

5. Classification

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	
1	4	buildings
0	0	sites
1	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic
 Agriculture/Subsistence
 Agriculture/Subsistence

Sub: Single Dwelling
 Agricultural Field
 Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic
 Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 walls WOOD: Weatherboard
 roof ASPHALT
 other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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.
[X] 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.

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
[Blank lines for additional categories]

Significant Dates

1859
[Blank lines for additional dates]

Cultural Affiliations

N/A
[Blank lines for additional affiliations]

Period of Significance

1859-1952
[Blank lines for additional periods]

Architect/Builder

Unknown
[Blank lines for additional names]

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State agency
[] Federal agency
[X] Local government
[] University
[] Other

Name of repository: Louisa County Courthouse

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property: 121 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	743,447	4,216,112	3	17	744,393	4,215,922
2	17	744,034	4,216,365	4	17	743,495	4,215,472

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alison Dayton, Architectural Historian
 organization Commonwealth Architects date March 2002
 street & number 101 Shockoe Slip, Third Floor telephone (804) 648-5040
 city or town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23219

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/title Brian and JoAnne Stayton Wong, Owner
 street & number 924 Longwood Drive telephone (540) 832-0159
 city or town Gordonsville state Virginia zip code 22942

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 7 Page: 1

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Summary Description

Located in Louisa County approximately one mile east of Waldrop, the Longwood property retains approximately 120 of its original 630-acres in the vicinity of Gordonsville, Virginia. The house is sited about one-half mile off State Route 22 in a large, elevated clearing that is bounded by wooded, gently sloping topography. A small pond and a number of large oak trees surround the house, which is accessible from the road via a long gravel driveway that terminates at the house in a large roundabout. Constructed circa 1859 by George Loyall Gordon,¹ Longwood is a two-story, frame, Greek Revival-style house with a rectangular massed plan, low-pitched hipped roof and two interior brick chimneys. The interior of the house also incorporates Greek Revival details in its trim configuration and mantelpieces. Today, Longwood retains the character-defining features of its original Greek Revival design and the charm of a rural historic property. Other than the installation of modern plumbing and mechanical systems, and the loss of its original front and rear porches, the house has undergone very little alteration since its construction. In addition to the main house, four small frame outbuildings, two wells, and a modern swimming pool are located on the property.

Detailed Description

Longwood is a frame dwelling constructed on a raised brick basement that measures approximately 46 feet by 32 feet in size, with the primary elevation having the larger dimension. The basement walls are constructed using a 1:5 American bond brick pattern; the exterior frame walls are finished with painted weatherboards; and the low-pitched hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Roofless wood porches supported by brick piers extend the full-length of the front and rear elevations at the first floor level, and a small, second floor balcony is centered above the front entrance. The front porch and balcony balustrades have decorative turned balusters with large square newels. The rear porch is constructed of plain wood decking material. Including the chimneys, Longwood stands nearly 40 feet in height.

The façade and rear elevation of the house are comprised of three bays, and the side elevations are comprised of two bays. Each elevation of the house is symmetrically arranged, and all window and door openings are framed with a wide, three-part band of trim. Doorways, centrally located on the façade at the first and second floor levels, consist of paired, four-panel doors framed with a narrow band of sidelights, while the main entrance features a slightly more elaborate architrave that includes a transom. In both cases the doors and glazing are recessed behind the front wall creating a three-dimensional effect that, in turn, makes the doorways appear as more prominent features of the façade. Double-hung windows with six-over-six sash flank the central doorways, and are the typical window style on all elevations at the first and second floor levels. The windows on the façade, however, are much taller than those on either the side or rear elevations. Smaller casement windows are located at the basement level.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 7 **Page:** 2

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Description (continued)

The rear elevation of the house has centrally located doorways with paired doors at the first floor and basement levels. Neither sidelights nor transoms are included in the doorways on the rear elevation; however, a narrow, recessed wood panel is located above the door in the architrave of the first floor doorway. A small flight of brick steps descends below grade at the rear of the house to provide access to the basement.

The low-pitched hipped roof features a prominent cornice line representative of the classical entablature, and is a common characteristic of Greek Revival domestic architecture.² Large, Italianate brackets and a wide, continuous band of trim further emphasize the scale of the cornice line, while slender corner boards adorn each elevation. Large, interior brick chimneys project from the hipped roof on either side of the ridgeline. The chimneys have recessed panels on each side of the shaft, and corbelled caps.

