census records, Willie Fletcher, the oldest son of Catharine Fletcher, grew up near Upperville. Willie Fletcher with his wife, Annie, purchased Green Garden from the Richards family when he was 36 years old. Throughout the early 1900s, Fletcher farmed the property with his two sons, William and Bedford. No laborers are listed in census information as living with the family although tenant workers may have helped with the farming. By 1920, Willie Fletcher had died,<sup>72</sup> leaving Green Garden to his widow. Annie Fletcher continued to live at Green Garden until her death in 1931, when she divided Green Garden and the ‘McCrae & Powell’ property between her two sons.<sup>73</sup>

Between 1920 and 1921, the final rear addition was constructed,<sup>74</sup> connecting the original circa 1833 block to the Greek Revival manor block, creating one large house. At the same time, modern plumbing was installed and the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 25

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

rear bath was added.

**End of Agricultural Based-Economy and the Rise of Suburbia: 1946 - 2006**

The end of World War II signaled the end of the Great Depression, but with it and the two decades following, Loudoun farmers faced new challenges. By the 1950s, the tractor was widely in use, as was the hay baler and corn picker. Machinery replaced hand labor, defining a new level of production in farming. However, the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act ushered in a new scene. With the subsequent construction of Interstate 66, commuting between Washington D.C. and Middleburg was easily feasible. Farms were purchased by white-collar workers, not farmers. Land prices, which were previously stable, allowing farming to be affordable, quickly escalated. From 1910 to 1965, the number of Loudoun County farms decreased from 2,144 to 818, while the value of farmland per acre increased ten times from \$47 per acre to \$480 per acre, creating great pressure to develop farmland.<sup>75</sup>

Three factors contributed to the end of the agricultural-based economy in Loudoun County. First, the construction of Dulles Airport, starting in 1958, triggered land speculation around the airport rendering farming in the immediate area to Dulles obsolete. A 1958 *Loudoun Times-Mirror* headline proclaimed: "Growth Begins, Surge in County Population." Second, real estate taxes increased at an astronomical rate during the following decade. From 1960 to 1969, real estate taxes increased 1,000%. Only by 1972, when Loudoun's representatives realized the county was losing farms at an alarming rate was the Land Use Tax introduced, allowing farmland in-use to be taxed at a substantially lower rate. Third, corn and wheat prices, which had been the backbone of Loudoun's agricultural economy, continued to drop, the death knell for the agricultural-based economy. Wheat, which had sold for \$2.50 a bushel in 1948, sold for \$0.50 in 1972; corn which sold for \$11.50 in 1948 sold for \$7.50 in 1972.<sup>76</sup>

By the 1970s, Dulles Airport was well into operation and eastern Loudoun had been established as a Washington D.C. suburb. Since the 1980s, population growth in Loudoun has been driven primarily through planned communities. Between 2001 and 2005, Loudoun grew faster than any other county. Recently, with the Board of Supervisors' denial of the Comprehensive Plan Amendment for Dulles South, growth began to be checked.<sup>77</sup>

Throughout the economic and social upheaval of the late 1800s and most of the 1900s, the Fletcher family was able to keep Green Garden intact, although portions of the farm were sold as farming became less profitable and land prices increased. The Fletchers updated the house, adding the rear bathroom tower and electricity as well as the laundry room hyphen that connects the ell to the original Green Garden house.

In 1987, after a century of ownership, the farm passed out of the Fletcher family to John and Marcia Bols.<sup>78</sup> The

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 26

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

---

Bols family made a large investment into the restoration of the house, including installation of modern heating and air conditioning, an upgrade of the kitchen, and repairs to the septic system. The house and remaining thirty-five acres were then sold multiple times in quick succession. Green Garden was sold to John and Charlise Whiteside in 1994<sup>79</sup>, in 1995 to Richard and Mary Schweitzer,<sup>80</sup> in 1996 to John and Portia Wood,<sup>81</sup> and in 2002 the farm was last sold to Jay and Estelle Zeiler.<sup>82</sup> The Zeilers have made a substantial investment into the infrastructure of the house and landscape, including upgrades to the electrical and HVAC systems and restoration of the garden walls. In addition to nominating the property to the National Register of Historic Places, the Zeilers have placed the property's thirty-five acres, including the main house and dependencies, into perpetual land conservation easement with the Virginia Land Trust.

