

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

Listed On
VLR: 09/18/2014
NRHP: 11/19/2014

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Murray Hill

Other names/site number: VDHR #053-5783

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 42910 Edwards Ferry Road

City or town: Leesburg State: VA County: Loudoun

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Julie D. Langston 9-29-14
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Recreational; office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

OTHER: Federal Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Slate; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Murray Hill is a 56.7-acre property sited on the bluffs of the Potomac River approximately three miles east of Leesburg in Loudoun County, Virginia. It has a rolling topography with an open field and pond on the south and 100-foot bluffs above the Potomac on the north. In addition to the 1938 Colonial Revival-style main house, there are eleven contributing buildings, including an early-19th-century log dwelling, a late-19th-century smokehouse, a ca. 1900 tenant house, and a boat house, carriage house/garage, four sheds, saw mill, and a chicken/poultry house, all built ca. 1940. A historic roadbed associated with the Civil War-era Battle of Ball's Bluff is a contributing structure. Non-contributing buildings include two mid-20th-century sheds, a tenant house, generator shed, walk-in shed, barn and pre-fabricated shed from the early 21st century. Two ponds and a swimming pool are non-contributing structures. The main house is a dramatic, two-and-a-half story, five-bay, double-pile stone house. Built in 1938 by Stirling Murray Rust, its exterior represents the Colonial Revival style and its interior reveals elements of the Federal Revival style. The footprint and many architectural features are modeled after Rust's boyhood home, Rockland (VDHR #053-0096), a few miles to the north. Rust co-founded the Rust Engineering Company¹ and established a Pittsburgh branch in 1913. He worked closely with the company's architect, Mario Celli, to design both the exterior and interior of the house.

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Narrative Description

Setting

Murray Hill sits on the bluffs of the Potomac River in Loudoun County, approximately three miles east of Leesburg. The view to the north is the tip of Harrison's Island and the Maryland shore beyond. The parcel is bounded to the south by historic Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR# 053-6078) and on the east and west by woods. The house is set back from and is not visible from Edwards Ferry Road. Access to the house is via an unpaved, historic roadbed that led to what was known as Ault's Landing on the Potomac River. Loudoun County's water rescue services still use the road if an emergency requires them to launch watercraft on the Potomac River. The land slopes to the east as the bluffs give way to shoreline and a river access. The parcel has a rolling landscape with seasonal streams and is part woodland and part open field. A formal boxwood garden with seating areas is to the south of and visible from the main dwelling. The garden is bordered on its west by large boxwoods planted by S.M. Rust. The old boxwood border shields the swimming pool, which is adjacent to but not visible from the garden. The Rusts farm the land, raising cattle and chickens. It is one of the easternmost farms that remain in Loudoun County.

The early 1800s log house, visible from the road, has a different street address for fire and rescue purposes and is also accessed from Edwards Ferry Road.

Construction

In the early 1930s, S.M. Rust had a vision for the dwelling he wanted to build at Murray Hill, and his engineering and construction knowledge allowed him to take a hands-on approach to designing and constructing his house. He personally selected all materials, from the furnace to the hardware to the paint colors. He chose the Italian and Alabama marble for the bathrooms and stored the slabs at his house in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.²

Mr. Rust's attention to detail is evident in the numerous documents in the family's files. Detailed specifications include those for the millwork, tile work, roofing, painting, heating systems, and hardware. He kept tabs on the construction schedules and quality of work, remaining in constant contact with his site superintendent, D.W. Armentrout, and the Pittsburgh-based superintendent, A.M. Duncan. Mr. Rust was a detailed and organized record keeper and his descendants are fortunate to have his records in their family's archives.

Exterior

The Colonial Revival primary dwelling at Murray Hill is a two-and-one-half story, side-gabled, five-bay block with a centered entry. The walls are built of coursed ashlar stone, quarried locally, that extends to the raised foundation. The six-over-six windows on the first and second levels are double-hung wood sash. The slate roof has side gables with exterior-end chimneys at each gable end of the main block. The attic level is pierced on the south and north elevations by two dormered windows with tracery. The front (south elevation) single-bay porch has a flat roof supported by four columns. The elaborate, Federal-Revival style entranceway contains a six-paneled door with raised oval panels, two fluted pilasters, and sidelights with curvilinear tracery topped by an elliptical arch with a radiating fanlight. The lower panels have raised ovals that match those on the door. The east end of the main block has an attached, shed-roofed sunroom

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and the west end has a two-story, single-pile stone wing with an exterior-end stone chimney, both constructed at the same time as the house. A small, one-story, glassed mudroom is attached to the wing and connects to a covered-walkway leading to the large carriage house/garage. The garage, contemporary to the dwelling, is a two-story, three-bay building made of concrete block covered in stucco. It is topped with a wood and copper cupola.

The original mudroom, built at the same time as the main house, was partially enclosed. It was fully enclosed in 2006. A one-story, frame family room on the north (rear) elevation was added that same year. Both are sympathetic to the historic main block.

Many exterior and interior features reflect the architecture of S.M. Rust's boyhood home, Rockland, which is a five-bay house, as is Murray Hill. While Rockland is made of brick, Rust chose local stone for Murray Hill. The stone was quarried at Belmont Trap Rock Company, east of Leesburg on what is present-day Belmont Ridge Road. Forty-four loads of fieldstone were supplied by Belmont Trap Rock.³ The stone for the 2006 rear addition's foundation came from Luck Stone Quarry on Belmont Ridge Road. The stone mason confirmed that it is the same stone as used in the 1930s foundation.

Architectural embellishments at Murray Hill's primary entry are similar to Rockland's, as well as details used in the windows and interior wood paneling. As per the Painting Specifications, all porch ceilings were to be "tinted light blue, exact shade selected by the Owner."⁴

The original Specifications for Millwork required all exterior woodwork, unless otherwise specified, to be of "Red Gulf Cypress, thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried. All woodwork shall be cleaned and finished smooth by hand on exposed surfaces; all joints shall be rebated or tongued together to conceal any shrinkage."⁵

The double-hung sash windows are made of wood and primarily have six-over-six lights. The attic level on the south and north elevations contains two front-gable dormers with six-over-six arched windows with Gothic tracery and are framed on each side by fluted pilasters. They were made by the Leesburg business of J.T. Hirst.⁶

All of the windows and entranceways are topped with stone arches. The rectangular windows have flat arches. The semi-circular window above the main entranceway, the fanlight on the north elevation door, and the quarter-round windows on the east and west elevations have round arches.

The west elevation contains a covered, frame breezeway that links the mudroom to the garage. The original mudroom contained screens on the south elevation and glass windows on the north and west elevations. It was fully enclosed in 2006 at the same time as the one-story addition on the northwest side of the house. The addition has a stone chimney on the west side and a wall of windows on the east side. The bay window is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung windows that match those on the original house.

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The north elevation – referred to as the river entrance in Rust’s records – has views across the river to Maryland. The entrance contains a six-paneled door, topped by a fanlight, with raised oval panels and sidelights with curvilinear tracery.

A frame, fully screened sunroom is attached to the main block and was built at the same time as the house. It is referred to as the garden entrance in Rust’s building specifications. The room has a stone floor and contains two stone storage boxes for storing firewood for the living room fireplace. The mesh screens were provided by Coffey Brothers Screen Company, Inc., of Washington, D.C.⁷

Rose Brothers Company in Rosslyn, Virginia, was contracted to provide labor and materials for the slate and copper roof on the house and the corridor to the garage.⁸ Copper downspouts bear the construction date and the initials of the builder and his wife: MHR [Mary Hilton Rust] 1938 and SMR [Stirling Murray Rust] 1938.

Most of the masonry and stonework was done by N.N. Hall and Son. However, a December 1938 letter refers to work done by David Walter Armentrout, a Rust Engineering employee and the site superintendent in Leesburg while the house was being constructed. He was a skilled stone mason who built industrial chimneys and did other masonry work for the engineering company.⁹

A portion of the original architectural drawing for the south elevation is shown in Figure 3.

