

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- x building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence Animal Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial: Postmedieval English

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
roof metal; asphalt shingles
walls weatherboard
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)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Military History
Agriculture

Period of Significance 1785-1949

Significant Dates 19 May 1864

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

unknown

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)
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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.87 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Contains values: 1 18 275400 4234820 2, 3, 4

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 Michelle A. Arcari / Gary Stanton

organization Mary Washington College

date 14 June 1999

street & number 1301 College Avenue

telephone 540-654-1313

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401-5358

=====
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
=====

name Agnes McGee

street & number 9736 Courthouse Road

telephone 540-898-7357

city or town Spotsylvania

State VA zip code 22553
=====

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia**

Summary Description

Located off of U.S. Route 208, Bloomsbury Farm is a 1.87-acre complex surrounded by privately owned open pasture. The main house is a braced-frame, late-eighteenth century, two-story, central-passage plan single-pile house with two exterior end chimneys. The foundation was originally fieldstone, now supplemented with cinder block and concrete. The walls are covered with asbestos and vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal and asphalt shingles. The long gravel drive circles to lead both to the house and to twelve contributing outbuildings including, a dairy barn, milk house, two calf houses, a concrete-stave silo, a hay barn, storage sheds, a corn crib, a pump house, a woodshed and two tool sheds, and a non-contributing two-car garage.

Architectural Description

The dwelling at Bloomsbury Farm began as a late eighteenth century, single pile, two-story, hall-parlor plan house. In the early nineteenth century a central passage was created out of the hall to produce a five bay, central-passage-plan house. The house is built with braced frame construction with hewn and pit-sawn oak beams and rafters set on board false plates over a boxed cornice. The original construction was all done with wrought nails. The walls are filled with brick nogging. The house has two exterior-end chimneys laid in Flemish-bond. The foundation of the house is dry-laid fieldstone with the unusual use of dragon beams to support the east end of the first floor summer beam. The windows have two-over-two double-hung sash, replacements of the late nineteenth century. The standing seam metal roof was replaced in the 1930s.

The opposing central-passage door surrounds have rectangular transoms, although the principal elevation transom is now covered. The boxed, winder stairs rise out of the passage but intrude into the east room of the house. All the rooms of the original house have molded mopboards and chair-rail. All doors in the original portion of the house have raised-panel construction with H-L hinges and box locks.

The southwest room has the superior moldings with paneled dado, base and surbase below plastered walls. The mantel is a vernacular interpretation of classical entablature. The mantelpiece uses fluted fields that approximate triglyph spacing in the frieze and cornice of the mantelpiece. The mantel shelf is stepped and the cheeks are covered by pilasters. The southeast room has plaster walls with base and surbase. The mantelpiece employs sunburst devices that are placed in an arch across the frieze. The mantel shelf is straight and has supporting moldings. The fire box is framed, but does not have flanking pilasters.

The second floor mirrors the arrangement of the first floor, though the north portion of the passage space has been enclosed to create a bathroom in the twentieth century. The mantelpieces of the second floor chambers use the same device—a diamond pattern in the frieze—however, in the west

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

chamber the diamond is within the frieze and in the east chamber the angles form a bow-tie motif. Each mantelpiece has a mantel shelf with supporting moldings.

Closet stairs rise out of the bathroom to the attic. The attic is floored with random width pine boards face nailed. The oak rafters are pit-sawn and hewn, pegged at the ridge and collars. The rafters have been whitewashed suggesting living space use.

In the late nineteenth century a one-story frame kitchen addition with a standing-seam metal roof was added to the north side of the rear elevation. The foundation was rebuilt in the twentieth century with concrete. The windows have two-over-two double-hung sash similar to the replacement windows of the principal elevation. The chimney stack was replaced in the 1940s after a wind storm damaged the original. After 1901 the kitchen was extended to the full width of the house and the additional space used for storage. In 1911 Anna Werner added a frame porch to the principal elevation. The three bay, standing-seam metal hipped-roof porch is supported on a concrete slab. James McGee recovered the roof in 1927 and replaced the original columns with square posts in 1948 after a storm blew a tree onto the structure.

