CRI Project No. 050773

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AN INTENSIVE LEVEL EVALUATION OF THE STONE OUTBUILDING (053-0985) AT LOUDOUN VALLEY ESTATES LOUNDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

Toll Brothers, Inc.
43089 Ryan Road, Suite 101
Ashburn, Virginia 20148
(703) 729-0951

Prepared By:

John P. Cooke
Principal Investigator

&

M. Amanda Lee
Research Director

Cultural Resources, Inc.
710 Littlepage Street, Suite C
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
540-370-1973

ABSTRACT

In October 2005, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase II or intensive-level architectural evaluation of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) off Creighton Road in Loudoun County, Virginia. The evaluation included photography of the exterior and interior of the building and documentary research. A measured drawing of the building's footprint was completed. The research was designed to determine the approximate date of construction and whether significant events or persons were associated with the resource. This information provided the framework within which the stone outbuilding was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The stone outbuilding was first surveyed at the intensive level in 1982. At that time, the building was noted as being in ruinous condition. The resource is an example of a vernacular, utilitarian stone agricultural outbuilding and was apparently built around the turn of the twentieth century.

The stone outbuilding (053-0985) is recommended *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places. This resource was not associated with important historical events (Criterion A) or significant people (Criterion B), and it does not have the ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). It currently maintains integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, and setting, but all of these are threatened by neglect and development. It is representative of a method of construction, but stone buildings are fairly common in Loudoun County; 71 stone buildings have been recorded within Loudoun County as of 2003. More importantly, the stone outbuilding lacks integrity of association and feeling and no longer embodies distinctive characteristics of a type or period; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic values (Criterion C). No further work is recommended for the resource.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In October 2005, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase II intensive-level evaluation of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) off Creighton Road in Loudoun County, Virginia (Figure 1).

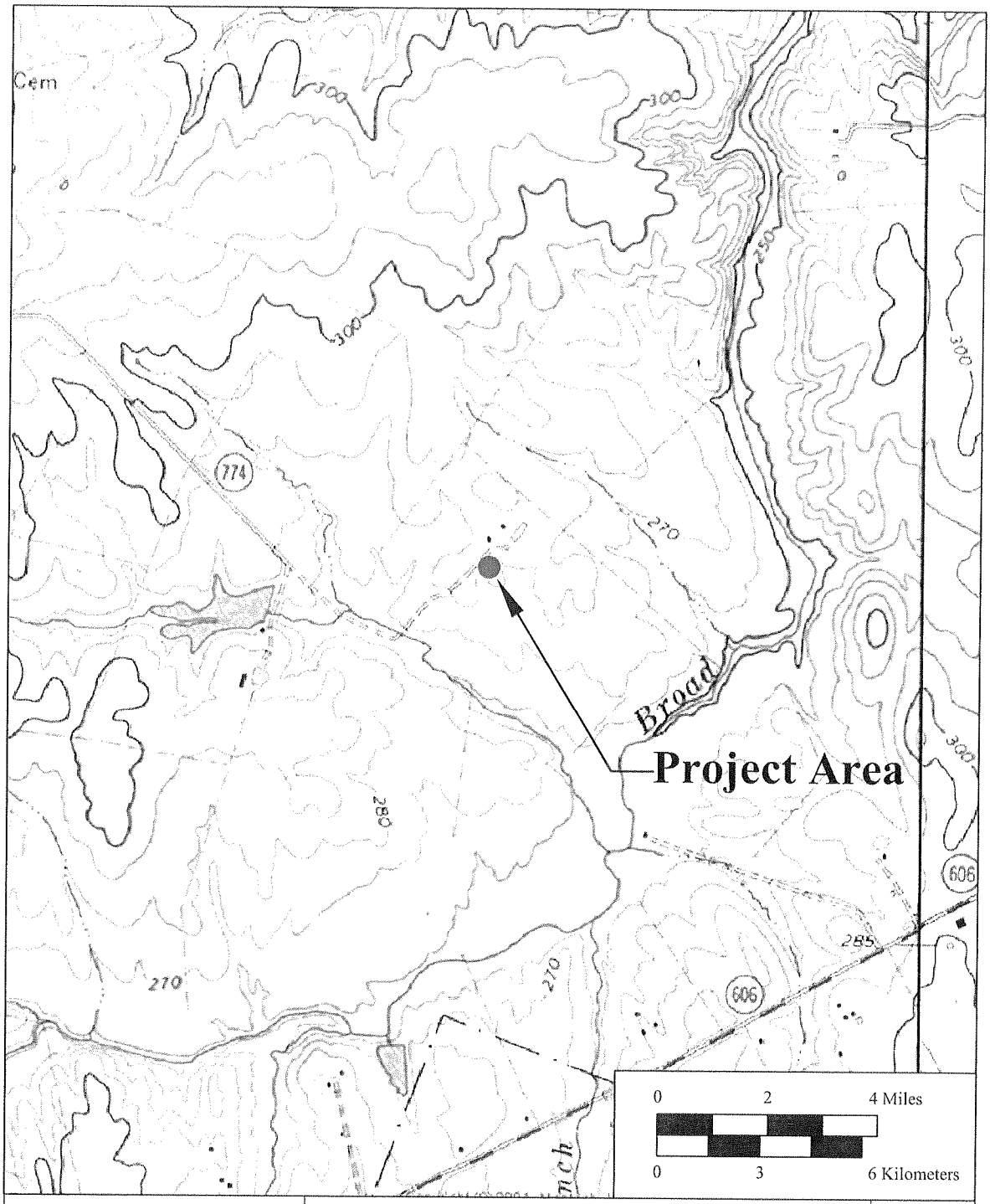
The current intensive-level evaluation was conducted for Toll Brothers, who are conducting required studies for a proposed development. Loudoun County requested that Toll Brothers evaluate the significance of the stone outbuilding in terms of its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The resource, which was in ruinous condition when initially surveyed in 1982, is threatened by demolition and neglect. Current plans call for the outbuilding to be relocated to an area adjacent to Mankin Cemetery (053-5067), approximately 200 feet to the north of its current location.

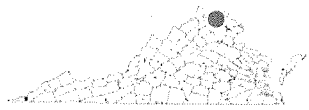
The architectural survey was conducted in accordance with the *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2000) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (USDI 1983). The preparation of this report and recommendations concerning the potential eligibility of the architectural resource were made with reference to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties*; the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; and *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991). Additionally, the preparation of this report follows guidelines published by the VDHR including *Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110* and *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992a, 1992b).

The background research for this project was designed to provide a historic context within which the stone outbuilding (053-0985) could be evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Research focused on developing a chronology of owners of the property. Research was conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Library of Virginia in Richmond, and the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg. Types of records consulted included published secondary resources, deeds, census records, and historic maps.

The resource was photographed at an intensive level; both exterior and interior photographs of the outbuilding were taken. A measured drawing of the footprint of the building was completed. The existing intensive-level survey form, completed in 1982, was updated using the VDHR's Data Sharing System (DSS).