Interior

Many features of the Federal Revival-style interior reflect the architecture of Rust’s boyhood home, Rockland. Like Rockland, Murray Hill has a central-hall plan running north-to-south. The hallway has wood wainscoting with raised oval panels, as does Rockland. The wood door surrounds are fluted and have a circular decorative feature at the corners. The north elevation door has eight panels with raised oval motif, semi-circular transom, and sidelights with elliptical mullions. This elevation is similar to Rockland’s main entrance.

A large parlor or living room runs front to back on the east side of the house and features many of the architectural elements of Rockland. Elaborate woodwork is found throughout including shell-topped bookcases; heavy dentil molding framing the entire room; wainscoting with raised oval panels; and fluted doorframes. The paneled door leading to the entrance hall is capped with a raised oval panel. Two double-leaf, multiple-light, wood doors connect the living room with the screened porch. The doors are flanked by fluted pilasters with Doric capitals and topped with an elaborate semi-circular fanlight.

As shown in the architectural drawing in Figure 4, the end elevations (north and south) of the living room contain a shell topped bookcase in the center flanked by windows with hinged window seats. Next to the windows are built-in shelves with paneled doors.

A special nod to Rockland was the magnificent fireplace mantel with Ionic columns topped by an arched element which provides support for the mantel shelf.

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To the west of the hall are a bedroom at the front and a dining room at the back. The dining room has a decorative mantel with two, thin fluted columns at each side and rope-mold trim, perhaps a copy of the rope-mold design in the cornice of Rockland's entryway. The dining room leads to the kitchen in the two-story wing off the main block. The kitchen was remodeled by the present owners. A back staircase leads to the second floor. To the rear of the kitchen is the one-story, frame addition built in 2006.

The stair leading to the second floor has a half landing and the raised oval paneling runs with the staircase to the second level. The balusters are round and tapered, and there is a scroll decorative feature on the side of the staircase. The landing has a large window with a semi-circular transom matching that of the north door elevation and sidelights with elliptical tracery, matching those at both the south and north entryways.

The elliptical molding is present in the second-floor hallway. The floor plan is the same as that at Rockland and has a master bedroom with its own sitting room and private bathroom as well as two bedrooms. The rooms are interconnected through interior doors and two of the bedrooms have fireplaces.

The interior flooring is oak hardwood. Mr. D.C. Edwards of Washington, D.C., provided the labor and materials for the oak floors in all areas except the garage.¹⁰ Rust and Celli personally selected all of the hardware from Fort Pitt Hardware Company in Pittsburgh except the front and river entrance door locks which Rust provided.¹¹ John A. Logan of Alexandria, Virginia, did the lath and plaster work in the house, while C.R. Wolfe of Hagerstown, Maryland, did all of the interior painting of the house and garage.¹² The R.B. Phelps Stone Company of Washington, D.C., made two stone sills of gray Indiana limestone and "2 additional limestone sills in accordance with Mr. Celli's sketch."¹³

Hess Planing Mill Company in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, made the following elements for Murray Hill:¹⁴

- One cypress kitchen door
- Two cypress main entrance doors
- Four cypress side lights
- Two pairs of white pine Living Room French doors
- Two cypress wood box doors
- Three pairs of cypress garage doors
- One sitting room mantel bookcase
- One living room mantel
- One cherry hand rail for main stairs
- Four pine or birch hand rails for service stairs
- One bedroom no. 2 mantel with bookcase
- One dining room mantel

Mr. J.T. Hirst of Leesburg made:¹⁵
Cornice and dado in living room

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Paneling in stair hall first and second floors

Screens for living room porch

Screens for windows

Three door screens

Dormer windows with frame, sash and trim

Cupola with louvers

Four 6"x6"x9' columns with cast iron bases

All cornice and other trim for passage between main house and garage

Secondary Resources

Locations of secondary resources are shown on the attached sketch map. The contributing and non-contributing resources are keyed by number on the map, with the corresponding numbers shown in the inventory below. Contributing resources were constructed within the period of significance and relate to the criteria and areas of significance identified for Murray Hill. Non-contributing resources post-date the period of significance.

Contributing Resources

2. Carriage House/Garage, 1938-39, Contributing Building

The three-bay, two-story carriage house/garage was built at the same time as the main house, between 1938 and 1939, and is constructed of cinder block covered in stucco. There are three multi-light hinged wooden doors on the south elevation and three two-over-two wood sash windows on the second level. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and topped with a wood and copper cupola made by the J.T. Hirst Company of Leesburg. It connects to the west elevation of the main house by a covered walkway.

3. Smokehouse, Ca. 1870, Contributing Building

The smokehouse/meat house is a one-story, front-gable, log building that was moved to its current location when the main house was constructed (1938-39). The batten entry door is located on the east elevation. The smokehouse is located near and to the west of the main house.

4. Three-bay Shed, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

A three-bay, one-story frame shed, built ca. 1940, and clad in wood-plank vertical siding, has three open bays on its southeast elevation. It has a shed roof covered in metal. It is located to the south of the carriage house/garage.

5. Boat House, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

An avid boater, S.M. Rust had the boat house built soon after he moved into Murray Hill. The large one-story frame building has a gable roof and is clad with vertical boards. The boat house is elevated on stilts from the shoreline and accessed on the upper level by wooden steps and a wooden walkway. A winch system was used to hoist boats from the river. The boat house is located east of the main house where the bluffs slope down to the shoreline. To its east along the eastern boundary line is the beach landing that was known historically as Ault's Landing and is used by the present owners to launch canoes and kayaks into the river. The Loudoun County Water Rescue services may use the landing to launch watercraft if a river rescue is needed.

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6. Vacant House, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

The early-20th-century tenant house sits to the east of the main house and near a ca. 1980 tenant house. Built on a concrete foundation, the house is a two-story frame building clad in weatherboard with a side-gable roof covered in standing-seam metal. The dwelling is located at the curve where the old roadbed slopes down to the landing on the river. It is built on a north-south axis and the entrance faces west, whereas the main house and ca. 1980 tenant house are on an east-west axis with their entrances to the south. S.M. Rust's files contain a drawing of the property when a power line right-of-way was being discussed in the 1930s. The drawing shows the main house facing south and a tenant house facing west. This is probably the early-20th-century tenant house. The construction date is unknown and it has been vacant for several decades. An interior fire at an unknown date did moderate damage.

Contributing resources 10, 11, 12 and 15 are separated by woods from the main house and are clustered to the southwest of the main house. Admiral Moffett once had a hanger in this area and it is mentioned in S.M. Rust's 1938-1939 files. It was blown down during a high windstorm in the early 2000s.

10. Concrete-block Shed, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

The one-story concrete block shed has a flat roof covered in metal. It is the westernmost building in the cluster of outbuildings and is the first on the farm road that leads east from the main lane.

11. Saw Mill, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

The saw mill is the next building along the farm road. The one-story, front-gable, frame saw mill has vertical wood-plank siding and is covered by a metal roof. The south elevation has double-hinged wooden doors. A large saw is housed inside.

12. Long Shed, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gable, long frame shed is east of the saw mill on the farm road. It is clad in flush horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The windows are nine-light fixed sash, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

15. Chicken Coop, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

The one-story frame building is clad in board-and-batten siding and topped by a flat roof covered in metal. It is south of the farm road directly across from the 1980s barn.

17. Log Dwelling, ca. 1830, Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gable, log dwelling has exterior-end chimneys on the gable ends and is located on the southeastern boundary of the property. The three-bay façade has a small shed-roof, one-bay porch, supported by two posts, which shelters the central entry. There is a recent frame addition at the rear of the house. The building is presently occupied by the property manager for Murray Hill. This building also is recorded as VDHR# 053-5367.

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20. Roadbed, ca. 1851, Contributing Structure

The construction of the gravel roadbed leading from Edwards Ferry Road to the bluffs of the Potomac River cannot be precisely dated but it is likely after John Ault's purchase in 1851. Later deeds reference the area as Ault's Landing. The 1937 deed from Jeannette W. Moffett to Stirling Murray and Mary H. Rust refers to the road as "the road to Ault's Landing."¹⁶ The roadbed is clearly visible in the 1937 image in Loudoun County's Aerial Archive.

21. Equipment Shed, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

The one-story, two-bay shed has a metal roof and is located southwest of the log house. The main bay is clad in board-and-batten siding. The smaller section is attached to the main bay and is open on the north side. A piece of corrugated metal has been nailed to the front above the entrance. According to the present owner, the shed was built by S.M. Rust to store equipment near the log house.

