



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Note: PIFs are prepared by applicants and evaluated by DHR staff and the State Review Board based on information known at the time of preparation. Recommendations concerning PIFs are subject to change if new information becomes available.

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 030-0561

1. General Property Information

Property name: Old Whitewood

Property address: 3760 Whitewood Road

City or Town: The Plains

Zip code: 20198

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Fauquier County

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building **Site** **Structure** **Object**

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 116

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban Suburban Town Village Hamlet **Rural**

Briefly describe the property’s overall location and setting, including any notable landscape features:

Old Whitewood Farm is 116 acre property located at 3760 Whitewood Road, approximately 1.4 miles north of the Town of The Plains, Virginia, in Fauquier County. The Bull Run Mountains can be seen 5 miles to its east, while the Blue Ridge Mountains stretch out more than 14 miles to its west. It is located near the Little River, a tributary to Goose Creek and part of the Goose Creek watershed. The farm shares its eastern border with 0.7 miles of frontage on Whitewood Road. The name of the farm and road are intrinsically linked, as Whitewood Road was constructed as access to the farm in 1818, the same date as when the original section of the main residence at Old Whitewood was built. The road’s gravel path with meandering stone walls are largely unchanged over two centuries.

Old Whitewood Farm, and the Whitewood branch which traverses the countryside near this farm, take its name from Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) which are commonly referred to as *whitewood* and once found in abundance on the property. Today the property is characterized by a mixture of open rolling hills and ridges, stone walls, and a stream that feeds into three modern ponds and bisects much of the property. The open fields here support paddocks for horses and donkeys, as well as connecting pathways for the Orange County Hunt. The farm itself is protected by an open space conservation easement and is surrounded on three sides by similar protected pastoral agricultural landscapes.

The network of stone walls on the property is of worthy note. A recent survey (2023) documented 1.87 miles of stone wall in roughly 12 segments on this farm. Added to this is 2,361 feet of stone walls along its border with Whitewood Road. These segments are almost entirely dry laid, uncoursed. Based on deed references which identify several segments of these rock walls, it is believed some portions date to at least 1859.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Federal; Colonial Revival

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Charles Lewis Bowman (1950s alterations)

If the builder is known, please list here: _____

Date of construction (can be approximate): 1818, with alterations in 1928, 1954, 1969, and 2010

Narrative Description (Please do not exceed one page in describing the property):

Briefly describe the property's general characteristics, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions or other major alterations.

Old Whitewood Farm includes a wide variety of domestic and agricultural buildings that support an estate that has evolved over time, from a nineteenth century farm to a horse country estate of the mid-20th century. The main house was constructed out of stone in 1818 for Isaac Foster and his wife, Priscilla, and includes the three bay, 2.5 story original core with modern standing seam copper gable roof, flanked by three partially interior end stone chimneys on the north and south facades. The front façade of the historic core features keystone lintels over nine-over-six double hung sash wooden windows on the main level which flank the double, three panel doors below keystone lintels over a five light transom. These doors are the original three panel doors with modern wood graining and painting. They were located in the house during the 2010 renovation and reinstalled.

The second story has three, six-over-six double hung sash wooden windows symmetrically located over the windows and front door below. The front porch features a front pedimented gable with dentils supported by six doric fluted pilasters, four of which were retained from an early 20th century porch and two additional pilasters built to match when the porch was widened during the 1954 renovation, from a one bay to a three bay porch. The kitchen wing was originally constructed as a 1 bay, 1.5 story stone building with partially interior end stone chimney on the north facade. Additional interior inspection is needed to confirm, but it is possible that the kitchen was physically connected to the northeast corner of the historic core during the c. 1928 alterations by R. Penn Smith and wife. In the 1950s, George L. Ohstrom, Sr. added extensive additions to the house which included a sun porch, lower level living rooms and a two story frame addition on the northwest corner of the house. The exterior additions between 1954 and 1969 have been removed and were replaced in the 2000s, with two frame wings that extend off the northwest and southwest facades of the house, including adding a half story on the original kitchen building to connect to the new two-story wing built behind it. Two half story stone cellar entrances on the north and south of the house have been partially preserved during various house renovations and connect through an internal corridor.