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**End Notes**

<sup>1</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book O, 133. (1742)

<sup>2</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book D, 309. (1764)

<sup>3</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book I, 31. (1770) *According to the deed, John Gibson is living in Loudoun County, although he does not appear in the 1790, 1800, or 1810 U.S. Censuses.*

<sup>4</sup>Mutual Assurance Records, "Declaration for Assurance" (1815)

<sup>5</sup>John Fishback, compiled by, "Loudoun Mills," from Loudoun County Court Order Books, vertical files, Leesburg: Thomas Balch Library, undated.

<sup>6</sup>Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1792-1800)

<sup>7</sup>"Declaration for Assurance" (1803)

<sup>8</sup>"Declaration for Assurance" (1805)

<sup>9</sup>John Fishback, "Loudoun Mills."

<sup>10</sup>Scheel, *Loudoun Discovered*, 26-28.

<sup>11</sup>Charles Preston Poland, *From Frontier to Suburbia*, Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976. 119-124. The 'Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company' was capitalized in 1818 with \$100,000 from private investors and public funds. Because of inept management, construction did not begin until 1849 and construction was not completed until 1854. At the time of completion, the company was bankrupt and the canal system rendered obsolete by the newly constructed rail road, which ran from Piedmont (today's Delaplane) to Alexandria.

<sup>12</sup>Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1810-1815)

<sup>13</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 2R, 154 (1812)

<sup>14</sup>Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1810-1815)

<sup>15</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 3Z, 9 (1832)

Loudoun County Deed Book 4B, 25 (1829)

<sup>16</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 3G, 250 (1823)

<sup>17</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 4B, 25 (1829)

<sup>18</sup>Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1823 – 1824)

<sup>19</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 3S, 468 (1829)

<sup>20</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 3Z, 9 (1832)

<sup>21</sup>Loudoun County Deed Book 4B, 25 (1829)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 27

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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- <sup>22</sup> U.S. Population Census (1820)
- <sup>23</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 3Z, 9 (1832)
- <sup>24</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1831-1833)
- <sup>25</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1833-1842)
- <sup>26</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4L, 87; Deed Book 3X, 353; Deed Book 3F, 252.
- <sup>27</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4I, 252 (1837)
- <sup>28</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1837 -1839). Rust buys from Smith two parcels north of Route 50 for \$11,425.94, Loudoun County Deed Book 4K, 388 (1838)
- <sup>29</sup> Ellsworth M. Rust, Rusts of Virginia 1654-1940, Washington: Waverly Press, Inc, 1940, pp 209-210.
- <sup>30</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4L, 5 (1838)
- <sup>31</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4X, 396 (1846)
- <sup>32</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book, index.
- <sup>33</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4X, 122 (1846)
- <sup>34</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1846)
- <sup>35</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 4X, 396 (1846) This large tract of land, originally known as "East Blue Ridge" was renamed "Ayreshire" by George Ayre upon purchase. The Rust family graveyard was on this tract of land, one mile north of Upperville along the Trappe Road.
- <sup>36</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1842-1846)
- <sup>37</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1846) *Between 1845 to 1846 there is a jump from \$6,000 to \$10,000 in value of buildings on 33 acre parcel of East Blue Ridge.*
- <sup>38</sup> Loudoun County Will Book 2D, 15-20; 2D, 388-389. (1847) *It appears that other Rust family members were also in debt. Several Rust family members, including Bushrod, take out a private loan of \$5,125, "secured by a parcel of land." The following year, 1847, Benjamin Rust, owes \$30,000.76 to creditors, secured by a crop of corn. Loudoun County Deed Book 4Y, 135-136. (1847)*
- <sup>39</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 5G, 351-352 (1853)
- <sup>40</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 5I, 172 (1859)
- <sup>41</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books, (1849 – 1851)
- <sup>42</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books, (1856)
- <sup>43</sup> Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994. p. 100.
- <sup>44</sup> James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell. *House Styles in America: The Old House Journal Guide to the Architecture of American Homes*. NY: Penguin Studio, 1996. p. 71
- <sup>45</sup> Although there is no immediately apparent evidence of red wash, it may have eroded over time. It is also possible that a red wash was planned, but never applied as the owner, Bushrod Rust, died soon after the house's completion.
- <sup>46</sup> Non-Population Census, "Manufacturing by Counties" (1860)
- <sup>47</sup> U.S. Census, (1860).
- <sup>48</sup> Non-Population Census, (1860).
- <sup>49</sup> Patrick Deck and Henry Heaton, *An Economic and Social Survey of Loudoun County*. Michie Company, Charlottesville. 1926, 18.
- <sup>50</sup> Deborah Fitts, "Then & Now: Loudoun as the Birth Place of the Rebel Yell." *Loudoun Times-Mirror* November 19, 1999.
- <sup>51</sup> [www.rootsweb.com/kygenweb/kybiog/Jefferson.richards.ae.txt](http://www.rootsweb.com/kygenweb/kybiog/Jefferson.richards.ae.txt) Census information did not reveal information on Thomas Richards.
- <sup>52</sup> Deck,
- <sup>53</sup> NPS Dept of Interior, "Civil War in Loudoun Valley, The Calvary Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville June 1863. pp 1-2
- <sup>54</sup> *ibid.*, pp 29-34