Non-Contributing Resources

6. Tenant House, ca. 1980, Non-Contributing Building

Built in ca. 1980 and remodeled in 1987, the side-gabled frame tenant house is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash windows. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It does not reflect a specific architectural style or design.

8. Walk-in Shed, ca. 1980, Non-Contributing Building

The one-story frame shed with a metal shed roof is clad in vertical boards currently painted green. The southeast elevation has an open bay and was used as a walk-in shed for the llamas in the 1980s. It is south of the main house.

9. Generator Shed, ca. 1950, Non-Contributing Building

The generator shed is a one-story, front-gable frame building, clad in board-and-batten siding and topped by a standing-seam metal roof. The building houses a generator. It is located along the main lane to the southwest of the main house.

13. Shed, ca. 1950, Non-Contributing Building

The mid-20th-century shed is a one-story, frame building, clad in board-and-batten siding, with two sections connected by an enclosed walkway. The shed is currently used for storage. It is located southwest of the main house in the cluster of farm outbuildings along a gravel farm road.

14. Barn, ca. 1987, Non-Contributing Building

The barn is a one-story, frame building clad in vertical boards with a side-gable roof covered in metal. An enclosed section on the southwest elevation contains an office. The rest of the barn is used as rental space for weddings and special events. It is located southwest of the main house in the cluster of farm outbuildings along a gravel farm road.

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16. Hay Barn, date unknown, Non-Contributing Building

The hay barn is a three-sided, one-story, frame building with a corrugated metal roof. It is clad in vertical boards and currently is used for storing hay and a large tractor. Its construction date is not known.

18-19. Ponds (2), dates unknown, Non-contributing Structures

The two ponds were constructed sometime between 1957 and 2002 when they are evident in the images in Loudoun County's Aerial Archive.

22. Swimming Pool, ca. early 21st century, Non-Contributing Structure

The in-ground concrete pool was constructed in the early 21st century by the present owners. It is screened from view by trees on the west side and north sides and historic boxwoods, planted by S.M. Rust, on the east.

23. Pre-fabricated shed, ca. early 21st century, Non-Contributing Building

The shed is a modern, pre-fabricated, vertical plank building moved to its current location by the resident of the log house. The shed is red with white trim and has a gambrel roof.

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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.
- 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY

Period of Significance

ca. 1861-ca. 1940

Significant Dates

October 21-22, 1861
1938-1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rust, Stirling Murray
Celli, Mario
Armentrout, David Walter

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located on bluffs overlooking the Potomac River, Murray Hill has an attractive location that has drawn human habitation for a long time, as evidenced by the Native American artifacts that have been unearthed on the property. During the nineteenth century, the Murray Hill tract was known for its river landing and crossing, and it was the site of at least one 19th-century era warehouse on the river. Edwards Ferry Road, which extends along the property's southern boundary, was first mentioned in the historic record in 1791. The road and river landing placed the Murray Hill tract in a location that became strategically important during the Civil War. The road served as a main transportation route for Civil War soldiers before and after the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21-22, 1861. Civil War era artifacts have been found on the Murray Hill property, and the ca. 1830 log dwelling is on land probably examined by Federal cavalry as it returned to Edwards Ferry after the morning diversion on October 21. Located within the Core Area of the Ball's Bluff Battlefield, Murray Hill is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its direct association with the battle. Murray Hill also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its exceptional design and construction in the Colonial Revival style during the inter-war period and is believed to be one of the finest examples of this style in Loudoun County. Stirling Murray Rust's personal correspondences and construction records show that only the highest quality materials and labor were used for this dwelling. Working with architect Mario Celli, Rust designed every aspect of the house, especially the elegant millwork of the entranceway and interior. Murray Hill was specifically designed to incorporate the interior elements of the Federal-style architecture reminiscent of Rust's nearby family's home, Rockland. The period of significance begins in 1861 with the Battle of Ball's Bluff and extends to ca. 1940 with the construction of numerous secondary resources.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

Edwards Ferry Road has been used for more than two hundred years as the main transportation route to Edwards Ferry at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac River. Residents of Loudoun County petitioned the General Assembly on 19 October 1791 for "the establishment of a ferry from the lands of Benjamin Edwards at the mouth of Goose Creek across the Potomac River to the lands of John Baptist Pierce."¹⁷ The Ferry was known as Edwards Ferry on both the Virginia and Maryland sides of the river.

By the time of his death in 1842, Aaron Saunders owned, among other properties, 451 acres along the Potomac River. Called the Neck or River Tract, it was divided among his heirs in October 1842. As shown below in Figure 1, Lot #2 in the division clearly shows the boundary lines that became Murray Hill (Figure 2). The 1842 map also shows a 4 ¾-acre section known as the Warehouse Lot at the landing along the river. Aaron Saunders had sold that parcel to George

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Chichester in 1828. Aaron Saunders' son, Thomas, received Lot #2 and seven years later he sold it to his sisters, Susan and Catherine. In 1851, Susan and Catherine, now married to James Carson, sold the 66-acre parcel, with 15 acres south of Edwards Ferry Road and the remaining acreage north of it, to John Ault. He owned the land during the Civil War and it was during the Ault family's possession that the area on the Potomac came to be called Ault's Landing. Although a ferry license has not been documented, the landing and warehouse supported a commercial river crossing of some sort.¹⁸ John Ault was not a slave holder. The 1860 census lists Richard Collier, keeper of the warehouse, and Charles Clark, a free black who was a boat man, in the immediate neighborhood of John Ault. It is likely these two men worked at the warehouse and landing at Ault's property.¹⁹



Figure 1 – 1842 map

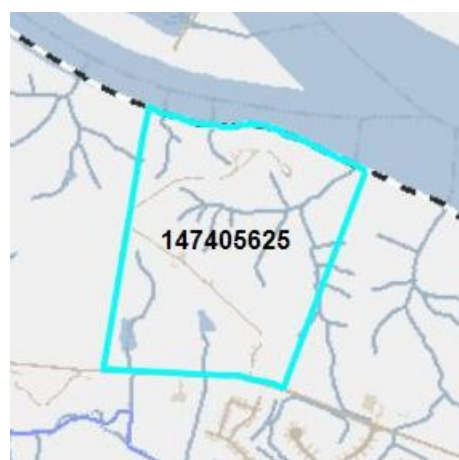


Figure 2 – Tax Current Parcel Map

In 1879, Ault sold the 15 acres south of Edwards Ferry Road. The road now is the southern boundary for the remaining acreage north of the road. Small parcels of 2-4 acres along Edwards Ferry Road and the river had been sold several times over the years. They were purchased by Admiral William Adger Moffett and his wife, Jeanette, in 1931 along with the larger Ault property. It is believed that their house was located between the current dwelling and the tenant house. They constructed a hanger near the front field to house Admiral Moffett's aircraft. The Moffetts called their property Happy Landing, perhaps a nod to the historic Ault's Landing and/or Admiral Moffett's vocation. He was known as the "Air Admiral" for the role he played in creating the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921. He championed the development and use of dirigibles and was a friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Admiral Moffett was on the airship USS Akron, then the world's largest dirigible, when it went down in a storm off the coast of New Jersey in April 1933. Mrs. Moffett sold the 56.7-acre property to Stirling Murray Rust, in 1937.

Criterion A – Military

During the Civil War, Union and Confederate troops passed through the area on the strategic transportation route of Edwards Ferry Road. The Battle of Ball's Bluff and Skirmish at Edwards Ferry took place on October 21-22, 1861. The road was the site of the 3rd New York Cavalry's

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diversion the morning of the battle. The small group of thirty-three men tangled with soldiers from a Mississippi regiment near the site of present-day Fort Evans. It did not turn into a larger fight, and the Union Cavalry "...returned to Edwards Ferry, examining along the way the terrain on both sides of the road."²⁰ This would have included John Ault's property.²¹ Edwards Ferry Road was the route for Federal pickets from Edwards Ferry landing toward Leesburg. The day after the battle, the 13th Mississippi was stationed along the road to watch the Federals at the landing. The log house (VDHR# 053-5367) on the eastern boundary of Murray Hill is clearly visible from Edwards Ferry Road and would have been known to the soldiers who traversed the road before, during and after the battle at Ball's Bluff.