Principal Investigator John P. Cooke directed the project. M. Amanda Lee, Research Director, authored the report and supervised the fieldwork. Graphics Specialist Jocelyn Pitts assisted in the field and provided the graphics for the report. Kristen Bloss assisted with the research. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at CRI's office in Fredericksburg, Virginia.





Quadrangle Location

Figure 1. Detail of *Arcola, VA* USGS Quadrangle Depicting the Location of the Stone Outbuilding (053-0985) at Loudoun Valley Estates (Maptech 1998).

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II. RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Project Area Description

The evaluated resource (053-0985) is located in eastern Loudoun County, Virginia. The stone outbuilding is located near the intersection of Route 774 (Creighton Road) and Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road), and adjacent to a farm road among cultivated sod fields. This area of Loudoun County is generally suburban, with some agricultural fields and farm complexes.

The Stone Outbuilding (053-0985)

Site

The area immediately around the resource was known as Creighton Farm in the first half of the twentieth century. While Loudoun County is developing rapidly, this part of the county maintains some of its rural character, as is evident in the agricultural fields and farm complexes, but is best described as suburban. The stone outbuilding lies approximately 800 ft from the end of Creighton Road, along a gravel driveway. The open fields to the north and south of the resource are currently planted in sod. The cultivated fields extend to the property line and provide an unimpeded view shed. Beyond the property line, there is construction associated with residential development, including Loudoun Valley Estates to the east and to the northwest, Dulles Trade Center to the east, and Brambleton to the west.

In 2001, the property was sold to Toll Brothers, Inc. Toll Brothers also acquired property surrounding the current project area for the proposed Loudoun Valley Estates subdivision. A new road has been built to the west of the stone building and winds to the rear, where presumably new houses will be built. It is unclear if they will be visible from the stone outbuilding.

The resource, a utilitarian farm outbuilding, was associated with a farm complex comprised of nineteenth to early twentieth century houses, barns, and miscellaneous outbuildings which were located to the west and north of the stone building. An archaeological survey conducted by Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (TAA) in 2001 recorded the remains of a cluster of outbuildings to the northeast of the house, a silo and cemetery to the south of the house, and a foundation and cluster of artifacts indicative of a domestic site across the driveway just west of the stone outbuilding (Gardner et al. 2001). At the time of the current evaluation, the only other structure still standing was a dwelling located to the north of the outbuilding.

Building

The stone outbuilding (053-0985) is a one-and-a-half story, front-gabled, stone masonry structure which was built circa 1900 (Plate 1). It is a single-cell building that rests on a continuous stone foundation. The building is rectangular, measuring approximately 16 by 13 feet, and is built of coursed cut stone, exhibiting fine craftsmanship (Figure 2).

The stones are arranged in irregular courses, with larger stones used as quoin stones defining the corners of the building (Plate 2). The largest stones used in the construction of the structure are the lintels, which are positioned above the only entrance and the five windows (Plate 3). The door and window openings are centrally located along the four façades. While the door and sashes are missing, portions of the wooden surrounds remain. Corrugated metal sheets partially cover the roof (Plate 4).

The interior of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is an undivided plan and is gutted. The floor is covered in cement, and the lower portion of the first floor walls appear to have been covered in thick coat of plaster and painted white (Plate 5). The upper portion of the first floor walls were covered with remains of a thin coat of plaster. This detail was not observed in the loft space above. Access to the loft space could not be determined.

Since it was last surveyed at the Intensive Level in 1982, the building has changed significantly. The major changes have occurred due to neglect. Vines were allowed to grow up onto the structure and engulf it, as seen in a 2001 picture (Plate 6). The mortar is failing in various areas due to the intrusion of the vines. In 1982, the interior of the building was described as gutted. Since then, there has been a fire in the interior of the building. The floor is now covered with a layer of debris, which is comprised of bottles, cans, a broken pallet, and barbed wire. The fire also contributed to the failure of the roofing system. The circa 1912 hand-operated pump, which was described next to the building in the 1982 survey, is no longer extant. The stone foundation recorded nearby was not located. The land surrounding the outbuilding is still in agricultural production, but the current crop is sod and not corn, as was noted in the 1982 survey.

The function of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is not known. The presence of windows on all four façades suggests it may originally have been built as a dwelling to house farm laborers. However, its current appearance and condition suggests it more recently functioned as a utilitarian farm structure. It appears to have been constructed around the turn of the twentieth century.

Stone Building ca. 1900

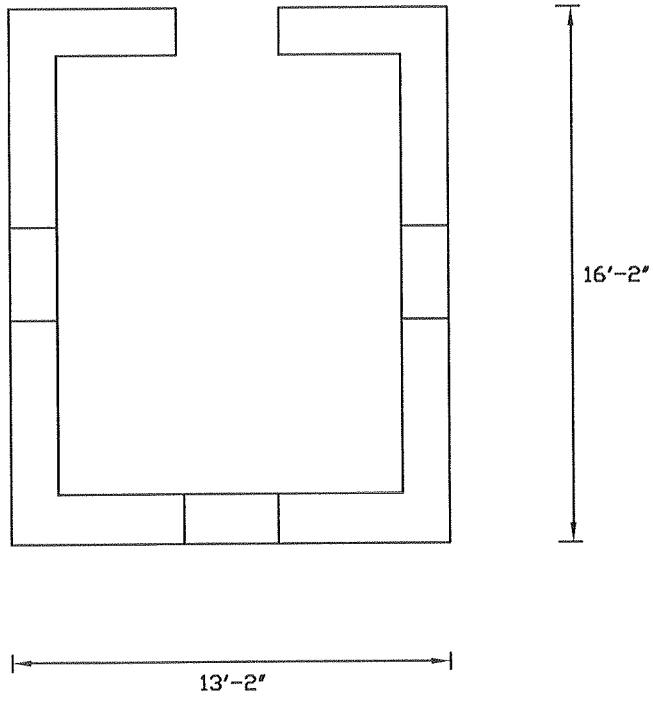

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Figure 2. Measured Drawing of Footprint of Stone Outbuilding (053-0985).
LVE Architecture.
Loudoun County, Virginia.

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Plate 1. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), North Elevation, Primary Façade.

Plate 2. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), Quoin Detail, North Elevation.

Plate 3. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), Lintel Detail, Window, West Elevation.

Plate 4. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), Roof Detail, East Elevation.

Plate 5. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), Interior.

Plate 6. Stone Outbuilding (053-0985), 2001 Image.

Loudoun County History

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The area that today is known as Loudoun County, Virginia, was first granted in 1649 to seven noblemen by King Charles II of England. The grant was known as the Fairfax Proprietary and was comprised of five million acres, which contained all of the lands located in the Northern Neck between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. Between 1653 and 1730, Westmoreland, Stafford, and Prince William Counties were formed within the Proprietary. In 1742, the remaining land was designated Fairfax County. Fairfax County was divided in 1757 by act of the Virginia House of Burgesses, with the western portion becoming present-day Loudoun County.

The proprietors of the Northern Neck issued land grants in this area, with many grants given to land speculators. The first land grant in present-day Loudoun County was issued in 1704. The area, however, did not see widespread settlement until after the Treaty of Albany was signed in 1725 by Governor Spotswood of Virginia and the Iroquois (Harrison 1987; Head 1908: 107-110; Poland 1976: 13).