The interior of Longwood is also symmetrically arranged, and features a center hall plan with two rooms on either side. The main hall is divided into two separate spaces by large double doors. The main hall consists of an entrance vestibule in the front of the house that provides access to the two front rooms; and a rear stair hall that provides access to the back rooms, and to the upper and lower floors. Consistent with the Greek Revival style of architecture, the interior decorative embellishments are elegantly simple in character and are reserved for the main stair, mantelpieces, doors, and windows. The interior flooring is constructed of heart pine planks, and the walls are finished with plaster.

The main stair has a simple round hand rail with delicately turned balusters and a large turned newel at the bottom of the stair. The open well stairs³ ascend from the main hall to a small landing, where another smaller flight of stairs climbs to the second floor hall. The curvilinear carriage of the main stair is adorned with decorative scrolled brackets. A smaller, enclosed stair below the main stair provides access to the basement.

There are a total of nine fireplaces in the house. One fireplace is located in each of the four rooms on the first and second floors, and one fireplace is located in the basement. Decorative wood mantelpieces with slender pilasters and flat entablatures adorn the fireplaces on the first and second floors.

With the exception of the trim work in the front rooms on the first floor, the configuration of the interior door and window trim matches the three-part trim found on the exterior of the house. The front rooms on the first floor, including the entrance vestibule, have a slightly more decorative door and window casing that includes corner blocks, suggesting that these spaces were of greater importance than other areas of the house. Interior doors consist of six-panel doors on the first floor, and four-panel doors on the second floor.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 7, 8 **Page:** 3

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Description (continued)

Originally a 630-acre working farm built by George Loyall Gordon circa 1859, the Longwood property initially consisted of the main house, several barns, stables and other outbuildings.⁴ In its original configuration, the house had a two-story, five bay, full-facade porch with square columns⁵—a distinctive, yet uncommon feature of Greek Revival houses in Virginia.⁶ A similar one-story porch was also located on the rear elevation. As a result of many years of neglect during the first half of the 20th-century, the original porches and most of the outbuildings have long since disappeared. However, plans are underway by the current owner to fully restore the original porches based on evidence available from historic photographs. Resources currently located on the property include one non-contributing house; three non-contributing sheds; one contributing historic brick well located to the east of the house; one non-contributing well located to the south of the house; and one non-contributing modern swimming pool.

Statement of Significance

Constructed circa 1859, Longwood embodies the classical architectural features and characteristics associated with the Greek Revival style of architecture, which was dominant during the mid-19th century in America.⁷ The Greek Revival style is considered by many to be the first genuinely American architectural style,⁸ and was widely popularized at the time by carpenter's guides and pattern books⁹ that illustrated fashionable designs and recommended appropriate construction materials. Longwood is a product of the philosophy and aesthetic ideals associated with this important period in American history. Today, Longwood remains situated on just over 120-acres of rolling countryside in rural Louisa County, Virginia. Although Longwood is not located within the boundaries of downtown Gordonsville proper, its context is closely linked with the town's rich history, as well as that of the historic Green Springs area of Louisa County. Longwood meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, well-preserved example of domestic Greek Revival architecture in a rural setting.

Historical Background

The town of Gordonsville was incorporated in 1870; however, the town's legacy actually began almost a century prior to this date when proprietor Nathaniel Gordon purchased a plantation at the crossroads of The Fredericksburg Great Road and The Richmond Road in 1787. Soon afterward Nathaniel Gordon built a tavern on this land, which served as a welcome refuge for weary travelers by providing food and lodging for those traveling between Charlottesville, Orange, Louisa and Richmond. By 1813, Nathaniel Gordon's tavern and its outbuildings had become known as Gordonsville. During the 1850's the town was transformed into a thriving transportation hub with the coming of two major railroads, which soon brought increasing amounts of people to the area to live and work. Today, Gordonsville continues to function as a small rural town and has retained many significant historic buildings that are now located in the Gordonsville Historic District.¹⁰

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

It was during the period of Gordonsville's prosperity from the railroad that George Loyall Gordon purchased 630-acres of land in the nearby Green Springs region of Louisa County. George Gordon was a lawyer¹¹ and descendent of the locally prominent Gordon family. He was the son of Major General William Fitzhugh Gordon,¹² a former member of the United States House of Representatives and cousin of Nathaniel Gordon,¹³ founder of Gordonsville. George Gordon constructed Longwood shortly after acquiring the land in 1859. In addition to the main house, he also built several barns, stables and other outbuildings on the property, which was originally owned by his father.¹⁴ He also cultivated a large part of the land for a brief period of time.¹⁵ George Gordon resided at Longwood with his wife, Mary Long Gordon, and their five children¹⁶ until joining the Confederate army and heading off to wage battle in the Civil War. He was later killed at the Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862.¹⁷ Following his death, his wife and children went to live with her family in North Carolina for several years. Mary Gordon eventually returned to Longwood in 1870, where she lived with her children until her death in 1876.¹⁸ Longwood remained the property of the Gordon family until it was sold in 1921.¹⁹