In 1958 the McGee family completed a number of alterations to the house. A frame, one-story room was added to the northeast gable end. Supported by a cinderblock foundation, the room has asbestos-shingle siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, and a window on each side echoing the windows in the original block. The interior is finished with wood paneling that covers the end chimney. A frame, enclosed porch covering the rest of the northeast gable end and extending to the side kitchen door was also added. To the rear of the kitchen a cross-gabled, frame addition was constructed. The interior of this addition was divided into two rooms and used to house the furnace and as a storage room. The McGee family also altered the arrangement of spaces within the kitchen. The storage area at the west side was remodeled into a full bath and bedroom. The overall appear of the house has remained the same since the last changes in 1958.

To the northeast of the house is a milking complex including a dairy barn, calving house, silo, and milk house. The barn was built in the early twentieth century as a hay barn. In January 1930, Lucien Chewning and his son Leslie remodeled the barn for James McGee, converting the hay barn to a milking barn with stanchion feeding stations for cows. They also added the milk house. In the summer of 1930 the John D. Hinkle Company of Richmond, Virginia built the concrete stave silo for feeding silage to dairy cows. To the west are two older surviving frame barns, storage sheds for implements and a corn crib, part of the mixed crop agricultural use of the property prior to the McGee family.

The domestic complex includes two small frame tool rooms and an open-sided wood shed to the north of the house. In 1972 a non-contributing concrete block garage was built between the house and the dairy barn.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Statement of Significance

Built by the Robinson family between 1785 and 1790, Bloomsbury Farm is one of the oldest surviving privately-owned residences in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The house is architecturally significant for its eighteenth-century construction methods and decorative elements. Bloomsbury Farm is also significant under Criterion A for its importance as the core of the battlefield area of the Civil War battle, known as "The Battle of Harris Farm" on May 19, 1864, that concluded the battles around the Spotsylvania Court House. Finally, Bloomsbury Farm is significant for the surviving agricultural architecture that shows the importance and evolution of mixed small grain planting to milk production and the evolving milk industry in Spotsylvania County during the first half of the twentieth century.

Historical background and significance

Located off U.S. Route 208 in Spotsylvania County, Bloomsbury Farm, also known as the Harris Farm, is one of the few surviving examples of eighteenth-century construction methods surviving in northern Spotsylvania County. According to land tax records, Michael Robinson died in 1784 and left two sons, Benjamin and John equal acreage from his estate.¹ Benjamin probably built the house between the time he received his inheritance in 1784 and his death in 1790.² The property remained in his estate until his wife, Margaret, received title to the home place through partition of the property in 1809.³ Upon Margaret's death in 1819, her estate was divided with one-third going to her son-in-law, William Richardson, and two-thirds (including the house) being devised to her son, William P. Robinson.⁴

William P. Robinson sold the farm in October 1854 to Clement M. Harris. The original 401.75 acres tract of land passed down through a number of owners intact until the twentieth century. The Harris family occupied the house and operated a mixed agriculture farm, producing 4500 pounds of tobacco with substantial quantities of wheat, Indian corn, and oats.⁵

During the Civil War, the Harris Farm was a site of a brief, but bloody clash between Union and Confederate troops on the evening of May 19, 1864.⁶ This was the last action of a running series of battles around the Spotsylvania Court House which had begun on May 7th. The Heavy Artillery units (1st Massachusetts, 1st Maine, and the 2nd, 7th, and 8th New York) were deployed near the Harris Farm. During this time the house was used as a field hospital. The "Heavies" comprised the Fourth Division of the II Corps under Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, with Brigadier General Robert O. Tyler commanding. After an unsuccessful confrontation of Confederate lines at Spotsylvania Court House on the 18th, General Grant commanded the Union troops to disengage and to move around Lee's right flank thereby slipping south toward Richmond. Lee anticipated this maneuver and ordered Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell to investigate.

Ewell intended to survey Union positions, cut Grant's lines of communication and deplete Union supply wagons. Ewell's reconnaissance force included the brigades of General Cullen Battle and General John Gordon and Brigadier General John Pegram. General Gordon documents Confederate

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Section 8 Page 4

Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

positions during the battle, saying "two brigades held in reserve near the Harris House."⁷ The reconnaissance expedition was led by Brigadier General Stephen Ramseur.

In the early evening, the Confederates exchanged fire with a New York regiment and the Heavy Artillery regiments of the 1st Massachusetts and the 1st Maine joined in. In his journal, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Merrill of the 17th Maine Infantry recalls the events. "19th about 5:00 p.m., orders came to fall in and we marched double-quick in the direction of the Fredericksburg Road where the enemy, Ewell's Corps, had commenced an attack on our supply trains. The Brigade was under the immediate supervision of Major General Birney. . . we soon found the Heavy Artillery Brigade engaged with the enemy and moving to the front we relieved a battalion of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery."⁸ To support the Confederate troops, Lee ordered Major General Jubal Early to come from the South.