Between 1725 and 1735, three main groups of settlers moved into the Loudoun County area. The first group, who migrated to the southeastern area of the county, included settlers predominately of English descendent who were Tidewater planters in search of arable land. German immigrants, who migrated south from Pennsylvania and New York, comprised the second group of settlers to move into the area. They settled into a 125 square mile northwest portion of the county. The third major group of settlers to the area were Quakers who immigrated from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, England, and Wales. Quaker settlements were established from Waterford to the south, between the English and German settlements. Additional immigrants, including the Scotch-Irish and French, also settled in the western areas of the county but in smaller numbers (Cooke 1972: 322-330; Dabney 1971: 91-99; Harrison 1987: 110-123; Poland 1976: 6-7).

By the time Loudoun County was being settled in earnest by westward-moving farmers, grain crops were beginning to supplant tobacco as the staple of the agricultural economy of Virginia (Poland 1976: 27). Grain crops, such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley, were less labor intensive than tobacco; therefore, farms were smaller and dependence on slave labor did not develop to the extent it did in the Tidewater region. The economy of Loudoun County was dominated by agriculture and the majority of the population lived on farms. Most farmers during this period grew one cash crop for profit. Additional crops were grown and animals were raised solely to feed the family and any laborers. The majority of the farms in the area were modest in size, with most farmers living on 100 to 500 acre tracts.

Buildings were primarily constructed of wood, as trees were an abundant resource. Most farms had simple, small log dwellings and outbuildings. German and Quaker settlers often used stone and building plans and construction techniques similar to those found in

areas of Pennsylvania (Cooke 1972: 322-330; Dabney 1971: 91-99; Danbom 1995: 27-28; Harrison 1987; Head 1908: 110-123; Poland 1976: 25-28).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Loudoun County was established in 1757, and Leesburg was established as the county seat. During the second half of the eighteenth century, two wars impacted the area. The first was the French and Indian War (1754-63), and the second was the American Revolution (1775-89).

During the French and Indian War, Loudoun County saw troop movements as British troops under the command of General Braddock marched through the county on their way to Fort Cumberland. The route bears the name of Braddock's Trail. Overall, the war had a limited impact on Loudoun County residents, as there were a limited number of men and supplies available to form and supply a local militia (Daniel 1949: 101-102; Harrison 1987: 123-124; Poland 1976: 36.50).

During the American Revolution (1775-89), no military actions or troop movements occurred in the Loudoun County, but the citizenry was heavily involved in the war effort. Every freeman in the county between the ages of 16 and 50 was enrolled in the militia, which meant Loudoun had one of the largest militia units in Virginia. Because Quaker religious beliefs include non-violence, the county's Quaker residents did not typically participate in the war effort, and this lead to conflicts between the Quakers and local patriots. Local patriots believed that those Quakers who did not participate in the war effort were aiding the British Crown, while Quaker men who did take up arms were soon expelled from the church (Cooke 1972: 322-330; Dabney 1971: 91-99; Daniel 1949: 127-138; Poland 1976: 50-59).

During this period, the majority of Loudoun County residents lived on moderate-sized farms, and agriculture dominated the local economy. The principal agricultural crops of the period included wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. Prior to the American Revolution, England had been the major market for Loudoun County grains; however, the closure of foreign markets during the war led local farmers to focus on developing a domestic market for their goods (Poland 1976: 25-28, 50-59).

Milling operations were the chief industry of Loudoun County, and the exporting of flour was a primary component of the local economy. The mills, which were located adjacent to and powered by water, ground the locally produced grains into flour and feed. Farmers paid for the milling either in coin or in a percentage of the product, which the miller would then sell for a profit. A secondary industry which developed adjacent to the grain mills were sawmills, which also used the same source of water for power. While small towns and communities continued to be established at crossroads and along the primary transportation routes, additional communities began to form around these milling operations (Poland 1976: 25-28).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

In 1789, the present day boundaries of Loudoun County were established when the eastern boundary with Fairfax County was moved from Difficult Run to Sugarland Run, reducing the size of Loudoun County to 517 square miles. Loudoun County entered a period of economic and demographic stability that was isolated from national events. The War of 1812 (1812-14) had no major impact on Loudoun County, as few local men participated in the war and trade was not severely disrupted (Harrison 1987; Head 1908: 138-139; Poland 1976: 97).

In the years after the American Revolution, Loudon County was dominated by farmers with relatively modest landholdings. Up to three-quarters of landowners during this period held between 100 and 500 acres, while only eleven individuals claimed tracts of more than 1,000 acres. Farmers raised grain crops and livestock for export with the labor of a moderate number of slaves. Slave labor accounted for up to one-quarter of the county's population, with slavery remaining a common labor practice in the eastern portions of the county. Most slaveholders in Loudoun County had between one and five slaves, and according to the 1810 census, only one person had more than fifty slaves. Large families were common, and most farmers in the county relied on family members as their primary labor source (Poland 1976: 26-27).

During the Early National Period, agriculture, especially grain production, directed the local economy. Wheat and corn were the primary grains produced, and they were exported, either milled or in their raw state, to foreign and domestic markets. Farmers in Loudoun County adhered to traditional farming practices, which relied on manual labor, and most did not take advantage of new implements, such as the cast iron plow, which utilized animal labor. However, not all farmers were adverse to innovations in farming practices. New methods of increasing crop yields through the use of gypsum, deep plowing, and other methods for combating soil exhaustion were developed in the county, with the first practical treatise on the subject published by Asa Moore Janney and John Binns, Loudoun County farmers. The new method was called the "Loudoun system." These innovations spread outside of the County and impacted both American and international farming practices, though local use was not widespread. These methods also led to the formation of new industries, which were developed to supply gypsum and plaster to farmers for their fields (Danbom 1995: 73-74, 80-81, 85; Poland 1976: 64-71, 74-94).

Milling continued to dominate local industry as flour was the main export of Loudoun County. As previously noted, mills were located adjacent to and powered by water sources. Just as saw mills developed as secondary ventures to flour milling operations, mills began to grind gypsum for sale to local farmers for use in their fields. Lime kilns, which produced lime for agricultural use, were also established during this period. These operations were small in Loudoun County, as gypsum appears to have been the preferred soil supplement (Poland 1976: 74-94).

The small communities that had formed during the previous periods continued to evolve and become the center of the surrounding rural community. Most of these communities

consisted of nothing more than a mercantile store, which in addition to selling necessary goods also acted as the local post office, polling place, and meeting place. Some communities centered along transportation routes also had a church, mill, or ordinary located within their boundaries. The majority of the approximately three dozen communities in Loudoun County had no local government, and decisions regarding local affairs were made by the residents at the local gathering place.

Communities continued to be situated a short distance apart along the main transportation routes. As in other parts of Virginia, the transportation network in Loudoun County experienced major changes as turnpike companies were formed to build and maintain toll roads. The turnpike system created better and more accessible roads to Loudoun County markets, leading to an increase in the amount of both exports and imports in the county and increased communication with the region, nation, and the world (Poland 1976: 66-71, 114-122, 151-155).