Criterion C – Architecture

Stirling M. Rust was born in 1881 at the family's ancestral home, Rockland, in Loudoun County. He was the youngest son of Confederate army veteran Colonel Armistead Thomson Mason Rust and Ida Lee Rust. Rockland, situated approximately 3 ½ miles north of Leesburg, was built by General George Rust in 1822. His descendents have resided there ever since. After receiving his education at Woodberry Forest School and Kenmore School in Virginia, S.M. Rust went to Pittsburgh in 1898 and began work as a laborer for C.G. Hussey and Co., a copper rolling mill.²² He later worked at several steel companies in Pittsburgh in design, construction and operations. In 1905 he and his two brothers, Edmund Jennings Lee Rust and Ellsworth Marshall Rust, formed The Rust Engineering Company. The headquarters was in Birmingham, Alabama, and in 1913 S.M. Rust established a branch in Pittsburgh. Seven years later the firm was incorporated in Pittsburgh with S.M. Rust as president. Initially the engineering company was a small contractor in boiler brickwork. Under S.M. Rust's stewardship, it expanded into chimney building, concrete construction and general industrial design, engineering and construction. It became one of the major engineering-construction organizations in the country for all types of industries and construction. The business specialized "in the design and construction of complete industrial plants, industrial buildings....brick and reinforced concrete chimneys, complete power and heating plants,and any kind of furnace for iron and steel industry."²³ A local project was the construction of Leesburg's sewerage plant in 1939.²⁴ S.M. Rust served as president until October 1944 when he became chairman of the board and his son, S.M. Rust, Jr., became president.

Following an illness in the mid-1930s, Mr. Rust considered retirement. When he searched the country for suitable property on which to build his retirement home, he decided to return to his birthplace and make his home in Loudoun County. He began designing his house immediately after purchasing the property in 1937. He utilized the skills and services of his company, Rust Engineering, to design, acquire materials for, and build the house. An up-and-coming young architect named Mario Celli, a recent graduate of Carnegie Tech, began to work for Rust Engineering around 1936. He worked closely with Rust to design Murray Hill and he monitored its construction in 1938 and 1939. Rust's diary entry for April 2, 1938, records their working relationship: "Have had Celli working with me up to 8 PM and I have been at it all evening..."²⁵

Celli left Rust Engineering in 1949 to form the architectural firm of Celli-Flynn Architects and Engineers with his brother, Raymond, and another business partner. The firm's portfolio includes

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numerous government, university, religious and commercial projects. Mario Celli's son, Thomas, runs the Pittsburgh-based company today.²⁶

Rust's fond remembrance of Rockland is reflected in the floor plan of Murray Hill, the elliptical motif incorporated into the windows and woodwork, as well as the exquisite millwork of the interior. Mr. Rust's engineering background and practicality are evident in the many special features and details incorporated into the house, such as the commercial-grade, steel I-beam supports in the basement; the stone storage bins in the screened porch that hold firewood for the parlor's fireplace; and the in-ground garbage cans that hid unsightly refuse bins and discouraged pests. It took approximately one year to finish the house.

David Walter Armentrout, an employee of Rust Engineering, served as the on-site superintendent while Murray Hill was being built. His counterpart in Pittsburgh was A.M. Duncan. Numerous documents in the Rust family papers refer to the presence of these two men while the house was under construction.

Architectural Context

Colonial Revival design grew out of a heightened interest in America's past, particularly after the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 and the Columbian Exposition in 1893. Architectural features such as columns, multi-pane windows, dormers, and paneled doors with sidelights and topped with fanlights were typical of this style. Solid masonry and detailed stonework can be found on higher-end dwellings.

Leesburg in eastern Loudoun County contains several examples of Colonial Revival-style dwellings built in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with the McCabe House (VDHR# 253-0035-0151) on Wirt Street, ca. 1905, considered to be one of the finest examples. It is a two-story, three-bay, center-passage dwelling clad in asphalt shingles. Its double-leaf wood door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight with spider-web tracery. The hip roof has four sets of two, gable-pedimented dormers. Additions have been added to all elevations except the front.

Murray Hill was built in 1938-1939 as the United States was still mired in the Great Depression. Few, if any, people in Leesburg had the means at the time to build a house of this size and grandeur. During the inter-war period of 1917-1940, few buildings were constructed in the town. Six were built in what is now the state and nationally registered Leesburg Historic District (DHR #253-0035) and most were commercial. One of the dwellings was a small, vernacular cottage.²⁷

Rust closely monitored costs but his construction records and personal correspondence show that only the highest quality materials and labor were used on his dwelling, and he demanded perfection. The house is not a simple Colonial Revival-style design that looks similar to others of the time period in Leesburg. Murray Hill was designed specifically to incorporate elements of the Colonial- and Federal-style architecture from Rockland, and it represents a grand, rather than a modest, Colonial Revival-style house.

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The McCabe House is a fine representation of the Colonial Revival style but differs significantly from Murray Hill in appearance, size, and location. Murray Hill's masonry construction and decorative stonework are more elaborate than those of the McCabe House, a notably smaller and less ornate dwelling than Murray Hill. Murray Hill's siting on the bluffs of the Potomac River, as well as its rolling fields and woodlands, contrast with the McCabe House's urban location.

Approximately one-half mile west of the McCabe House is Rock Spring Farm (VDHR# 253-5046). The Federal-style main dwelling was completed in 1826 and expanded circa 1906. A northwest wing was added, which provided symmetry, and Colonial Revival-style changes were made to the façade, such as the full-width front porch. Interior modifications were made as well. The main dwelling at Rock Spring Farm reflects the architectural evolution of a building from Federal-style to Colonial-Revival style with additional changes in the 1980s that connected the southern wing to an outbuilding. By comparison, Murray Hill retains its original Colonial Revival-style façade and interior Federal-style architectural features.

Examples of the Colonial Revival style in a more rural setting can be found in western Loudoun County. In 1915, Joseph B. Thomas at New Lisbon/Huntland (VDHR# 053-0487) transformed the 1834 Federal-style, brick house into a larger Colonial Revival style house. Further west near the village of Upperville is Green Garden (VDHR#053-0509), constructed in four phases starting with a circa 1833 brick dwelling. A freestanding, Greek Revival-style dwelling was built in 1846, and a rear ell was added in 1856. The building was enlarged in 1921 by connecting it to the ca. 1833 dwelling. A Colonial Revival-style porch was added to the northeast elevation at that time. As with Rock Spring Farm, the 20th-century modifications to Huntland and Green Garden represent the architectural evolution of these buildings to the Colonial Revival-style.

By contrast, Ellwood (VDHR# 053-0639) was designed in the Colonial Revival style. Built in 1911-1912, it is located two miles west of Leesburg. Both Ellwood and Murray Hill retain their original, Colonial Revival design integrity.

Murray Hill is distinguished from the properties above by its association with the Potomac River, not fox hunting or the western Loudoun hunt country lifestyle. Rust's passion was boating, not horses or fox hunting, and access to water determined his selection of property. He could have sited his dwelling anywhere on the property but chose the bluffs of the Potomac for the views and easy access to the river. To the east of his house, he constructed the frame boathouse where his engineering skills are evident in the winch system he constructed to lift his boats from the water.

Murray Hill's most direct comparison is to Rust's boyhood home of Rockland, one of Loudoun County's most renowned historic houses and an important representation of the county's architectural heritage. Both dwellings have a five-bay façade with a one-story, flat-roofed porch sheltering the entranceway. The attic levels are pierced by gabled dormers with Gothic tracery. The single-leaf front door – six paneled at Murray Hill and eight-paneled at Rockland – is framed by sidelights with elliptical tracery and topped with a fanlight. Many architectural elements of Murray Hill's interior reflect those at Rockland. Both have a central hall with wood stair leading to a landing to the second floor. The scroll motif on the side of the staircase at

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Murray Hill is identical to that in Rockland. Raised oval paneling is evident in the first-floor rooms, as are ornate fireplaces, the most prominent being in the living room at both Murray Hill and Rockland. Rust was Loudoun born and raised and returned from the north to his Virginia roots, inspired by his boyhood home when designing and building Murray Hill.