The interior of the historic core features, on the first floor, a central hall flanked by two rooms. A stair to access the second level is not centrally located, but rather was built as an enclosed stair along the northern wall of the hall; it was opened up and slightly altered during 1950s era house alterations. The two first floor rooms flanking the hall feature original windows and mantels with hearthstones from the local Bull Run Mountain Quarry. The dining room (south of the hall) is the only first floor room that has original heart pine floors intact. The library (north of the hall) has extensive wood paneling added by architect Lewis Bowman during the 1954 renovation, reclaimed from the original floorboards on the third level. The room north of the library, also known as the old

kitchen wing, retains a period mantle and features a bay window designed by Charles Lewis Bowman during the 1954 addition.

The second level has two bedrooms on either end of a small second level hall. The upstairs bedroom on the southern end retains its original fireplace mantel. The northern upstairs bedroom formerly had a fireplace, which is now enclosed. The second floor has original heart pine floor intact throughout. The third level is actually a half story, with a low ceiling and two small rooms flanking the landing. Attic access on the third level reveals the tin roof which adorned the house likely in the later 19th century, is still intact under another previous roof of slate from the 1950s renovations.

The basement level walls were originally stone and have been covered over with plaster. The cellar walls on the north side of the house were underpinned and lowered four feet as part of an effort to shore up the overall foundation during the 2000 renovation. The original kitchen fireplace stone work, including the arched opening of the fireplace, was meticulously removed and rebuilt with stones in the exact same configuration, in order to accommodate the lowering of the floor in that room. The cellar on the north end retains some original wooden window lintels, including those on the east façade and those spanning the opening for the stairs leading to the exterior cellar entrance. Although the house has evolved over time, the additions and renovations have been intentionally sympathetic and the house retains most of its original form and defining features.

In a bullet list, include any outbuildings or secondary resources or major landscape features (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

Resource IDs are keyed into sketch map

- (A) C. 1818 Main house
- (B) c. 2007 HVAC shed with timber framing south east of house
- (C) c. 1930 Groom's Cottage four bay wide, fiberboard siding, fair condition
- (D) c. a one and a half story, 3 bay, timber-framed bank barn in fair condition that stands on a dry laid, uncoursed stone foundation with board and batten siding, topped with a corrugated metal roof. The top one and a half story was burnt during the 1864 Federal Raid in Fauquier and reconstructed around 1875, but the lower masonry level survives from possibly as early as 1820, complete with orange delamination on the stones from exposure to the fire.
- (E) c. 1930 secondary dwelling with German weatherboard siding with a laid out in an L-plan. Fair condition.
- (F) c. 2020 3 bay, 1 story frame garage with board-and-batten siding, good condition
- (G) c. 2000 6 bay board-and-batten machine, L plan, fair condition
- (H) c. 1985 3 bay pole loafing shed, good condition
- (I) c. 1975 fiberboard frame loafing shed with new standing seam roof, good condition
- (J) c. 1980 board-and-batten boathouse with hay manager along south side, on south bank of pond, good condition
- (K) c. 1970 corrugated metal sided machine shed, fair condition
- (L) one story, eight bay frame weatherboarded stable stands on a dry-laid, uncoursed stone foundation and was also subject to the same burning that took place at the bank barn. The foundation remains from pre-1864, but stable itself was rebuilt in the early to mid 20th century, likely during the Penn Smith ownership. It is in good condition.
- (M) c. 2005 rectangular metal-framed greenhouse, good condition
- (N) c. 1985 one bay frame loafing shed, good condition
- (O) c. 1950 stone mounting block in good condition

- (P) c. 2000 3 bay board and batten shed with “X” design on doors, good condition
- (Q) c. 2010 water storage tank on elevated platform, good condition
- (R) c. 2010 water storage tank on elevated platform, good condition
- (S) c. 1837 Foster Family cemetery, good condition (grave outside of cemetery possibly of an enslaved individual owned by Foster family)
- (T) c. 1985 one bay frame loafing shed, good condition
- (U) c. 2005 chicken house with 3 fixed windows, vertical boarding and metal roof
- (V) c. 2000 one bay frame shed with board-and-batten siding and loading ramp, good condition
- (W) c. 2005 prefab shed, good condition
- (X) c. 1818 stone springhouse, good condition
- (Y) c. 1930 German-weatherboard frame pump house
- (Z) c. 2005 beaded weatherboard pump house covered by a pyramidal copper roof
- (AA) c. 1960 four bay stable with board and batten siding on stone foundation
- Terracing south of the house largely reconstructed during the 2000 renovation
- Intricate networks of stone walls along property boundary and interior fields, dating from 19th century through modern period

4. Property's History and Significance (Please do not exceed one page)

Briefly explain the property's historic importance, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property.