Ramseur, having achieved the reconnaissance, chose to attack rather than disengage. The 1st Massachusetts and 1st Maine fell in behind the New Yorkers and held a line stretching from the Harris Farm to the Alsop property to the northeast. The Union troops pushed past the house, across the property and the fighting continued down the slope of the house toward the Ny River. At about 10:00 p.m. the Confederate troops disengaged and the Federals retired back to the Harris house. Ewell lost nine hundred men and subsequently his position in the Army of Northern Virginia.⁹ The Union losses totaled 1535 wounded, dead or missing. The Battle of Harris Farm proved a minor victory for the Confederates but failed to delay Grant from moving south toward Richmond.

On 24 April 1901, thirty-six years after the end of the Civil War, Thomas Harris sold two tenths of a acre of land to the veterans of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. A stone monument of New England granite was erected in memory of the fallen soldiers and a commemoration ceremony was held by the veterans in that same year. The Harris family lived on the property during the Battle and held the land until 1883. Clement M. Harris left the property to his children: Linneas, Caroline, Clement, and Thomas, in undivided fourths. Thomas bought out his siblings and sold the property to Charles and Charlotte Phillips in March of 1883. Thomas Harris and his wife, Mary, reacquired the property from the Phillips in May 1888.¹⁰ Anna Werner purchased 400 acres of the farm from Thomas Harris in January 1911. In 1913 the farm was sold to W. S. Embrey, Inc., a holding company. In 1917 Robert Purvis bought the land and maintained control until Alvin T. Embrey, trustee, sold it to William and Page Goolrick and Dr. Frank and Kate Pratt in 1922. None of these owners lived on the property, but rented it to a succession of families. In 1923 Robert F. and Ida Register bought and then defaulted on the property and it was sold at auction to William Goolrick. In October 1927, James McGee purchased the land.¹¹ Between 1927 and 1930 the property was rented to Ben Carter, who had already been farming the property.

James McGee^{was} born in May 1879 in Kirkliston Scotland. He had been a herdsman in Scotland and emigrated to the United States in 1913 taking up a herdsman position with Captain R. C. Vance at Mansfield Farm in 1914. An expert in Jersey dairy cow operations, he had married in Scotland and his

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

**Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia**

wife brought their youngest five children to America in 1916. James sought to establish his own dairy operation, hiring to work farms in Orange and Albemarle counties, and renting farms in northern Spotsylvania County area. In 1919 he rented the Acacia Farm. In 1926 he moved his family to the Bright Home Dairy farm, behind Salem Church. Realizing that renting property would not allow him to develop his dairy operation, he purchased Bloomsbury Farm, while continuing to lease the Bright Home Dairy. His family maintained a bottled milk route that sold raw Grade A milk in Fredericksburg.¹²

After a drought had destroyed the corn crops of Bloomsbury Farm in 1929, and his tenant, Ben Carter, moved off the land. James McGee engaged local carpenters, Lucien and Leslie Chewning to rebuild the barn and help jack the floors in the house to move his family. That summer James contracted with the John D. Hinkle Company to build a concrete slab silo to give high quality feed to his stock of Jersey cows. The family continued to bottle their own milk as the Bloomsbury Sanitary Dairy, selling raw Grade A milk in Fredericksburg Virginia until 1937, when they switched to selling in bulk cans to the Farmer's Creamery in Fredericksburg. James McGee continued to make progressive changes to the farm and to improve the efficiency of his operation. In 1948 he added soil conservation ponds on the property. In 1955 he left Farmer's Creamery and began shipping his milk to Seal Test in Richmond, Virginia.

In 1965, James McGee left the farm to his youngest daughter, Agnes McGee.¹³ The Jersey dairy herd was sold in 1966 and in 1976 the four hundred acre tract was broken up. In 1989, all but 1.87 acres were sold. Behind the farm, the Civil War monument is owned by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites. The area around the monument was enlarged to one-and-one-half acres by a donation from Agnes McGee.

Bloomsbury Farm remains an intact dairy farm with large open fields surrounding the main house/dairy operation. It has high integrity and is significant for its open landscape and terrain that it had during the Civil War.