Longwood embodies the identifying features associated with the Greek Revival style of architecture, and is an excellent domestic example of this architectural style in the context of a rural setting. The Greek Revival style of architecture reached the height of its popularity in America during the decades from 1830 to 1850. In the southern states, however, it occurs less commonly through 1860.²⁰ Architectural forms evocative of Greek democracy were thought to be especially appropriate during this period as a young America rejected its traditional ties to England.²¹ Common features of Greek Revival domestic architecture include a low-pitched hipped roof; prominent cornice line emphasized with a wide, divided band of trim, and a narrow line of transom and sidelights around doors.²² All of these character-defining features are evident in the design and construction of Longwood.

In addition to having these more common Greek Revival features, Longwood also exhibits features observed in only a small percentage of Greek Revival style houses, including the use of large, Italianate brackets to further enhance the prominent cornice line. The use of Italianate brackets in Greek Revival domestic architecture became fashionable after 1850 as the Italianate style slowly emerged as an alternative to classical styles that had previously dominated domestic architecture in America.²³ Even so, because the occurrence of Greek Revival architecture had declined by this time in most areas, Italianate brackets are an unusual detail to find in rural Virginia architecture. Interestingly, brackets that are notably similar to those seen at Longwood can be found in A.J. Downing's, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, which served as the design guide for numerous houses throughout the eastern United States during the mid-19th century;²⁴ suggesting the likelihood that carpenter's guides and pattern books were referenced in the planning and construction of Longwood.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 8 Page: 5

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

Furthermore, in its original design Longwood had a two-story, full-façade porch—a subtype evident in only one-fourth of Greek Revival houses²⁵ and a feature rarely found in rural Virginia architecture.²⁶ Although the original two-story porch is no longer standing, plans are underway by the current owner to fully restore the porch based on evidence available from historic photographs. Restoration plans also include rebuilding the original one-story porch on the rear elevation, and restoring shutters to the first and second floor windows of the house as evidenced in the historic photographs.

The architect or builder of Longwood remains undocumented; however, local tradition has attributed the design of the house to locally prominent master builder Benjamin Faulconer.²⁷ Several important buildings in Gordonsville are known to have been built by him or have been attributed to him, including the Exchange Hotel. The home of his brother, known as the E.J. Faulconer House, is documented as having been a product of his work.²⁸ Although smaller in its massing, the house bears a remarkable resemblance to Longwood. The Schlosser House, which is also attributed to Benjamin Faulconer, possesses a number of architectural features common to Longwood as well; thus, further supporting the assertion that Benjamin Faulconer is the builder of Longwood.

The Green Springs area of Louisa County where Longwood is located has been known for centuries as a region of exceptional fertility, prosperity, and beauty.²⁹ In the mid-19th century the region was famous for its abundant wheat crops, and has been continuously farmed for over 200 years. Today, the region represents over two centuries of important architectural, agricultural and social history. The Green Springs Rural Historic District was established in recognition of this unique assemblage of outstanding architectural forms in a rural setting. While Longwood is not located within the boundaries of the Green Springs Rural Historic District, it shares a similar historic context to the properties within the district given that it was established and constructed during the same period of time as many of those properties in the district. Furthermore, Longwood also served in an important agricultural role during the time that George Gordon occupied the house.

Longwood has undergone very few changes since its construction, and today remains an excellent, well-preserved example of domestic Greek Revival architecture in Virginia. Although the property does not include all of its original acreage, in its present setting Longwood retains the quiet character of its original rural setting.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Endnotes

1. "Chancery File No. 154: Gordon v. Lewis" (Louisa, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1918)
Multiple documents, photocopied.
2. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 178-195.
3. Loundsbury, Carl R., ed., An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1999), 346.
4. "Chancery File No. 154: Gordon v. Lewis" (Louisa, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1918)
Multiple documents, photocopied.
5. Refer to historic photograph of Longwood taken circa 1920 submitted with nomination report.
6. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 179, 183.
7. Ibid., 182.
8. Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1964), back cover.
9. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 184.
10. O'Dell, Jeff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Gordonsville Historic District" (Richmond, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 1983).
11. "Louisa County 1860 Census" (Provo, UT, MyFamily.com, 1999), 214.
12. "Descendents of William Fitzhugh Gordon, Tree No. 3888" (Family Tree Maker, version 9.0, Fremont, CA: Genealogy.com, 1996).
13. Thomas, William H.B., Gordonsville, Virginia: Historic Crossroads Town (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, 1971), 30.
14. Deed Book 1857-1860 (Louisa County, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1859) 504-506.
15. "Chancery File No. 154: Gordon v. Lewis" (Louisa, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1918)
Multiple documents, photocopied.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 7, 8 **Page:** 7