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 28

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

---

<sup>55</sup> [www.mosbymuseum.org/hisotry/john\\_mosby.html](http://www.mosbymuseum.org/hisotry/john_mosby.html).

<sup>56</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> Poland, 213-214. Part of Grant's plan was to also turn the civilian population against Mosby, so that they would no longer 'harbor' the partisan rangers in their homes.

<sup>58</sup> Scheel, *Communities* p. 32

<sup>59</sup> [www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-cw-mosby-burning\\_raid.htm](http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-cw-mosby-burning_raid.htm)

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.mosbyheritagearea.org/chronology.htm>

<sup>61</sup> Non-Population Agricultural Census, (1860, 1890).

<sup>62</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1860, 1883)

<sup>63</sup> [www.mosbysrangers.com/individuals.richards\\_adolphus.html](http://www.mosbysrangers.com/individuals.richards_adolphus.html)

<sup>64</sup> [www.rootsweb.com/kygenweb/kybiog/Jefferson.richards.ae.txt](http://www.rootsweb.com/kygenweb/kybiog/Jefferson.richards.ae.txt).

<sup>65</sup> US Census (1870)

<sup>66</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 3F, 465 (1883)

<sup>67</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 7A, 115 (1887)

<sup>68</sup> Poland, 224.

<sup>69</sup> Head, 88-92.

<sup>70</sup> Poland, 294-307.

<sup>71</sup> Poland, 326-327.

<sup>72</sup> U. S. Census (1910, 1920)

<sup>73</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 101, 324 (1931)

<sup>74</sup> Loudoun County Land Tax Books, (1921)

<sup>75</sup> Poland, 345-360.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 366-376.

<sup>77</sup> Washington Post, "Slow Growth Wins," November 12, 2006, p. B6.

<sup>78</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 827, 797 (1987)

<sup>79</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 1323/1043 (6/13/1994)

<sup>80</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 1377, 1051 (1995)

<sup>81</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 1441, 1311 (1996)

<sup>82</sup> Loudoun County Deed Book 2159, 2026 (2002)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 29

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 9 Page 30

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 31

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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Loudoun County Deed Book 3B, 169 (1819)  
Loudoun County Deed Book N, 294 (1821)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 3G, 250 (1823)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 3S, 468 (1829)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 4B, 25 (1829)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 3Z, 9 (1832)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 4I, 252 (1837)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 4K, 388 (1838)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 4L, 5 (1838)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 4X, 396 (1846)  
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Loudoun County Deed Book 7A, 115 (1887)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 10 I, 324 (1931)  
Loudoun County Deed Book 538, 642 (1971)  
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Loudoun County Deed Book 1323, 1043 (1994)  
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 32

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**Loudoun County Land Tax Records Consulted, with Year:**

Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1792-1800)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1810-1815)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1823-1824)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1831-1833)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1833-1842)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1837-1839)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1842-1846)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1849-1851)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Books (1856)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Book (1860)  
Loudoun County Land Tax Book (1883)

**Loudoun County Will Books Consulted, with Page and Year:**

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Loudoun County Will Book 3F, 465 (1883)  
Loudoun County Will Book 106, 647 (1982)

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Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 33

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**Geographical Data**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

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The property at 22439 Green Garden Road near Upperville in Loudoun County, Virginia, is described as tax parcel 84/2/672-2261-000. The property is described in the Loudoun County Land Records as "Green Garden Farm" consisting of 34.30 acres, as recorded in Loudoun County Deed Book 2159, page 2026 dated April 24, 2002.

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**Boundary Justification**

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The boundaries for the Green Garden property encompassing the nominated 34.30-acre parcel is a portion of the original Gibson tract and was once associated with the adjacent Green Garden mill. The Green Garden house has been associated with the current portion of the tract since its construction in 1833 and 1846. The boundary includes all of the resources historically associated with the property.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 34

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**The following information is common to all photographs:**

**Name:** Green Garden

**Location:** Loudoun County, Virginia

**VDHR File No.:** 053-0509

**Photographer:** Jennifer Hallock, Arcadia Preservation, LLC

**Date of Photo:** July 2006

**Location of Negatives:** Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

**Roll Number:** 23268

VIEW OF: Primary/SE Elevation, looking NW

NEG. NO.: 23268/11

PHOTO: 1 of 14

VIEW OF: West corner, looking East

NEG. NO.: 23268/6

PHOTO: 2 of 14

VIEW OF: Ell and Original Block, NE elevation, looking SW

NEG. NO.: 23268/13

PHOTO: 3 of 14

VIEW OF: Main Block, Rear/North Corner, looking South

NEG. NO.: 23268/14

PHOTO: 4 of 14

VIEW OF: Rear/ NW elevation, looking SE

NEG. NO.: 23268/16

PHOTO: 5 of 14

VIEW OF: Interior, Primary Stair, looking N

NEG. NO.: 23268/35

PHOTO: 6 of 14

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 35

**Green Garden  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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VIEW OF: Interior Stair Hall, Looking SE  
NEG. NO.: 23268/33  
PHOTO: 7 of 14

VIEW OF: Interior, SW parlor, looking West  
NEG. NO.: 23268/34  
PHOTO: 8 of 14

VIEW OF: NE Parlor/Library, Looking N  
NEG. NO.: 23268/36  
PHOTO: 9 of 14

VIEW OF: Interior, Kitchen/Original Dwelling, looking East  
NEG. NO.: 23268/29  
PHOTO: 10 of 14

VIEW OF: Smokehouse, looking North  
NEG. NO.: 23268/15  
PHOTO: 11 of 14

VIEW OF: Root Cellar, looking South  
NEG. NO.: 23268/18  
PHOTO: 12 of 14

VIEW OF: Garage, looking West  
NEG. NO.: 22632/7  
PHOTO: 13 of 14

VIEW OF: Barn, looking North  
NEG. NO.: 22632/5  
PHOTO: 14 of 14

5402 (1) SW  
(ASHBY GAP)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77° 52' 30" 252000m E 253 254 50'