Architectural Integrity

The primary dwelling at Murray Hill retains a high degree of architectural integrity on both the exterior and interior. The original materials are intact and in excellent condition. The quality of workmanship is still evident. The 2006 frame addition on the north elevation is sympathetic to the original design and is easily distinguished from the historic dwelling by the use of different materials.

Archaeological potential

Formal archaeological field work has not been done on the property. However, the property could yield underground information relating to former buildings and structures that were associated with the property as well as material culture related to agricultural and domestic life. Informal surface inspections have yielded artifacts associated with Native American occupation as well as artifacts from the Civil War era.

The Rust Family

The Rust family is a long-standing, prominent family in Virginia and Loudoun County. The first family member arrived in Virginia in 1654. S.M. Rust's great-great-grandfather was Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Ancestors served in all of the country's wars; were active in their church vestries; and were politicians, business leaders and philanthropists.

Like his forebears in Loudoun County, Rust and his wife played a prominent role in the local community. They were generous supporters of the county hospital and their church, St. James Episcopal in Leesburg. The Rusts and other family members funded a new wing for the hospital that included an operating suite, obstetrical suite, doctors' dressing room, and the central supply room. The family also purchased numerous pieces of equipment as the need arose at the hospital. After Rust's death, the hospital erected a bronze plaque in his memory.²⁸ The large pipe organ at St. James and the stained glass windows on the right side of the sanctuary were gifts from the Rust family. Rust died in 1954. The local newspaper, *The Loudoun Times Mirror*, referred to him as being "...held in the highest esteem in his home community. He not only was the good citizen, the philanthropist and the civic promoter, but he was sincerely modest when sharing his time and funds in his native Loudoun."²⁹

The Rust family also donated a large parcel of land to the town of Leesburg for the creation of Ida Lee Park, named for S.M. Rust's mother. The Rust Nature Sanctuary is a wildlife habitat and preserve once called Yeocomico for the Rust family's ancestral home in Westmoreland County. The house reflects architectural elements from various Rust family dwellings, including Rockland. The Sanctuary is a joint partnership between the Audubon Naturalist Society and Northern Virginia Regional Parks Authority.³⁰

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Commitment to the community continues with the present owners of Murray Hill. They serve on non-profit boards, are active in their church, and support the work of numerous non-profit organizations. The land is in conservation easement with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Rockland (VDHR# 053-0096)

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Loudoun County Deed Books X:423, 2I:187, 2I:215, 3R:163, 4B:139, 4B:141, 4I:145, 4R:331, 4W:40, 5B:100, 5E:134, 5E:309, 5S:123, 5Z:467, 6A:287, 6D:444, 6N:182, 6N:239, 6N:251, 6N:252, 6Q:403, 6X:398, 6Y:99, 7C:22, 7C:24, 7E:305, 8O:50, 8O:317, 8T:125, 8T:126, 8U:429, 8Y:1, 10I:337, 10Y:192, 10Y:196, 10Z: 213, 732-14, 1817-2035, . Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

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Loudoun County Road Case RR1833-005, Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

Loudoun County Will Books: B:236, B:259, R:355, T:238, W:275, X:152, Y:368, 2A:51, 2A:53, 3L:43, 3L:68, 3L:73, 3L:318, and 3Y:359. Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia (VDHR):

Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR# 053-6078).

House, 42910 Edwards Ferry Road NE; Murray Hill (VDHR# 053-5783).

Ellwood (VDHR# 053-0639)

Green Garden (VDHR# 053-0509)

House, 43022 Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR# 053-5367).

Huntland (VDHR# 053-0487)

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

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- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR # 053-5783

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 56.7 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 801273 Northing: 4335711

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2. Zone: 17	Easting: 801488	Northing: 4335683
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 801737	Northing: 4335591
4. Zone: 17	Easting : 801575	Northing: 4335128
5. Zone: 17	Easting : 801191	Northing: 4335154

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is bounded on the north by the Potomac River, on the south by Edwards Ferry Road, on the east by Red Rocks Park owned by Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, and on the west by parcel Sage Hill LLC and parcel Cattail, LC. The boundary is based on the tax map parcel in the Loudoun County Real Estate Tax, Assessment, and Parcel Database, as shown by the solid, dark line on the accompanying map. The Parcel Identification Number is 147-40-5625, and the tax map number is /49/////////3/, as shown on the accompanying map, entitled "Sketch Map of Murray Hill." A full description of the property is found in Loudoun County Deed Book 1817 Page 2035.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Murray Hill's boundary includes the main house, related secondary resources historically associated with the property, and the rolling landscape associated with the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lori Kimball
organization: N/A
street & number: 43597 Emerald Dunes Place
city or town: Leesburg state: VA zip code: 20176
e-mail LHINTERL@aol.com
telephone: 703-669-2506
date: May 29, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Murray Hill
City or Vicinity: Leesburg
County: Loudoun State: VA
Photographer: Lori Kimball
Digital Images: Stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond,
Virginia

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0001
View: View to the north of the front (south) elevation of house
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 2 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0002
View: View to the east of the west elevation and breezeway connection between the house and garage
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 3 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0003
View: View to the south of the back (north) elevation of the house
Date Photographed: October 2013

Photo 4 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0004
View: View to the west of the addition, back (north) elevation, and east elevation of the house

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Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 5 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0005
View: Detail of the scroll woodwork on the entrance hall staircase
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 6 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0006
View: Raised oval panel molding on the staircase
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 7 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0007
View: View east of the door leading from the living room to the screened sunroom
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 8 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0008
View: View west of the door leading from the living room to the entrance hall
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 9 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0009
View: Detail of shell bookcase in the living room
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 10 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0010
View: View to the east of the fireplace and mantel in the living room
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 11 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0011
View: View to the west of the fireplace and mantel in the dining room
Date Photographed: July 2013

Photo 12 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0012
View: View to the west of the garage
Date Photographed: October 2013

Photo 13 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0013
View: View to the north of the boat house
Date Photographed: October 2013

Photo 14 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0014
View: View to the east of the vacant house
Date Photographed: October 2013

Photo 15 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0015
View: View to the north of the log house
Date Photographed: June 2013

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Photo 16 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0016

View: View to the northwest of the main dwelling, carriage house/garage and 3-bay shed

Date Photographed: August 2014

Photo 17 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0017

View: View to the north of the tractor shed, long shed, and barn

Date Photographed: July 2014

Photo 18 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0018

View: View to the north of the log house, equipment shed, and pre-fabricated shed

Date Photographed: August 2014

Photo 19 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0019

View: View to the north of the historic roadbed/gravel lane leading from Edwards Ferry Road into the property

Date Photographed: July 2014

Photo 20 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0020

View: View to the north from the back of the house toward the Potomac River and Harrison's Island

Date Photographed: October 2013

Photo 21 of 21: VA_LoudounCounty_MurrayHill_0021

View: View to the west of Edwards Ferry Road from the lane of the log house with Murray Hill property on the right (north)