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

Old Whitewood Farm is significant for its association with the development of agriculture in Fauquier County and diversification of agricultural practices over a period of 250 years. It is also significant for its association with the development of the horse industry in Fauquier, in particular horse breeding, horse racing and fox hunting, and relocation of the Orange County Hunt from New York to Fauquier County. These activities are inextricably linked to the high level of conservation and permanently intact patchwork of rolling hills and farmland on this farm and throughout the northern part of the county. The farm's current owners, the Ohrstrom family, have held prominent roles, including Master of the Hounds and President of the Orange County Hunt, founded regional conservation groups, including the Piedmont Environmental Council and their farm for the last 80 years is demonstrative of their conservation mindset and practices.

Black Americans

To the extent possible, this nomination seeks to explore the connection to Black Americans who lived and worked on the farm, from 1818 through the 1960s. The Fosters were slave holders and the number of people they enslaved grew throughout their ownership of Whitewood, from eight in 1810 to 26 by Isaac Foster's death in 1837. By 1850, Isaac's widow, Priscilla, owned 15 people. Her son, James W Foster, had likely assumed ownership of some of the family's enslaved workers as he is shown in the 1850 census owning 17 people. Accounting ledgers show that after the end of the Civil War, several Black domestic workers were employed on the farm. Continuing into the 20th century, Black domestic workers were employed here as well, during the Foster family and Ohrstrom ownership. The extant barn, stables, spring house, old kitchen wing and cellar of the main house, and possibly tenant houses are spaces where enslaved and domestic workers would have played an active role on the farm.

Agriculture

Old Whitewood Farm has been in continuous agricultural use for over 250 years. Purchased by Isaac Foster between 1805 and 1823, Old Whitewood Farm grew to a plantation of over 530 acres. By the time of Isaac's death in 1837, he and his wife, Priscilla, along with a large number of enslaved workers, had established a productive farm with 14 horses, oxen, 37 cattle, 41 hogs and 108. It is probable during Isaac Foster's occupation the property was partly in tobacco production, as evidenced by his probate inventory that listed ten hogsheads and a cutting box. However, diversification of crop cultivation had already taken place with at least wheat and corn also being produced on a large scale. In 1850, operating the farm on her own, Priscilla's cash value of the farm reached \$10,000. She owned 10 horses, 8 milk cows, 4 working oxen and 50 other cattle. The subsequent generations of the Foster family continued to own and farm Old Whitewood into the early 20th century raising animals such as cattle, working horses, growing wheat and orchard grass. Contributions to agriculture are exemplified through surviving dependencies on the farm, including the 19th century bank barn and stable.

Architecture

Old Whitewood Farm contains a main residence that provides an excellent example of a Federal period traditional Virginia "I" house built from stone that has evolved over time to meet the changing interests of its owners. The exterior and interior retain good integrity and exhibit both Federal period and Colonial Revival elements, especially in the library, which was designed by renowned architect Charles Lewis Bowman. Several historic dependencies date to the main house, including the c. 1818 stone spring

house, unique that its interior is finished with plaster work, c. 1820 bank barn which was partially destroyed during the Federal raids of 1864 but the lower level remains intact, and the uniquely designed stable which was rebuilt after the Federal raids.