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Endnotes (continued)

16. "Descendents of William Fitzhugh Gordon, Tree No. 3888" (Family Tree Maker, version 9.0, Fremont, CA: Genealogy.com, 1996).
17. "Chancery File No. 154: Gordon v. Lewis" (Louisa, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1918) Multiple documents, photocopied.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 182.
21. Ibid., 177.
22. Ibid., 178-195.
23. Ibid., 180.
24. Downing, A.J., The Architecture of Country Houses, with an Introduction by J. Stewart Johnson (New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1969), 111 & 123.
25. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 179.
26. Ibid., 183.
27. Thomas, William H.B., Gordonsville, Virginia: Historic Crossroads Town (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, 1971), 70.
28. O'Dell, Jeff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Gordonsville Historic District" (Richmond, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 1983), 14-15.
29. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Green Springs Historic District" (Richmond, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 1973).

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 9 **Page:** 8

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Major Bibliographic References

"Chancery File No. 154: Gordon v. Lewis." Louisa, VA: Louisa County Clerks Office, 1918. Photocopied.

"Descendents of William Fitzhugh Gordon, Tree No. 3888." Family Tree Maker, version 9.0. Fremont, CA: Genealogy.com 1996.

Downing, A.J. The Architecture of Country Houses. With an Introduction by J. Stewart Johnson. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1969.

Golgosky, Nadine. "Virginia Department of Historic Resources Building Survey Form, Longwood, File No. 54-326." Richmond, VA: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1993.

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1964.

"Louisa County 1860 Census." MyFamily.com, Inc.: Provo, UT, 1999.

Loundsbury, Carl R., ed. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1999.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984; reprint, 1992.

O'Dell, Jeff. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Gordonsville Historic District." Richmond, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 1983.

Thomas, William H. B. Gordonsville, Virginia: Historic Crossroads Town. Orange, VA: Green Publishers, 1971; reprint, 1980.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Green Springs Historic District." Richmond, VA: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 1973.

Wong, Brian, owner of Longwood. Interview by Alison Dayton, 19 November 2001, Gordonsville, VA.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: 10, Add'l Doc Page: 9

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map, *Plat Survey of 121.198 Acres "Longwood"*, dated 8 November 2001. The property is identified as parcel number 20-666 on the tax parcel maps for Louisa County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, buildings, fields and other resources that have historically been part of the Longwood estate and that continue to enhance the integrity of the rural historic property.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number: Photo List Page: 10

**Longwood
Louisa County, VA**

The following information is the same for all photographs of Longwood, Louisa County, VA.

Photographer: Alison Dayton

Date: March 2002

Location of Negatives: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Photo 1 of 10: Façade, looking east
Negative number: 19760

Photo 2 of 10: East elevation (rear), looking west
Negative number: 19760

Photo 3 of 10: South elevation, looking north
Negative number: 19760

Photo 4 of 10: Main entrance, from center hall
Negative number: 19761

Photo 5 of 10: Stair, from center hall
Negative number: 19761

Photo 6 of 10: Door detail, northwest room, first floor
Negative number: 19761

Photo 7 of 10: Mantel, southwest room, first floor
Negative number: 19761

Photo 8 or 10: Window detail, northwest room, first floor
Negative number: 19761

Photo 9 of 10: Mantel, northwest room, second floor
Negative number: 19761

Photo 10 of 10: Noncontributing shed
Negative number: 19760

Longwood
 Louisa Co, VA
 Zone 17

	Easting	Northing
1)	743090	4216410
2)	744380	4216790
3)	744470	4215450
4)	743380	4215130



5360 III SE
 (KESWICK)
 9 MI. TO U.S. 250
 CISMONT 3.8 MI.

Verbal Boundary Description Map
Longwood
Louisa County, VA

Plat of Survey of 121.198 Acres
 "Longwood"
 Standing in the name of
 Nancy M. Terry
 Green Springs District * Louisa County
 Virginia
 Scale 1" = 200' 8 November 2001