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

The Antebellum Period in Loudoun County was, in many respects, a continuation of the previous period. In the years leading to the Civil War, internal conflicts between the eastern and western portions of the county grew over the issues of slavery and secession. The western portion of the county, which had never been a large slaveholding area, wanted to abolish slavery and avoid war. This often caused conflicts with their eastern slaveholding neighbors. The division lines were clearly drawn between the descendants of the English Tidewater immigrants and the descendants of the early Quaker, German, and Scots-Irish settlers. Loudoun County as a whole was staunchly pro-Union and elected two anti-secessionists to the Virginia State Convention of 1861 (Poland 1976: 167-181).

The population of the county continued to remain rural, with the majority of the population living on moderate sized farms. Both white and slave populations increased during this period, with the percentage of the slave population rising to approximately 50 percent of the total county population. The number of slaveholders decreased, and the majority of slaveholders continued to own between one and five slaves (Foster and Henderson 1870: 7; Deck and Heaton 1926: 64; Poland 1976: 64-71, 131-132).

Agriculture and industry did not have any major changes from the previous period. Wheat and corn continued to be the principal crops, and farmers continued to rely on manual labor. Local industry continued to focus on the milling of grains, lumber, and gypsum for both export and use by local farmers (Poland 1976: 64-71, 74-94).

The communities of Loudoun County continued the growth pattern established during the prior periods. The transportation network evolved, as first canals and then railroads were constructed in the county. Canal technology was soon obsolete due to the development of railroads, which first began to impact the county in the 1830s. Railroads provided an improved transportation route for goods to be sent to markets and also led to the decline of the turnpike system (Head 1908: 69-71; Poland 1976: 122-124).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Although the majority of Loudoun County residents voted to ratify the Session Ordinance in 1861 and support the Confederate States of America (CSA), the County remained divided over the issue of session. The division between the eastern and western portions of the county continued, as the different ancestries and lifestyles of the inhabitants of these areas influenced their decisions regarding loyalty to either the Confederacy or the Union. As control of portions of the county shifted back and forth between the two armies, the county and its residents were governed by whichever army was in control of the area. Loudoun County residents faced arrest, conscription, seizure of property, and restricted rights. Construction activities were severely limited during this period due to the scarcity of supplies, labor, and funding (Head 1908: 145-180; Poland 1976: 182-220).

Due to its location on the border between the two armies, its proximity to Washington, D.C., and its agricultural, Loudoun County was the scene of military actions throughout the war. On October 21, 1861, the Battle of Ball's Bluff, also known as the Battle of Leesburg, was the only major action to occur in Loudoun County. Both minor and major skirmishes occurred throughout the county until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1865. Many of these were related to troop movements of the Confederate and Union armies as they moved through Loudoun County, especially the cavalry, which occupied Loudoun County continuously during this period (Poland 1976: 191-202).

Confederate Colonel John Singleton Mosby was the most active cavalry officer in Loudoun County during the Civil War. He and his men lived on farms in the area and successfully moved about the county as they were sheltered by local residents. Mosby led his unit in a series of successful strikes against Union troops, mostly occurred in the southern portion of the county, from 1863 to 1865. In an effort to capture Mosby and his men, the Union army marched into Loudoun County with orders to destroy any items that could be of use to the Confederacy, including forage, crops, mills, and barns. Union troops were also ordered to drive off all livestock, slaves, and all men under 50 who could bear arms. Homes and local residents were to be spared. Over a five day period in November 1864, the western portion of Loudoun County was systematically torched, destroying a large number of barns and other agricultural structures (Poland 1976: 183-220).

By the end of the Civil War, both Confederate and Union forces had sacked Loudoun County. During their marches through the county, both sides confiscated foodstuffs, grain, horses, and other livestock. They also burned fields and forage to prevent them from falling into enemy hands. By the end of the war, the residents of rural Loudoun County had little in the way of food or livestock, and their economic future was uncertain.

Throughout the period, the population of Loudoun County continued to remain rural with the majority of the people living on moderate sized farms. The population of Loudoun County declined as both the white and slave populations left due to the war. The white male population saw the greatest decline, as many men volunteered for service. Those white men who did not volunteer and were under 50 years old were conscripted for

service by the Confederate army or arrested and removed from the county by the Union army. The eastern portion of the county experienced the greatest population change as the men left for war, while the population remained stable in the western sections where there were several Quaker communities. Due to their pacifism, the Quakers were exempted from conscription by the Confederate government and were consequently not arrested by the Union army. The slave population does not appear to have experienced much change, as many slaveholders continued to use slave labor until the Emancipation Proclamation took effect in January 1863. After this date, it appears that many former slaves remained on Loudoun County farms until the end of the war (Deck and Heaton 1926: 61-62; Poland 1976: 64-71, 131-132).

Due to the constant troop movements and subsequent destruction of crops by both armies, agricultural production was severely limited. Loudoun County did continue to produce wheat and corn, which was used to feed both armies. Some flour and grain did go to market, primarily Maryland, early in the war, but military restrictions on travel and difficulty obtaining passes made transporting agricultural goods increasingly difficult, and then impossible, as the war progressed. Industry was also limited due to confiscation and destruction of goods, travel restrictions, and lack of a labor force. The milling industry in the western portion of the county was decimated when a majority of the mills was destroyed by the Union Army in 1864. There were no improvements to the transportation networks during this period, as efforts were focused on the war and its associated destruction (Poland 1976: 183-220).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Loudoun County faced a difficult period of rebuilding after four long years of war. Union forces had damaged or destroyed buildings, burned crops, and dispersed livestock. Both sides had helped themselves to the county's ample agricultural resources, and continual military activity had effectively disrupted everyday life. Businesses were shut down, farms left poorly attended, and local government services suspended. The emancipation of the county's slaves proved financially damaging to many local landowners, and land prices dropped considerably in the immediate postwar period. Despite these numerous handicaps, however, Loudoun County rebounded from the trauma of war with remarkable speed. By 1870, agricultural production had surpassed antebellum levels, and the county was well on its way to recovery, at least physically (Poland 1976: 184, 222-223).

Loudoun County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries continued to be predominately rural and agricultural. The population of the county, both white and African-American, declined as people left for the cities and new lands in the west. Loudoun County did experience a small period of immigration directly after the war when Northerners settled predominantly along the rail lines. These families came to the area due to the quality of the farmland. Tenant labor, often made up of former slaves, was used on some of the larger farms in the county, and made up to one-quarter of the county's population during the Reconstruction era (Deck and Heaton 1926: 82-86; Head 1908: 180-183; Poland 1976: 256).

Initially, the agricultural industry in Loudoun County struggled as there was little money to invest in labor, stock, seed, fertilizer, tools, and outbuildings. Farm technology continued to rely on manual labor, and neighbors would often share the use of larger, more expensive pieces of equipment. The amount of cultivated land decreased as farmers allowed the land to return to brush and grew fewer crops. But by 1880, Loudoun County farmers had helped to reestablish the county as a primary agricultural region in Virginia. Grains were the dominant crops, and corn surpassed wheat as the county's primary crop. Toward the end of the Reconstruction period, farmers began to diversify, by growing fruit and raising livestock for profit. Apples became a cash crop in the county. Due to the raising of horse, sheep, pigs, and cattle for profit, the county enacted a series of fencing laws from 1866 to 1914. These laws mandated the construction of stone and wood fences to separate the pasture lands (Poland 1976: 280-293).