Notes:

1. Spotsylvania Will Book W-A, Page 8. Signed January 6, 1784, filed February 16, 1784. Michael Robinson left his son, Benjamin Robinson a 384 acre parcel numbered 4 along the Lewis River. (The Ni River was originally called Lewis River)
2. Benjamin Robinson died intestate in the winter of 1790, leaving his wife Margaret Bruce Robinson, and three minor children; Charles Bruce Robinson, William Pannell Robinson, and Harriott Robinson. Margaret B. Robinson was named Administratrix of Benjamin's estate on 5 April 1791, along with James Marye, Michael Robinson, and John Robinson giving security. On 5 January 1795 Margaret gave 4000 pounds guardian bonds for the care of her three orphan children with James Marye, and Joseph Christy as security. See William Armstrong Crozier, *Virginia County Records, Volume 1: Spotsylvania County 1721-1800*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1978. Pp. 67, 82. Although Benjamin's date of death is not known, he sold property to David Simons in Fredericksburg, Virginia in February of 1789 and acknowledged the sale in June 1789. See Fredericksburg Deed Book A, Pp. 4-6. The lease on the property had been assigned to Benjamin from his father's (Michael's) estate.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

**Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia**

-
3. Spotsylvania Deed Book V, page 13, December 5, 1817. Spotsylvania Land Tax Records for 1818. "Margaret B. Robinson by her dower in Benjamin Robinson". Harriet Robinson had married William Richardson in 1808 and the memorandum of agreement then between Richardson and Robinson resolved their division of the estate. See *Virginia Herald*, 4 March 1808, p. 3. Charles B. Robinson had previously sold his interest in his father's estate to his brother, William P. Robinson.
 4. Spotsylvania Will Book W, Page 136. Partition. The W.P.A. Report on Bloomsbury incorrectly listed the conveyance of the Bloomsbury property to Wm. P. Robinson from the administrator of Jas. Marye. See W. P. A. Report for Spotsylvania County, Volume 1, Page 128. Similarly, there is no evidence that Bloomsbury was the home of Michael Robinson, Benjamin Robinson's father, thus the dating of James Roger Mansfield in *A History of Early Spotsylvania County* (pages 158, 160), "1750-1760" is too early.
 5. Spotsylvania Deed Books, KK, page 635, 27 March 1844; OO, page 456, 21 September 1854; PP, page 51, 21 October 1854. Also cited are the agricultural census materials from the 6th and 7th United States Population Census, Agricultural schedules, 1850 and 1860.
 6. Noah Trudeau. *Civil War Times Illustrated*, February 1988, pp. 16-23, 44. The description largely follows Mr. Trudeau's work.
 7. The War of the Rebellion or Official Record, Series I, Volume 36, p. 990. Major General J. B. Gordon, C. S. Army.
 8. The War of the Rebellion or Official Record, Series I, Volume 51, p. 234.
 9. William A. Frassanito, *Grant and Lee: The Virginia Campaigns: 1864-1865*. Pp. 100-115.
 10. Clement M. Harris' will. The recombination of the property and its sale by Thomas Harris. See Spotsylvania County Deed Books XX, page 158; YY, page 318; AB, page 133, and AB, page 165.
 11. See Spotsylvania County Deed Books, 78, page 279; 81, page 379; 95 page 415. For the sale of the monument ground see Deed Book AN, page 8.
 12. Interviews conducted with Agnes McGee, 28 February 1994.
 13. Spotsylvania Deed Book, 217 page 429.

United States Department of the Interior
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 & 10 Page 7

Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

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Primary Sources

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Spotsylvania Deed Book KK. Page 635. 27 March 1844.
Spotsylvania Deed Book OO. Page 456. 21 September 1854.
Spotsylvania Deed Book PP. Page 51. 21 October 1854.
Spotsylvania Deed Book XX, page 158. 17 March 1883
Spotsylvania Deed Book YY, page 318.
Spotsylvania Deed Book AB, page 133.
Spotsylvania Deed Book AB, page 165. 1 May 1888.
Spotsylvania Deed Book AN, page 8. 24 April 1901.
Spotsylvania Deed Book 78. Page 279. 28 January 1911.
Spotsylvania Deed Book 81. page 379. 11 February 1913.
Spotsylvania Deed Book 95. page 415. 1 January 1923
Spotsylvania Deed Book, 217 page 429.
Spotsylvania Land Tax Books. 1784-1965.
Spotsylvania Will Book W-A. Page 8. 6 January 1784.
Spotsylvania Will Book W-E Page 1484. 11 August 1785.
The War of the Rebellion or Official Record, Series I, pp. 6, 19, 74, 192, 338, 467-, 495-, 510-, 542, 550, 600-, 609, 644, 986, 987, 989, 1058, 1073, 1082, 1088.