Entertainment/Recreation – Horse racing, fox hunting

Officially established in 1900 in Orange County, New York, the Orange County Hunt relocated to The Plains, Virginia only 3 years later, in 1903. By 1913, when still under the Foster family ownership, Whitewood was already a carded fixture for the Orange County Hunt, one of only a few properties that gave OCH members the right to hunt on their lands. Carol Harriman Penn Smith, the daughter of its founder, E.H. Harriman, purchased Old Whitewood (along with other adjacent acreage) with her husband, Richard Penn Smith, Jr., in 1928. Carol served on the OCH board until her death in 1948. Her husband R. Penn Smith served as joint Master of the Hounds with Fletcher Harper from 1927 to 1929 and. The Harriman and Penn Smith families were core members of the Orange County Hunt, holding board positions for many years. Carol's daughter sold Old Whitewood to George L. Ohrstrom, Sr. and Elizabeth J. Ohrstrom in 1949. The Ohrstroms exhibited strong influence over the Orange County Hunt, George L. Ohrstrom, Sr., serving as board President from 1952 until his death in 1955. He purchased and become publisher of *The Chronicle of the Horse* magazine, the main publication of the OCH. Along with Alexander Macakay-Smith, he founded the National Sporting Library, in 1954. He raised thoroughbreds on his farm and maintained race horses in England. His son, Ricard R. Ohstrom was elected President of the Hunt's Board of Stewards in 1969, holding that position until 1974. The third generations of Ohrstrom family owners, Mark and Karin Ohstrom own and reside on the property currently. The farm continues to host the Orange County Hunt Team Chase event each year, won in the past by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Old Whitewood Farm was central to the growth of the Hunt and its farm slowly evolved into a hunt country estate with the construction of tenant houses for grooms managing horses or out of town visitors participating in the hunt and additional stables to house prized horses. Some sections of stone walls along the property boundary have been slightly altered to allow the hunt to pass through unencumbered. With the exception of the creation of the ponds and new terracing between 1960s and 2000s, the landscape of Whitewood Farm, with its rolling hills, fields and patchwork forested areas, has been largely unaltered in more than a hundred years.

Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property, such as deeds, census and tax records, and/or published articles and books. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

- Fauquier County Deed Book 16, Page 172, Elias Martin to Isaac Foster, 434 acres, 22 July 1805
- Fauquier County Deed Book 23, Page 270, Jeremiah Hampton to Isaac Foster, 100 acres, 1 January 1819
- Fauquier County Deed Book 58, Page 307, Mary E. Foster et al to James W. Foster, 582 acres, 1 January 1859
- Fauquier County Deed Book 60, Page 419, Lucilia H. Foster et al to Mary E. Foster, 374 acres, July 1867
- Fauquier County Deed Book 124, Page 240, Mary Debutts Carter Foster to Edward Carter Foster, 378 acres, February 1923
- Fauquier County Deed Book 131, Page 200, Edward Carter Foster to R. Penn Smith, Jr, 360 acres, January 1928
- Fauquier County Deed Book 170, Page 15, Nancy Penn Smith Hannum and Averell Penn Smith Walker to Elizabeth J. Ohrstrom, 726 acres (of which Old Whitewood is 360), September 1949
- Fauquier County Deed Book 224, Page 148, Elizabeth J. Ohrstrom to Ricard R. Ohrstrom, two tracts of 17 and 99 acres, December 1963
- Fauquier County Will Book, 15, Page 205-208, Estate Inventory of Isaac Foster, Admitted to Record 20 March 1837
- U.S. Census Bureau, Fauquier County, Virginia, Turner's District Agriculture Schedule, 1850, Priscilla Foster.
- T. Turner Foster Papers, 1740-1978. Accession 45111. Personal papers collection, The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. Series I. Correspondence between E.C. Foster and R. Penn Smith
- Pearson, R.A. *The Orange County Hounds, The Plains, Virginia: A History*. Derrydale Press, 2019.
- Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Records, Isaac Foster.
- Gaige, Michael. "Old Whitewood: A Biography." Landscape History of the farm.
- "Archaeological Investigations Associated with the Old Whitewood -Foster Cemetery," Rivanna Archaeological Services. Charlottesville, Virginia. November 2021.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: Public\Local Public\State Public\Federal

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Mark and Karin Ohstrom _____

organization: _____

street & number 3760 Whitewood Road

city or town: The Plains state: VA zip code: 20198

e-mail: mohrstrom@larkspur.org telephone: (540) 270-8346

Legal Owner's Signature: _____

Date: 28 April 2026

•• **Signature required for processing all applications.** ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____
Daytime Telephone: _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: Kristie Kendall
organization: Kristie Kendall, LLC
street & number: 7005 Union Mill Road
city or town: Clifton state: VA zip code: 22030
e-mail: KristieKendall.LLC@gmail.com telephone: (703) 407-7507
Date: 27 April 2026