Date Photographed: August 2014

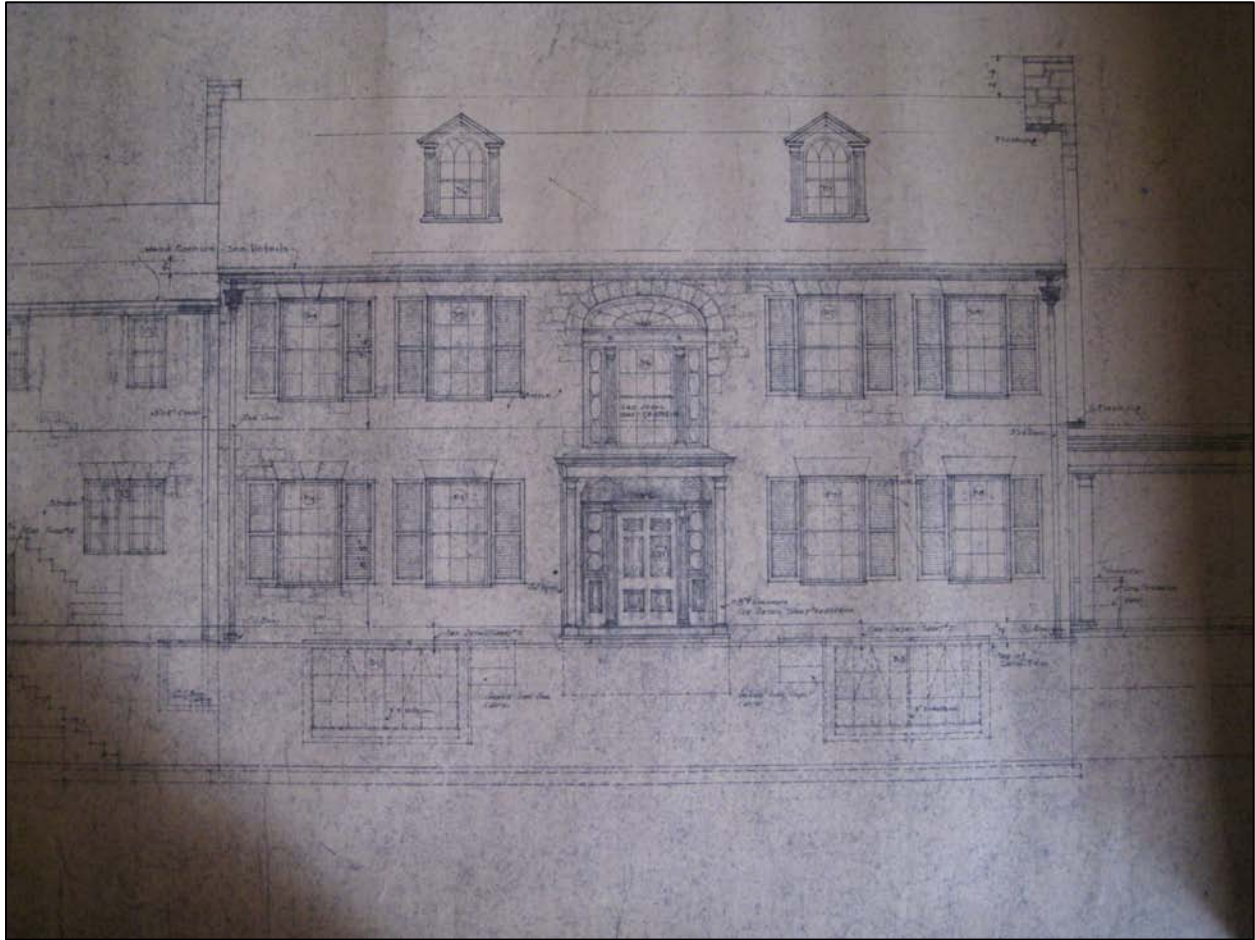
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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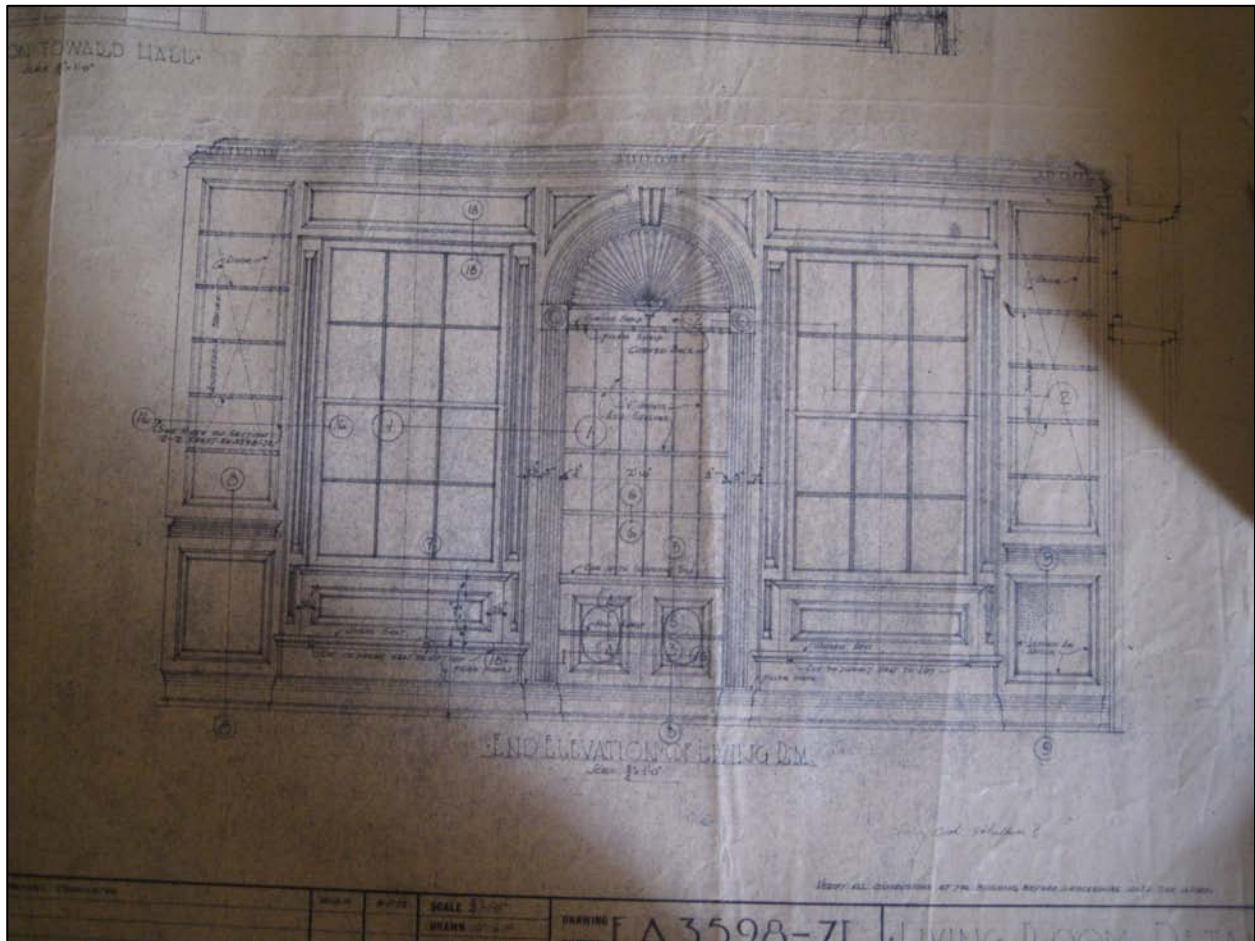
Figure 3: Architectural drawing of the south (front) elevation of Murray Hill.



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Figure 4: Architectural drawing of the north (river) interior of the living room. The drawing shows the shell bookcase flanked by windows with hinged window seats. Built-in shelves with paneled doors are at each end of the wall. The same woodwork is on the south (front) elevation of the living room.



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ENDNOTES

¹ In 1967, Rust Engineering was purchased by Litton Industries. It changed hands several times since then and now operates under the name Rust Constructors as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the URS Corporation.

<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/f/findaid/findaid-idx?type=simple;c=ascead;view=text;subview=outline;didno=US-PPiU-ais200606> and http://rustconstructors.azurewebsites.net/about_us/index.php.

² List of materials dated July 8, 1938 in folder "S.M. Rust Residence." John and Margaret Rust family files.

³ Belmont Trap Rock Co. also provided 364 tons of construction stone, 37 loads of sand, and 182 tons of stone for the concrete and cement work. Final Cost Report for Murray Hill, submitted by A.M. Duncan on December 12, 1939. John and Margaret Rust family files. An article about the quarry in the June 29, 1939 edition of the Loudoun Times Mirror referred to the rock as "outstanding for its fine color and permanency."

⁴ Painting Specifications dated September 15, 1938 in folder "Murray Hill File #5". Purchase order to Thompson and Company in Pittsburgh dated November 4, 1938 ordering 1 gallon of "Sky Blue Paint as selected by Mr. Rust", in folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

⁵ Specifications for Millwork, Revised May 12, 1938 and May 18, 1938 in folder "Murray Hill File #5". John and Margaret Rust family files. Note: The Specifications describe the joints as "rebated", an older use of "rabbet."