Secondary Sources

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Harriet Allen, "Dairy Farmer, 84, Keeps Active After 50 Years." *The Free Lance Star*. Fredericksburg, Virginia. 21 January 1963. Pg. 8.
Hamilton Crockford, "Spotsylvanian Has 3-Point Reply on How to Produce Milk, Breed Dairy Stock." *The Free Lance Star*. Fredericksburg, Virginia. 30 March 1953. Pg. 7.
William A. Frassanito, *Grant and Lee: The Virginia Campaigns: 1864-1865*. New York : Scribner's, 1983.
Wheatley M. Johnson. "Closing the Gate: James McGee." *Jersey Journal*. 5 April 1967. Pg. 54.
"Keeps Disease Out By Raising All Herd." *The Free Lance Star*. Fredericksburg, Virginia. 14 July 1952. Pp. 8-9.
J. D. Land. "Jerseys of Bloomsbury Farm." *The Southern Planter*. November, 1936. Pp. 12, 19.
"Sixty Years of Dairying" *Southern States Cooperative Farmer*. Vol 9:2 (March, 1953), p. 7, 23.
James Roger Mansfield. *A History of Early Spotsylvania County*. Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, 1977.
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 & 10 Page 8

**Bloomsbury Farm
Spotsylvania County, Virginia**

Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point 792.11 feet N 53° 48' 17" W, from the southwesterly corner of Tax Map 34 (3) C (1.61 acres as of this description owned by Lewis A. and Beverly L. Gentry), which point being 811.48 feet S 28° 25' 13" W, more or less, from the corner of tax map parcel 34 (A) 16 I (5.57 acres as of this description, owned by Steven M. or Donna M. Ziman) and Tax Map Parcel 34 (A) 16 J (4.56 acres as of this description owned by Larry G. or Kathryn R. Trout); from there running S 53° 24' 10" W, 290.50 feet to a point, thence N 37° 07' 20" W, 214.77 feet to a point, thence N 55° 25' 04" E, 208.38 feet to a point, thence N 36° 22' 27" W, 70.52 feet to a point, thence N 50° 56' 22" E, 127.51 feet to a point, thence N 34° 53' 02" W, 65.05 feet to a point, thence N 49° 23' 22" E, 43.52 feet to a point, thence S 35° 53' 01" E, 181.12 feet to a point, thence S 54° 23' 15" W, 69.83 feet to a point, thence S 31° 01' 26" E, 172.41 feet to the point of beginning.