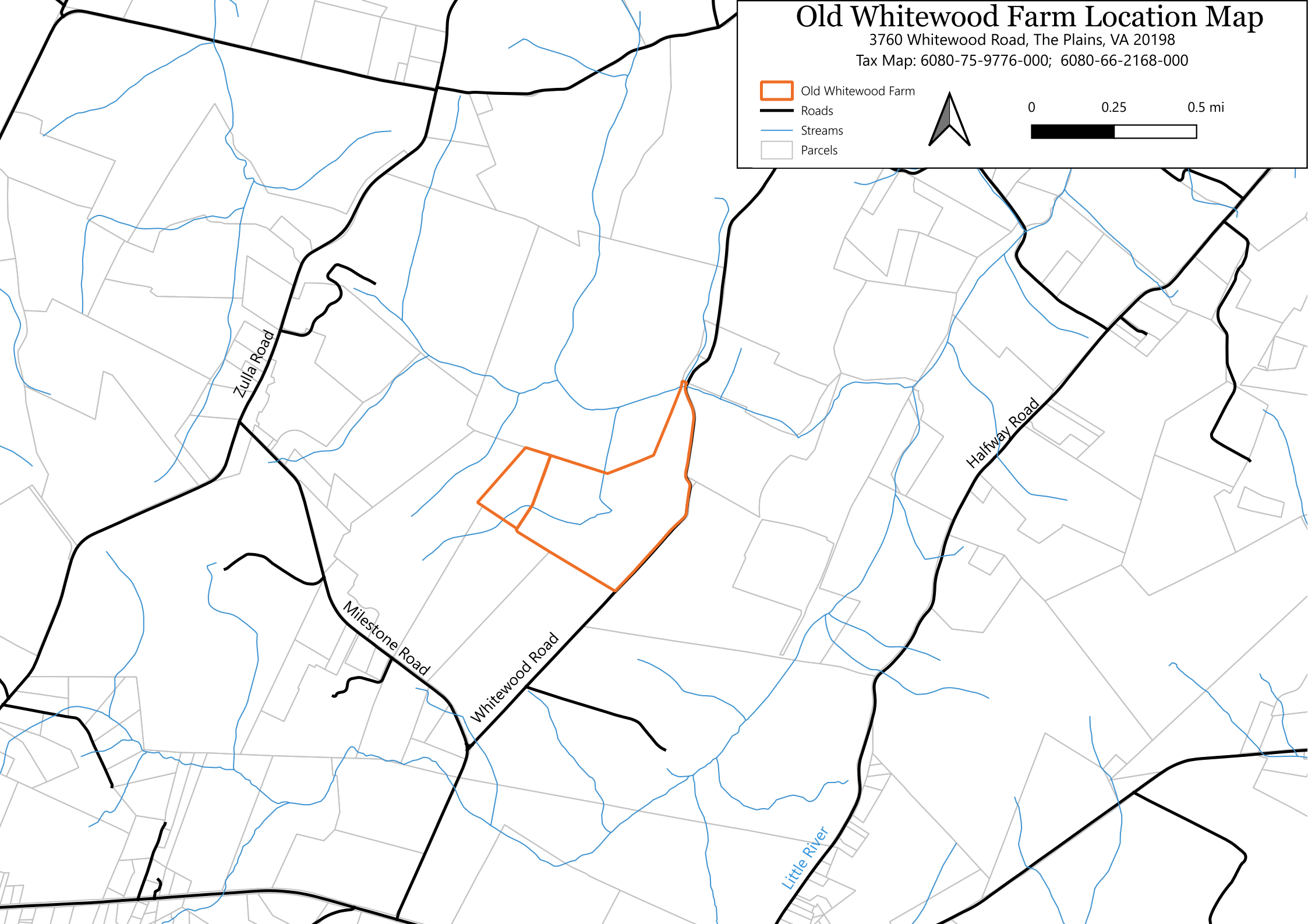
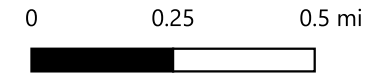
PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEETS TO THIS FORM. THANK YOU!