⁶ "Addition to Order 3598-IB-23" dated July 28, 1938, from D.W. Armentrout to J.T. Hirst, in folder "Contract 3598-Murray Hill Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

⁷ Purchase Order dated April 17, 1939 in folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

⁸ Purchase Order dated July 20, 1938 in file folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

⁹ Letter from A.M. Duncan in Pittsburgh to D.W. Armentrout in Leesburg, dated December 8, 1938 in folder "S.M. Rust Residence." Purchase order #E-4 to N.N. Hall and Son in folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." Both in John and Margaret Rust family files. Kimball interview with John and Margaret Rust on July 17, 2013.

¹⁰ Purchase order dated Oct 17, 1938 in file folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹¹ Purchase order dated Oct. 31, 1938 in file folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹² Purchase order dated August 18, 1938. Purchase order dated October 17, 1938. Both in folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹³ Purchase order dated April 29, 1938 and two letters dated May 10, 1938, all in file folder "S.M. Rust Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹⁴ Letter from D.W. Armentrout with copy to Rust and Celli, dated October 27, 1938 in folder "Contract 3598-Murray Hill Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹⁵ Letters from D.W. Armentrout to Mr. J.T. Hirst, dated May 18, 1938, June 6, 1938 (with copy to Rust and Celli), July 28, 1938, and October 27, 1938 (with copy to Rust and Celli) in folder "Contract 3598-Murray Hill Purchase Orders." John and Margaret Rust family files.

¹⁶ Deed Book 10Y, Page 196.

¹⁷ Library of Virginia, Legislative Petitions Database, Reel 111, Box 142, Folder 35, <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/petitions/petitionsSearch.asp>.

¹⁸ LCDB 4B/141, LCDB 4W/40, LCDB 10Z/21, LC Chancery Case M719, LC Road Case RR1831-002, LC Road Case RR1833-005.

¹⁹ 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Ancestry.com. "Ault" indexed as "Alt."

²⁰ James A. Morgan III, *A Little Short of Boats, The Battles of Ball's Bluff & Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861* (New York: Savas Beattie LLC, 2011), 43.

²¹ At least one artifact from a Union soldier has been found at Murray Hill. This supports documentary evidence of troop activity on the properties bordering Edwards Ferry Road.

²² <http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1144&dat=19440416&id=fjkbAAAIBAJ&sjid=7kwEAAAIBAJ&pg=1641,2580283>

²³ Rust, p. 346.

²⁴ Loudoun Times Mirror, January 12, 1939 and March 16, 1939. Viewed on microfilm at Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

²⁵ Stirling Murray Rust's diary. John and Margaret Rust family files.

Murray Hill
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

²⁶ <http://cfbarchitects.com/about/history/>. Kimball phone interview with Thomas Celli on April 24, 2014.

²⁷ Leesburg Historic District – A Survey of the Nicholas Minor Section, prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Town of Leesburg by Historic and Architectural Resources, Kathryn A. Miller, Consulting Historian. 31 August 1998.

²⁸ “Remarks of Robert H. Fletcher on the occasion of the unveiling of a plaque in memory of Stirling Murray Rust, May 12, 1954” in folder “Murray Letters & Clippings.” John and Margaret Rust family files.

²⁹ Loudoun Times Mirror, February 4, 1954. Copy in John and Margaret Rust family files.