Map Legend

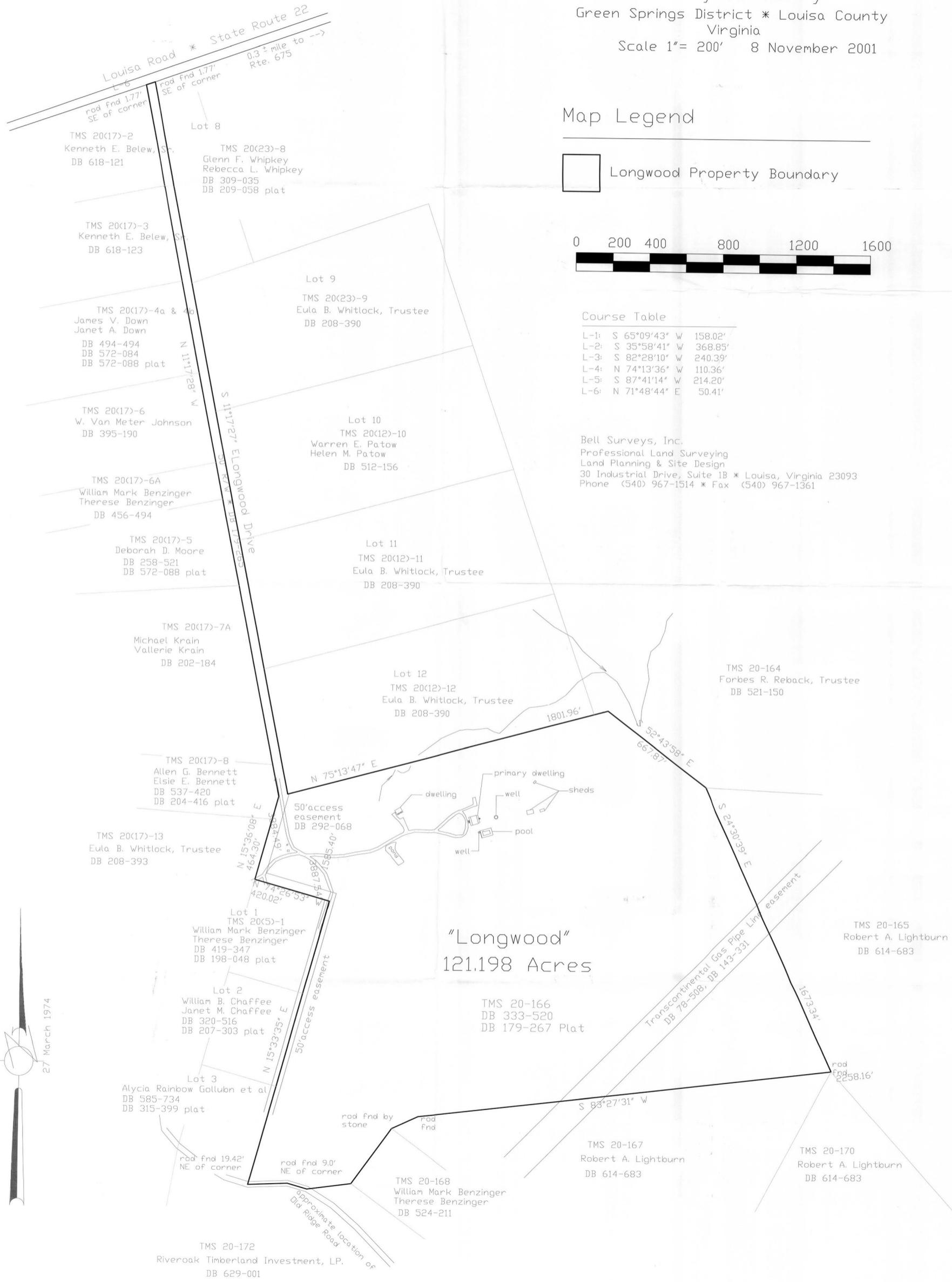
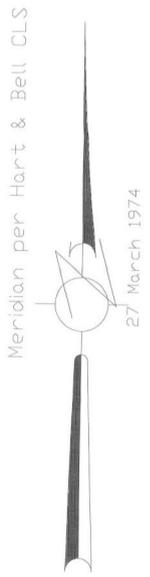
 Longwood Property Boundary



Course Table

L-1:	S 65°09'43" W	158.02'
L-2:	S 35°58'41" W	368.85'
L-3:	S 82°28'10" W	240.39'
L-4:	N 74°13'36" W	110.36'
L-5:	S 87°41'14" W	214.20'
L-6:	N 71°48'44" E	50.41'

Bell Surveys, Inc.
 Professional Land Surveying
 Land Planning & Site Design
 30 Industrial Drive, Suite 1B * Louisa, Virginia 23093
 Phone (540) 967-1514 * Fax (540) 967-1361



"Longwood"
 121.198 Acres

TMS 20-172
 Riveroak Timberland Investment, LP.
 DB 629-001