An outgrowth of the local cattle industry was the dairy industry. The first dairies appeared in the 1870s and were an established part of the county's agricultural economy by the mid-1880s. The majority of the dairy farms were in the eastern portion of Loudoun County. Washington, D. C. was the primary market, and milk, cream, and butter were shipped via the railroad. By the early twentieth century, Loudoun's dairy industry included dairy farms, farmer's cooperatives, breeder's cooperatives, and creameries (Deck and Heaton 1926: 88-89; Head 1908: 95-96).

The grain and saw mills, which had been a major component of Loudoun County's industrial base prior to the Civil War, had been destroyed. The few remaining mills were quickly reestablished. Additional mills were established as the county recovered from the war, and many of these mills also dealt with fertilizers, seed, feed, and farm machinery. By the 1880s, new industrial operations began to be seen in the county, including the Leesburg Lime Company and Goose Creek Lime Company, which quarried and pulverized lime for local farmers to use as fertilizer (Poland 1976: 230-231, 279-280).

The return of the rail service and the increasing popularity of Loudoun County as a summer retreat from Washington, D.C. led to the development of new communities along the rail lines. Communities saw improvements in living conditions during the Reconstruction period. Communication lines were quickly reestablished after the war with the repair of telegraph lines and the postal service returning to near pre-war conditions by December 1865. Telephone service in the county was established by 1906, when local residents were petitioning for expanded service. The first electrical service in the county was provided by the Loudoun Light and Power Company to the communities of Purcellville, Hamilton, and Round Hill beginning in 1912 (Poland 1976: 246-253).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The post-World War I era period ushered in significant changes to the county's agrarian lifestyle and was the last period in Loudoun County's history when agriculture dominated the landscape and lifestyle of the county. Its citizens were heavily involved in the war effort during both World War I (1917-1918) and World War II (1941-1945). During World War I, every man in Loudoun between the ages of 18 and 45 was registered

for the draft. Loudoun had fewer men drafted during World War I than other areas because farmers were considered essential war workers who could not easily be spared to fight. In all, 591 men were eventually drafted from the county. Local residents raised funds, purchased bonds, and bought greater amounts of local products that did not need to be transported as a way of showing their patriotism. These actions were repeated during World War II, as men volunteered for military service and citizens contributed on the local home front (Poland 1976: 307-316, 335-339).

The population of Loudoun County, both white and African-American, declined throughout the period. Young men and women, especially, moved to urban areas to take advantage of educational programs, training, and job opportunities. The population that remained was predominately rural and had low to moderate incomes due to the agricultural depression, followed by the Great Depression. Most farmers continued to rely on their families as their major labor force as they were unable to pay for hired labor. Approximately 20 percent of the farms in Loudoun County during this period were operated by tenant farmers, who were mostly African-Americans (Poland 1976: 323-325, 331-334).

Smaller farms were forced out as farms were consolidated into larger tracts. The principal cash crop of Loudoun County was corn, which was closely followed by wheat. The fruit and dairy industries, which had been established during the Reconstruction period, continued to expand and be profitable. Beef cattle and poultry were raised for sale to the Washington, D.C. market, but neither of these industries was highly profitable. Industry continued to be limited to agricultural-related industries such as grain, milling, and lime companies. There was a lack of new businesses during this period, although existing businesses did expand their operations. The thoroughbred horse industry began to develop in the county, in response to the influx of new residents who used their estates as retreats instead of an income source, along with the formation of local hunting clubs and equine events (Poland 1976: 308, 317-325).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

Loudoun County has experienced increasing suburbanization since the end of World War II. The county has moved away from its agricultural past and has experienced rapid and continual growth as a suburb of Washington, D.C. since 1960. While the rural population has declined, the average resident now lives in a planned community, has a higher than average income, is better educated than earlier residents, and typically works outside of the county in the business, government, and industry sectors. African-Americans account for approximately seven percent of the local population, and less than three percent of the total population farms for profit (Loudoun County, Virginia, Department of Economic Development 2002; Poland 1976: 362-380).

Corn, wheat, and fruit crops continue to be grown in Loudoun County. Beginning in the 1950s, both the dairy and poultry industries waned as other areas in Virginia were able to produce these goods with a better profit. Agribusiness, or the industrialization of the farm, and crop specialization replaced crop diversification. Farmers put all of their efforts into growing a single profitable or niche market crop and became increasingly

reliant on agricultural products and goods produced outside of the county. Farms continued to expand in size and be consolidated into large tracts containing over 1,000 acres. Today, the majority of the agricultural fields have been replaced by subdivisions, and the majority of those fields that are in commercial production are sod farms that are owned and operated by companies from other states (Poland 1976: 354-365).

During the New Dominion period in Loudoun County, industry has become the principal economic force. Today, technology and aircraft-related industries are the main employers. These businesses are primarily located in the eastern portion of Loudoun County. Rural community centers, located at crossroads, have slowly been replaced by suburban shopping centers and planned communities along the major county roadways. Improvements to the transportation network and an emphasis on the use of the automobile for transportation of both people and goods led to the decline of the rail system. Improved roads also led to the decline of locally owned and operated businesses and to the introduction and reliance on commercial retail chains for goods and services.

History of the Project Area

The first known owner of the property was Lewis Mankin, who purchased it in 1832 from George Thomas of Washington, D.C., for $419.05. The property was described as "... 419 acres on Broad Run ... begins at a stone on the east side of Broad Run and runs along the lines of Ambler, Lewis, and Harrison" (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 4B: 315-316). The property at some point passed to his son Charles Mankin, who appears in Loudoun County records in the 1860 U.S. Census as residing with his parents, Lewis F. and Fannie Mankin, near Arcola Post Office. The Yardley Taylor map of 1853 shows a house belonging to L. Mankin in the vicinity of the project area.

Charles Mankin apparently married in the early 1860s; however, the marriage was not recorded in Loudoun County. The Charles Mankin household in the Eastern District of Loudoun County was listed in the 1870 census. The household was comprised of

Charles Mankin, age 37, male, white, farmer
Mary L. Mankin, age 29, female, white, keeper of the house
Joseph L., age 7, male, white
Arthur R., age 5, male, white
Beverly D., age 4, female, white
Edward F., age 3, male, white
Fannie, age 1, female, white
Wm. Cockerill, age 76, male, white, at home
Joseph Gant, age 44, male, white laborer
Catherine Ray, age 12, female, black, domestic servant
Charles Newman, age 28, male, black, laborer.