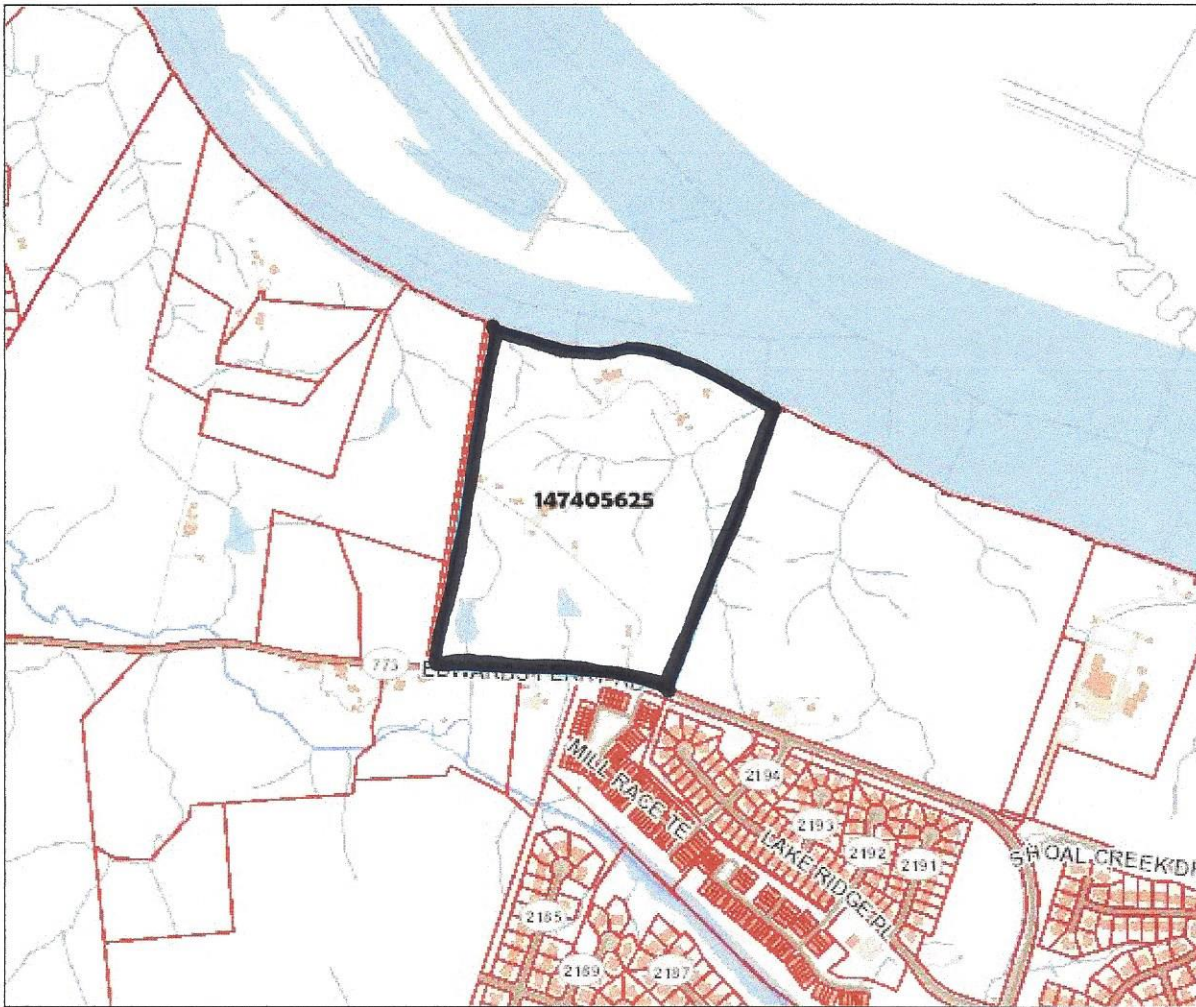
³⁰ <http://www.rustmanor.com/about/>



Thursday, May 29, 2014

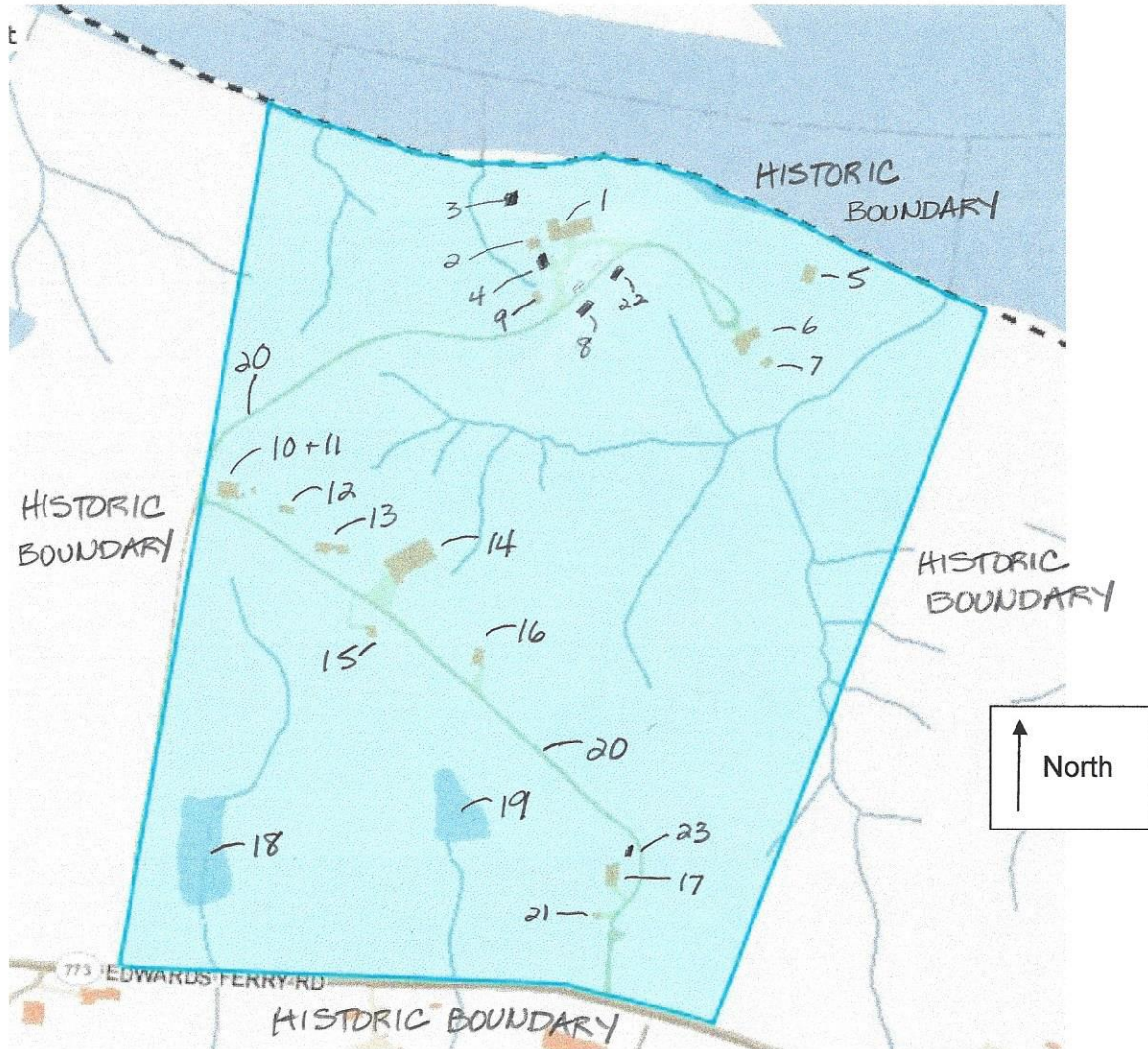
Loudoun County, Virginia
www.loudoun.gov

(map not to scale)



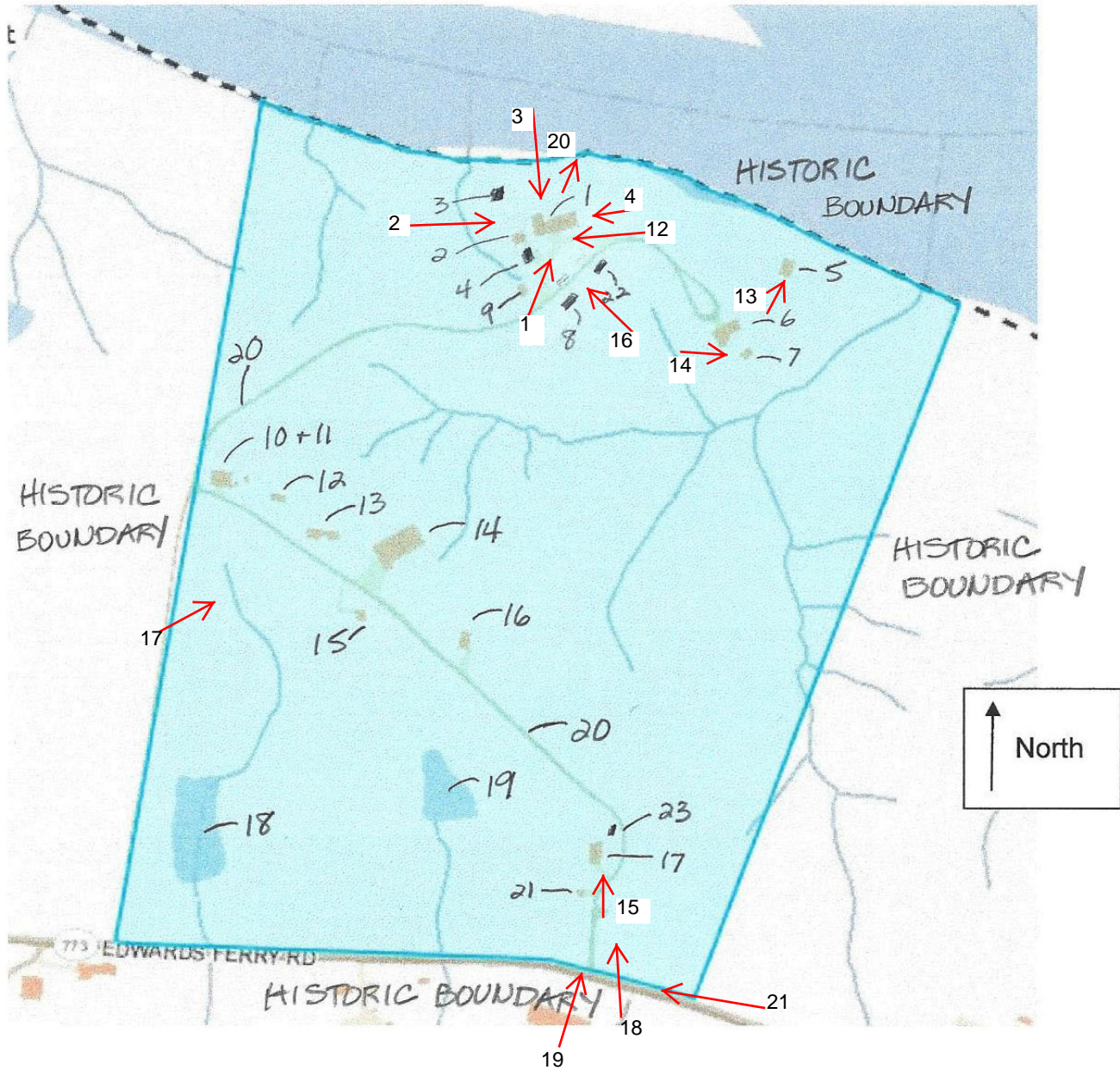
Murray Hill
42910 Edwards Ferry Road
Leesburg, VA 20176

Sketch Map of Murray Hill
 DHR# 053-5783
 National Register Nomination
 Parcel Identification Number: 147-40-5625
 Tax map number: /49/////////3/



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 = Main House (contributing) | 13 = Shed (non-contributing) |
| 2 = Garage/Carriage House (contributing) | 14 = Barn (non-contributing) |
| 3 = Smokehouse (contributing) | 15 = Chicken coop (contributing) |
| 4 = Three-bay Shed (contributing) | 16 = Hay barn (non-contributing) |
| 5 = Boat House (contributing) | 17 = Log House (contributing) |
| 6 = Tenant House (non-contributing) | 18 = Pond (non-contributing) |
| 7 = Vacant House (contributing) | 19 = Pond (non-contributing) |
| 8 = Shed (non-contributing) | 20 = Roadbed (contributing) |
| 9 = Generator shed (non-contributing) | 21 = Equipment shed (contributing) |
| 10 = Concrete-block shed (contributing) | 22 = Swimming pool (non-contributing) |
| 11 = Saw Mill (contributing) | 23 = Pre-fabricated shed (non-contributing) |
| 12 = Long Shed (contributing) | |

Photo Key
Murray Hill
Loudoun County, Virginia
DHR #053-5783



1 ↗ Photo Locations
Interior Views:
Photos 5 - 11