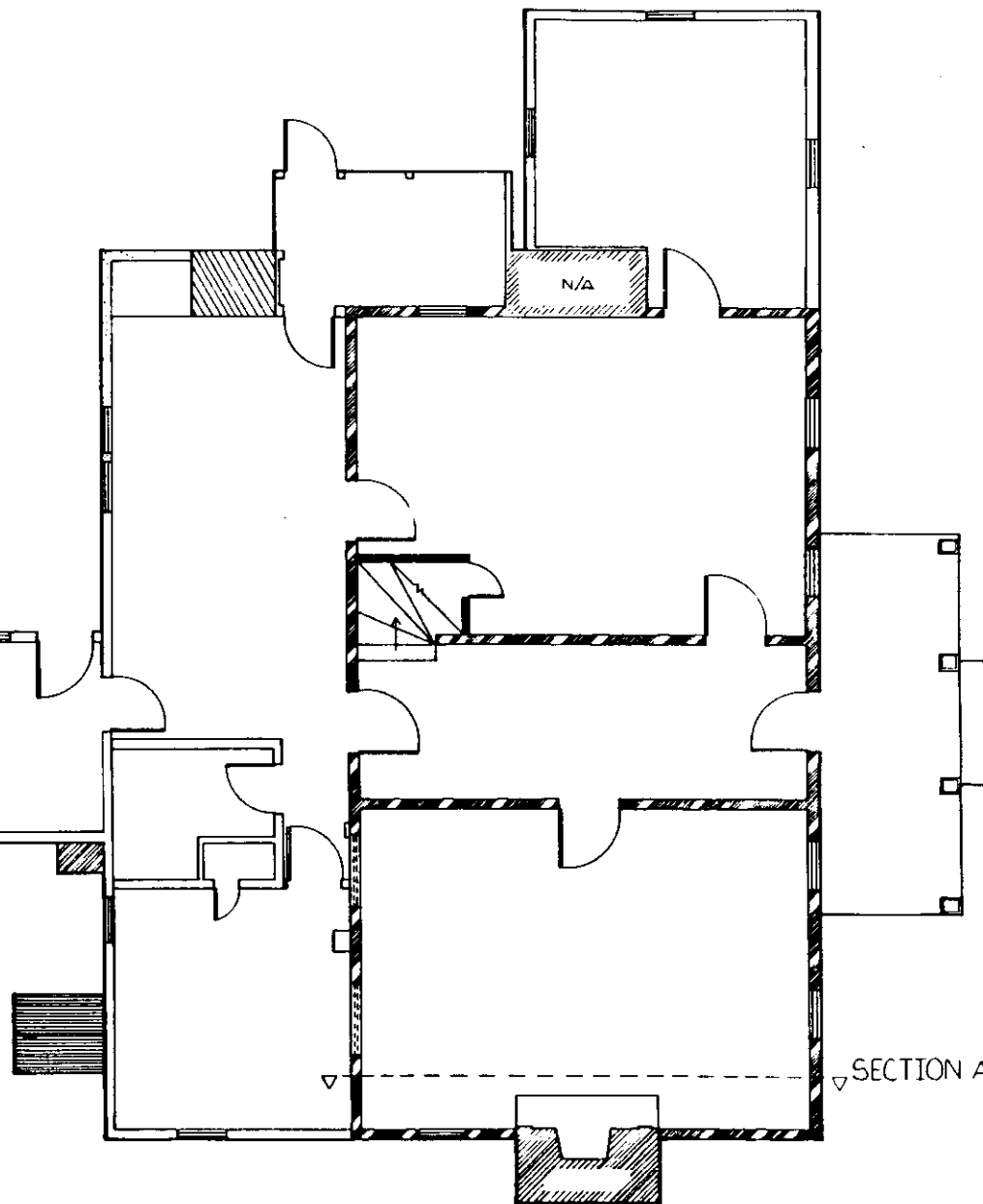
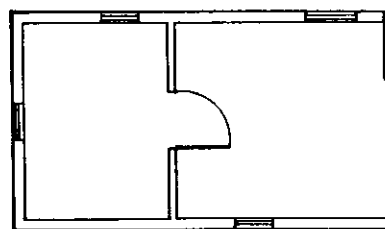
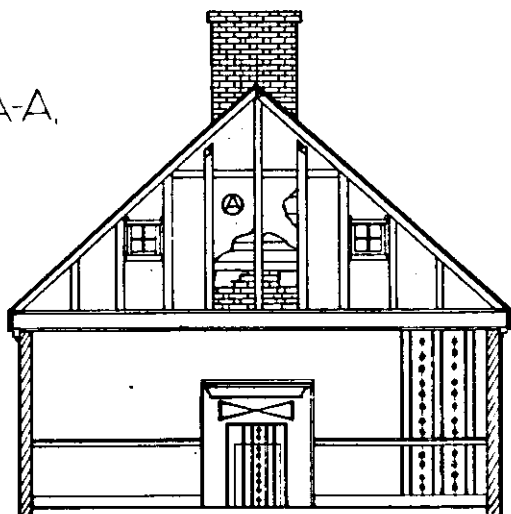
Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the farm house, dairy barn and related agricultural outbuildings that have historically been part of Bloomsbury Farm, and being the same property identified as the "House Tract" and excepted from that certain deed between Agnes V. McGee, Grantor and Thomas P. Sagun and Hilda R. Sagun, Grantees, dated October 3, 1988, and recorded in Deed Book 814 at page 323 among the Land Records of Spotsylvania, Virginia and shown on the plat dated February 3, 1988 prepared by Sullivan, Donahoe, and Ingalls which is recorded in Plat File 1 at page 632 among the land records of Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The monument erected to Massachusetts Civil War soldiers has not been included because the intervening farm land may be developed for suburban housing.