At the time of the 1870 Census, Charles Mankin was a farmer and owned real estate valued at $6,200.00 and personal property worth $1,600.00. Due to the young age of his children, Mankin hired laborers to work on the farm. Only one domestic servant was listed as part of the Mankin household in the 1880 U.S. Census, and the family had

grown by five children. If the Mankin household was similar to other Loudoun families, Charles relied on his sons as a source of farm labor by the 1880s. The Mankin household in 1880 consisted of

Charles Mankin, age 47, farmer
Mary L. Mankin, age 39
Joseph L., age 17, son
Arthur R., age 15, son
Beverly D., age 14, daughter
Edward F., age 12, son
Fannie K., age 11, daughter
Mary E., age 9 daughter
Martha S., age 7 daughter
Charles C. age 6, son
Armstrong H., age 3, son
Lavinia, age 4 ½, born February, daughter
Abbie Sp..., age 15, female, black, domestic servant.

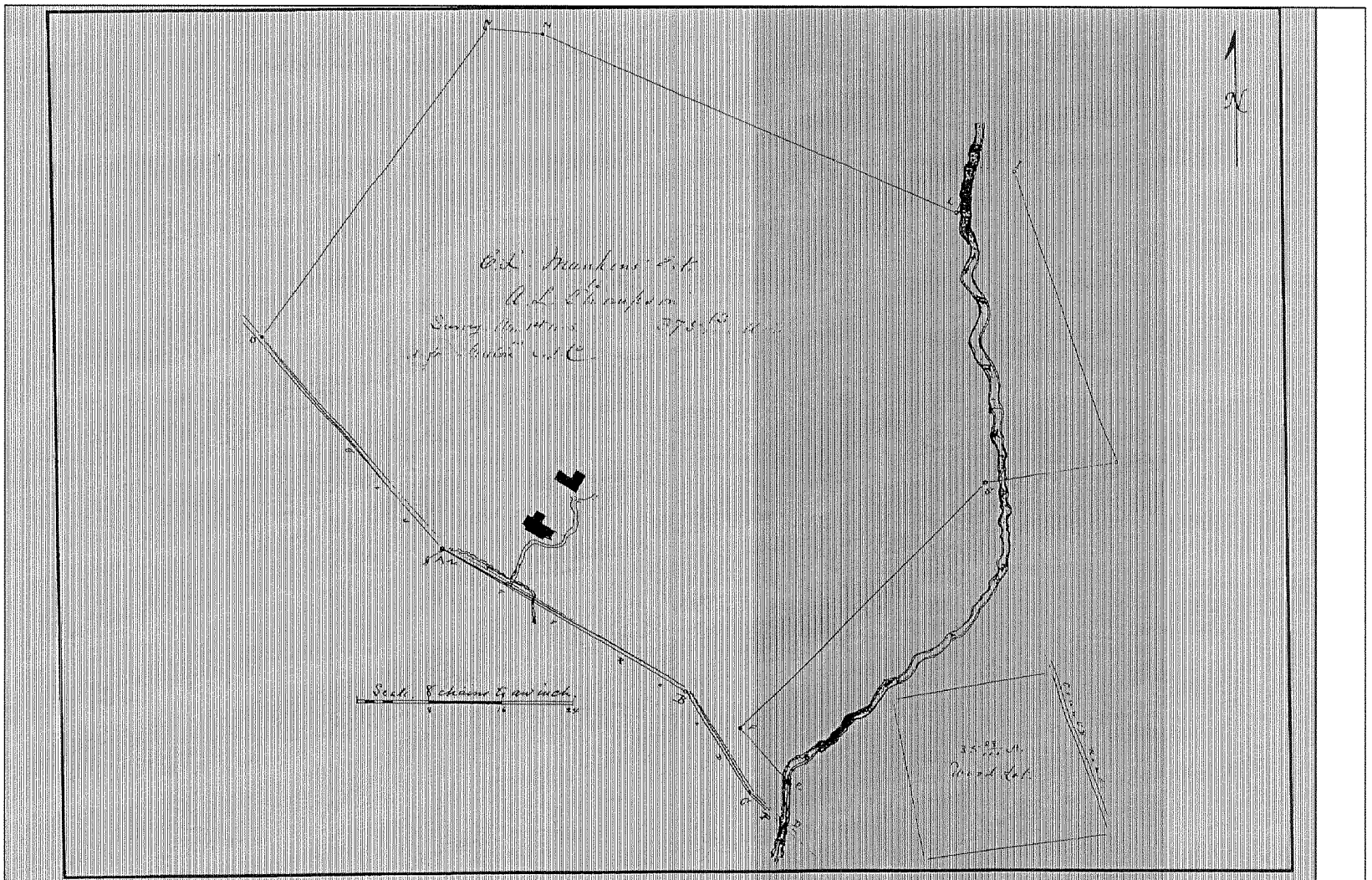
In 1890, the Mankin farm was sold at public auction. A newspaper advertisement for the sale stated "Loudoun Land At Public Sale to be sold at Court House door on Monday, January 12, 1891, 397 Acres more or less. The said Farm has an excellent Dwelling House barn and outbuildings; is admirably located and well watered". John S. Thompson was the highest bidder at the sale, and purchased the property for $4,080.50 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 7H:48-49).

An 1893 survey map of the 375 acres, known as the "Home Lot," located on the west side of Broad Run, shows two houses on the property (Figure 3). The property was owned by A.L. Thompson at the time of the 1893 survey. A detached wood lot of 35 83/100 acres is shown on southeast of the Mankin property, across from and on the east side of Broad Run. The wood lot was purchased by L. H. Mankin from J. M. Holtzlaw and others on June 18, 1852 (Loudoun County, Virginia Chancery M 4067).

Although two houses are shown on the 1893 plat, the description of the property on the auction notice in 1891 mentions only one house, suggesting that the second house on the property was built by Thompson shortly after he purchased it. The Phase I archaeological survey conducted of the property by TAA in 2001 identified a concentration of late nineteenth-early twentieth century artifacts and a foundation to the southwest of the existing house and cemetery that most likely represent this second, later house (Gardner et al. 2001).

On 18 May 1893, the Mankin property and the wood lot were deeded by Richard H. Tebbs, special commissioner, to John S. Thompson. The property was deeded from

PR# 050773



CRI
CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

Figure 3. 1893 Survey of Mankin Property..
LVE Architecture
Loudoun County, Virginia

N
January 2006

Arthur L. and Rachel Thompson of Prince Georges County, Maryland, to Ellen and Grace Thompson of Washington, D.C. on 24 October 1904 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 7Z:303).

On 9 November 1906, Ellen and Grace Thompson sold the "Home Place" and the wood lot to Hugh Hutchinson for $10,000.00. On March 12 of the following year, the 325 63/100 acre property was transferred from Hugh B. Hutchinson, widower, to William Crighton for $12,500.00 In 1915, Hugh Hutchinson and his wife Mary, sold seven additional acres to William Creighton [sic]; this property was described as adjoining the lands of Hugh Hutchinson and William Creighton. The purchase price was $125.00 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 8D: 247-249; 8E: 143-144; 8Y:69).

William Crighton, a native of Scotland, was the owner of Creighton [sic] farm from 1907 until his death on 3 August 1938. At the time that he prepared his will on 24 April 1903, he was residing in Springfield, Missouri. In his will, Crighton left money to four brothers, two sisters, and two friends, with the remainder of his estate going to his wife, Elizabeth. His heirs at the time of his death, other than his widow in Herndon and two sisters in North Folk, Virginia, were scattered across the country in Missouri, California, and Montana, as well as his native Scotland (Loudoun County, Virginia Wills 36: 490-493).