Old Whitewood Farm Location Map

3760 Whitewood Road, The Plains, VA 20198

Tax Map: 6080-75-9776-000; 6080-66-2168-000

-  Old Whitewood Farm
-  Roads
-  Streams
-  Parcels



Zulla Road

Milestone Road

Whitewood Road

Halfway Road

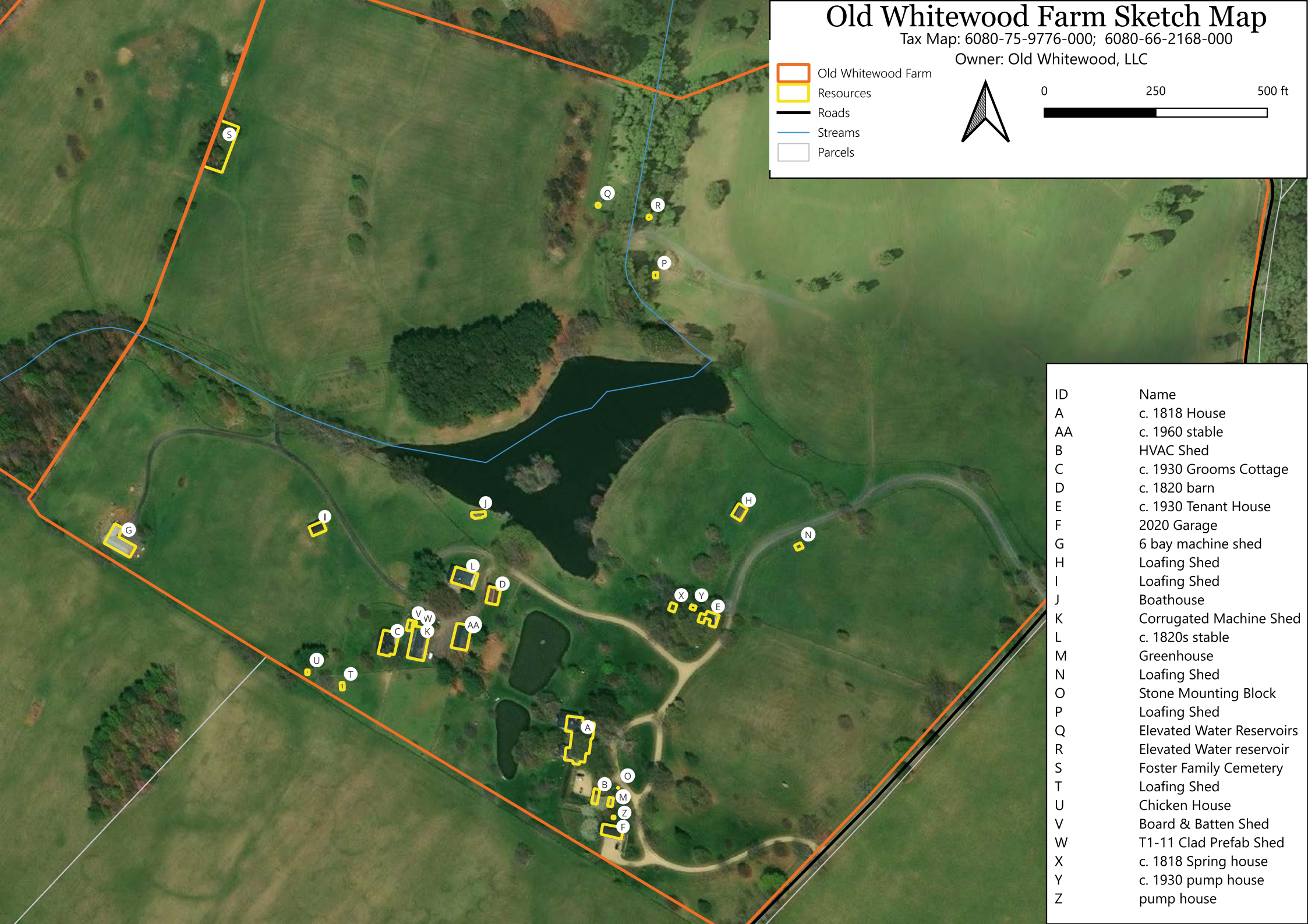
Little River

Old Whitewood Farm Sketch Map

Tax Map: 6080-75-9776-000; 6080-66-2168-000

Owner: Old Whitewood, LLC

-  Old Whitewood Farm
-  Resources
-  Roads
-  Streams
-  Parcels



ID	Name
A	c. 1818 House
AA	c. 1960 stable
B	HVAC Shed
C	c. 1930 Grooms Cottage
D	c. 1820 barn
E	c. 1930 Tenant House
F	2020 Garage
G	6 bay machine shed
H	Loafing Shed
I	Loafing Shed
J	Boathouse
K	Corrugated Machine Shed
L	c. 1820s stable
M	Greenhouse
N	Loafing Shed
O	Stone Mounting Block
P	Loafing Shed
Q	Elevated Water Reservoirs
R	Elevated Water reservoir
S	Foster Family Cemetery
T	Loafing Shed
U	Chicken House
V	Board & Batten Shed
W	T1-11 Clad Prefab Shed
X	c. 1818 Spring house
Y	c. 1930 pump house
Z	pump house











































3762