SECTION A-A,

ATTIC

SECOND FLOOR











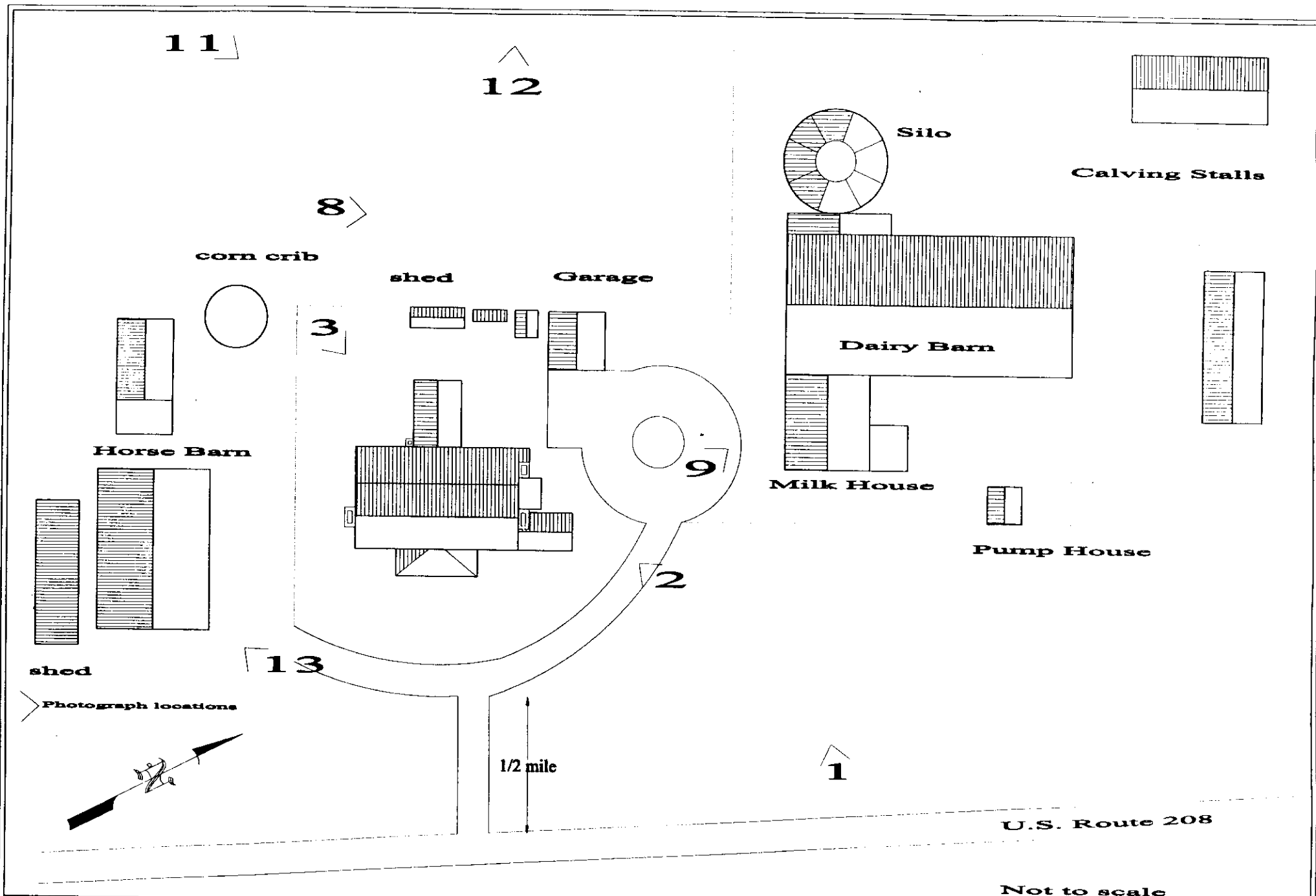
FIRST FLOORPLAN

SECTION A-A,



KEY

-  FIRST PERIOD FRAME WITH BRICK NOGGING
-  FIRST PERIOD FRAME
-  FIRST PERIOD BRICK
-  SECOND PERIOD FRAME
-  SECOND PERIOD BRICK
-  THIRD AND FOURTH PERIOD FRAME
-  FOURTH PERIOD BRICK
-  TAR PAPER



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Bloomsbury Farm
VDHR 88-1
1B 275400 4234820
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY
VIRGINIA