During the U.S. Censuses of 1910, 1920, and 1930, William Crighton was listed as living in the Dranesville area of Fairfax County, Virginia. His wife Elizabeth was the only other consistent member of the household. In 1910 census, a farm hand and two servants were living in the household. The Crighton household in 1920 consisted of just William and his wife. In both the 1910 and 1920 censuses, William Crighton was listed as a general farmer, but in the 1930 U.S. Census, William Creighton [sic] was a dairy farmer, and two Flemish dairy workers were also listed as members of the household.

Crighton lost the farm the following year, as on 12 January 1931, the Circuit Court of Loudoun County decreed a judicial sale of the real estate of William C. Crighton for the satisfaction of debts. John Kincaid, E. S. Rakes, and Sebert C. Cox purchased the farm property on 26 August 1939 for $11,500.00. On 15 March 1941, Sebert C. Cox and his wife, Kathryn, sold their interest in the 452.63 acres, known as the William Creighton Farm, to Hugh N. Rakes, son of E. S. Rakes for $10.00 and other considerations. E.S. Rakes and his wife, Catherine, sold their interest in the property to their son, Hugh N., for $10.00 and other considerations on 10 March 1943. This was the property conveyed to E. S. Rakes, Kincaid, and Cox by Wilbur Hall, Commissioner (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 11F: 301-303; 11R: 151).

From 1945 until the present, the property known as the William Creighton farm underwent the same changes in usage as other lands in Loudoun County. In the late 1940s, the property was a dairy farm. The land was conveyed by Hugh N. Rakes and others to Consolidated Dairy Farms in 1946. The deed mentions that the 452.63 acre tract was composed of three parcels: 1) a parcel of 375.63 acres; 2) a parcel of 70 acres; and 3) a parcel of seven acres. On October 5, 1959, the property was transferred from

Consolidated Dairy Farms to Ashburn Nurseries, Inc. for $10.00 and other considerations. The deed notes that the property is called the William Creighton Farm and also known as the Arcola Dairy Farm. In 1969, R. T. Crosby, trustee, transferred the property to Randolph Rouse, trustee for the Broad Run Tract Joint Venture, for $5.00. The property was again transferred on 14 April 1983 from Randolph D. Rouse, trustee for Broad Run Tract Joint Venture, to Levy Wong, trustee, for $10.00 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deeds 12S: 50-53; 391: 521-523; 504:632-634; 832: 247-249).

The farm seems to have operated as a tenant farm for most of the twentieth century. Even the early twentieth century owners of the property apparently did not live there; the Thompsons lived in Maryland and Washington, D.C., and William Crighton, after whom the farm and road are named, lived in Fairfax County.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2005, CRI conducted a Phase II or intensive-level architectural evaluation of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) located off Creighton Road in Loudoun County, Virginia. The evaluation included photography of the exterior and interior of the building and documentary research.

The results of the background research and examination of the outbuilding indicated that it most likely functioned as a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding and was built around the turn of the twentieth century. It was associated with a large farm on the surrounding property, known as Creighton Farm in the first half of the twentieth century. An 1893 survey map of the property shows two houses on the property; the house to the north appears to be in the same location as the current house, which was still standing to the north of the stone outbuilding in October 2005. The house to the south on the map is no longer standing, and is most likely represented by a foundation and domestic debris identified in this location by TAA in 2001.

CRI recommends that the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), and it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B). Likewise, it is unlikely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). The outbuilding has sustained major damage since the original 1982 Intensive Level Survey. Very little of the historic fabric survives, other than the walls and foundation. The interior was gutted by fire, and the windows, door, and surrounds are not present. A hand-operated water pump and stone foundation, which were noted nearby in the 1982 survey, are no longer present. While the resource currently maintains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, and workmanship, it lacks integrity of association and feeling. The outbuilding does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type or period, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It is indicative of a method of construction, but stone buildings are fairly common in Loudoun County. A 2003 Historic Resource Survey of the county resulted in the identification of 71 stone buildings and 79 buildings with stone features (Edwards et al. 2003).

The stone outbuilding (053-0985) was documented at the Phase II or intensive level. This included photography of the exterior and interior of the building and documentary research. A measured drawing of the building footprint was completed. No further work is recommended.

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2005 Archaeological and Architectural Site Files and Archives Search.

APPENDIX A

VDHR INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM

Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

Loudoun ***DHR Id#: 053-0985***

Resource Identification

Property Name(s): ..... Stone Outbuilding, Route 774 {Function/Location}
Stone Ruins on Creighton Road {Address-Current}
Property Date: 1900
Address(s): ..... Rd Creighton {Current}
Route 744, Off Of {Current}
County/Independent City: Loudoun
Vicinity of: ..... Arcola
State, Zip: .....Virginia
Tax Parcel: 123-36-7324-000
USGS Quad Name: ..... ARCOLA
UTM Coordinates: 18/4316121/0282202
Surrounding area: ..... Suburban
Restricted location data?. No

National Register Eligibility Status
Property is Historic (50 years or older)

Property has not been evaluated

Resource Description

Ownership Status: ..... Private
Acreage: 454.2

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Foundation - Solid	Stone	Foundation - Coursed Ashlar
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Stone	Structural System - Coursed Ashlar
Porch	Porch - None		
Windows	Windows - Missing		
Roof	Roof - Gable, front	Metal	Roof - Original Removed
Chimneys	Chimneys - None		

Site Description: ..... The stone outbuilding stands well back from the road and is accessed by an unpaved gravel lane. The open fields, which are currently planted in sod, are located to the north and south of the building and its associated access road. The cultivated fields provide an unimpeded view shed and extend to the property line.

WUZIT Count:

No.	Wuzit Types	Historic?
1	Outbuilding	Historic
1	Pump	Historic
1	Foundation	Historic

NR Resource Count:

#	NR Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Building	Not Evaluated

Not Evaluated: 1.00 Total: 1.00

Individual Resource Information

WUZIT: ..... Pump

Est. Date of Construction: .... 9999 {VDHR Survey File} *Accessed?* .....

Primary Resource? ..... No *Number of Stories:* 0.0

Interior Plan Type: ..... *Threats to Resource:* .....

Description: Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

2003 Description:
Resource not located.

2005 Description:
Resource not located.

WUZIT: ..... Foundation

Est. Date of Construction: .... 9999 {VDHR Survey File} *Accessed?* .....

Primary Resource? ..... No *Number of Stories:* 0.0

Interior Plan Type: ..... *Threats to Resource:* .....

Description: Architecture Summary: stone foundation of a barn
End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

2003 Description:
Resource not located.

2005 Description:
Resource not located.

Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

Loudoun ***DHR Id#:* 053-0985**

Resource Identification

Property Name(s): ..... Stone Outbuilding, Route 774 {Function/Location}
Stone Ruins on Creighton Road {Address-Current}
Property Date: 1900
Address(s): ..... Rd Creighton {Current}
Route 744, Off Of {Current}
County/Independent City: Loudoun
Vicinity of: ..... Arcola
State, Zip: .....Virginia
Tax Parcel: 123-36-7324-000
USGS Quad Name: ..... ARCOLA
UTM Coordinates: 18/4316121/0282202
Surrounding area: ..... Suburban
Restricted location data?. No

National Register Eligibility Status
Property is Historic (50 years or older)

Property has not been evaluated

Resource Description

Ownership Status: ..... Private
Acreage: 454.2

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Foundation - Solid	Stone	Foundation - Coursed Ashlar
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Stone	Structural System - Coursed Ashlar
Porch	Porch - None		
Windows	Windows - Missing		
Roof	Roof - Gable, front	Metal	Roof - Original Removed
Chimneys	Chimneys - None		

Site Description: ..... The stone outbuilding stands well back from the road and is accessed by an unpaved gravel lane. The open fields, which are currently planted in sod, are located to the north and south of the building and its associated access road. The cultivated fields provide an unimpeded view shed and extend to the property line.

WUZIT Count:

No.	Wuzit Types	Historic?
1	Outbuilding	Historic
1	Pump	Historic
1	Foundation	Historic

NR Resource Count:

#	NR Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Building	Not Evaluated

Not Evaluated: 1.00 Total: 1.00

Individual Resource Information

WUZIT: ..... Pump

Est. Date of Construction: .... 9999 {VDHR Survey File} *Accessed?* .....

Primary Resource? ..... No *Number of Stories:* 0.0

Interior Plan Type: ..... *Threats to Resource:* .....

Description: Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

2003 Description:
Resource not located.

2005 Description:
Resource not located.

WUZIT: ..... Foundation

Est. Date of Construction: .... 9999 {VDHR Survey File} *Accessed?* .....

Primary Resource? ..... No *Number of Stories:* 0.0

Interior Plan Type: ..... *Threats to Resource:* .....

Description: Architecture Summary: stone foundation of a barn
End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

2003 Description:
Resource not located.

2005 Description:
Resource not located.

Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

Loudoun ***DHR Id#:* 053-0985**

WUZIT:	Outbuilding		
Est. Date of Construction:	1900 ca {VDHR Survey File}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Primary Resource?	Yes	*Number of Stories:*	1.5
Architectural Style:	No Style Listed	*Condition:*	Deteriorated
Interior Plan Type:	One-room	*Threats to Resource:*	Deterioration Development Neglect Vacant

Description: Architecture Summary: This unusual two-story stone structure is a good example of early-20th-century utilitarian farm buildings in Loudoun County. It is unusual to find stone structures in eastern Loudoun County built during this period. The building is rectangular and is built of coursed cut stone, exhibiting fine craftsmanship., see intensive survey. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

2003 Description:
This two-story stone masonry structure, built circa 1900, has an undivided interior plan. The building rests on a continuous stone masonry foundation. The roof and windows are no longer extant.

2005 Description:
As it stands today, the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is a one-and-a-half story, front-gabled, stone masonry structure, which was built circa 1900. It is a single-cell building that rests on a continuous stone foundation. The building is rectangular, measuring approximately 16 by 13 feet and is built of coursed-cut stone, exhibiting fine craftsmanship. The stones are arranged in irregular courses, with larger stones as quoin stones defining the corners of the building. The largest stones used in the construction of the structure are the lintels, which are positioned above the only entrance and the five windows. The door and window openings are centrally located along the four façades. While the door and sashes are missing, portions of the wooden surrounds remain. Corrugated-metal sheets partially cover the roof.
The interior of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is an undivided plan and is gutted. The floor is covered in cement, and the lower portion of the first floor walls appear to have been covered in plaster and painted white. This decorative detail was not observed in the loft space above. Access to the loft space could not be determined.
Since it was last surveyed at the Intensive Level in 1982, the building has changed significantly. The major changes have occurred due to neglect. Vines were allowed to grow up onto the structure and engulf it, as seen in a 2001 picture. The mortar is failing in various areas due to the intrusion of the vines. In 1982, the interior of the building was described as gutted. At a more recent time, there was a fire in the interior of the building. The floor is now covered with a layer of debris, which is comprised of bottles, cans, a broken pallet, and barbed wire. The fire also contributed to the failure of the roofing system. The circa 1912 hand-operated pump, which was noted in the 1982 survey and was located next to the building, is no longer extant. The stone foundation of a nearby barn was not located, and the land surrounding the building is still in agricultural production, but the preferred crop is sod and not corn, as was noted in the 1982 survey.
The use of the stone outbuilding (053-0985) is not known; however, it is assumed that it was a utilitarian farm structure dating from the early twentieth century.

Cemetery Information

Bridge Information

National Register Eligibility Information *(Intensive Level Survey)*

Historic Context(s): Subsistence/Agriculture

Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

Loudoun ***DHR Id#:* 053-0985**

Property Retains Integrity of:				
	1)Association	**No**	*5)Material*	**Yes**
	2)Design	**Unknown**	*6)Setting*	**Yes**
	3)Feeling	**Unknown**	*7)Workmanship*	**Yes**
	4)Location	**Yes**		

Period of Significance: ..... ca. 1900

Historic Time Period(s):..... P- Reconstruction and Growth (1865 to 1914)
R- World War I to Present (1914 - Present)

Associated Individuals:..... Ellen and Grace Thompson, Other
William Crighton, Owner
Consolidated Dairy Farms 99, Owner
Charles Mankin, Owner
John S. Thompson, Owner

Significance Statement: This peculiar structure stands alone in a sod field near a dirt drive that leads to the site of a farmhouse. It is not known how it was used, however, it is assumed it was a utilitarian farm structure dating from the early 20th century, per intensive survey.

2003 Significance Statement:
This property is a fair example of a subsistence/agricultural property type during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917). It illustrates the themes of Technology/Engineering as seen in the evolution of agricultural technologies. The property lacks any associations with significant events or persons in our history, and does not possess sufficient architectural significance. Therefore, this resource does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Because of the limited focus of this survey, this resource was not evaluated under Criteria A, B, or D.

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: ..... Report
Author: ..... CRI
Citation Abbreviation: .....
Notes: ..... AN INTENSIVE LEVEL EVALUATION OF
OF THE STONE OUTBUILDING (053-0985)
AT LOUDOUN VALLEY ESTATES
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Ownership Information

Graphic Media Documentation

Medium	*Depository ID #*	*Photo Depository*	*Date*	*File Name*
B&W 35mm Photos	6087		1982/10/99	
35mm B&W	20725	VDHR	2003/04/03	Frames 11-13
B&W 35mm photos	22389	VDHR	2005/10/12	

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: ..... Intensive Survey
Date: 1982/10/99
Organization or Person: ..... David Edwards
CRM Event Notes or Comments: .....

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: ..... Reconnaissance Survey
Date: 2003/09/99
Organization or Person: ..... URS Corporation
CRM Event Notes or Comments: ..... 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700
Bethesda, MD 20814

CRM Event # 3,
Cultural Resource Management Event: ..... Intensive Survey
Date: 2005/10/99
Organization or Person: ..... CRI
CRM Event Notes or Comments: .....