Green Garden  
253-0509  
2439 Green Garden Rd  
Loudoun County, VA

ATM References:  
also on Blivemont Quad

) see Blivemont Quad

) see Blivemont Quad

) 18/252364/4320320

) 18/252046/4320173

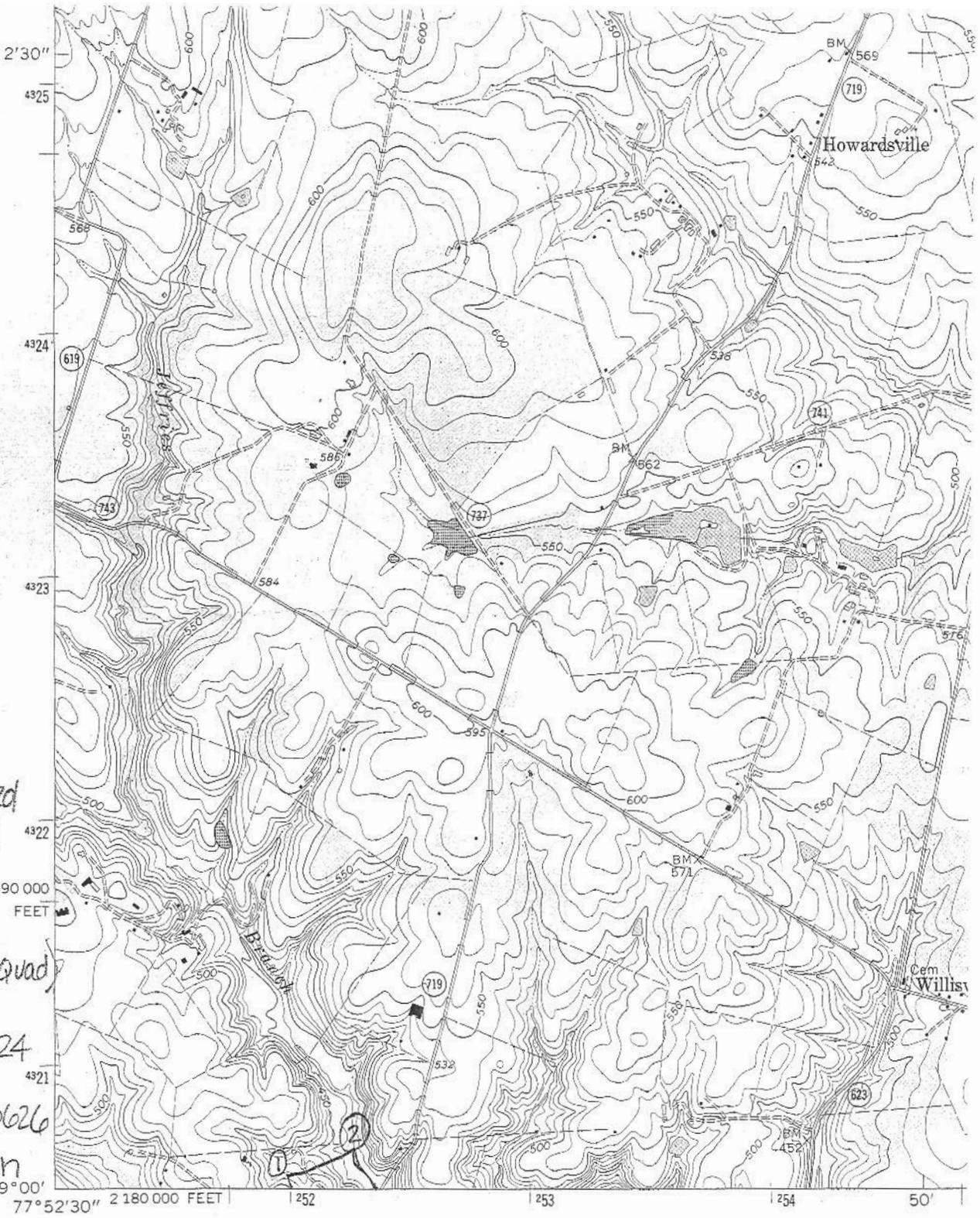
) 18/251842/4320344

) 18/252033/4320476

WINCHESTER 3.3 MI  
UPPERVILLE 0.6 MI



4317  
4316  
57' 30"  
4315



con't

green garden  
 053-0509  
 22439 Green Garden Rd  
 Loudoun County, VA

UTM References:  
 (also on Rectortown Quad)

- 1) 18/251966/4320524
- 2) 18/252263/4320626
- 3-6) see Rectortown Quad

(UPPERVILLE)  
 5461 IV NW

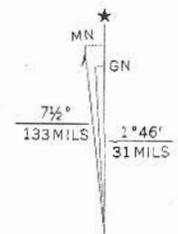
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1965 and 1969. Field checked 1970  
 Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1943

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth  
 of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other  
 source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET