

VLR 7/21/81  
NRHP 11/14/82

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only  
received  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Goose Creek Historic District (053-0002)

and/or common N/A

2. Location Please see Continuation Sheet # 1

street & number N/A N/A not for publication

city, town Lincoln  vicinity of congressional district Tenth (Frank R. Wolf)

state Virginia code 51 county Loudoun code 107

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Loudoun County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Leesburg state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (2) See Continuation Sheet #1

(1) Historic American Buildings  
title Survey Inventory has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1958  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington, state D.C.

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Goose Creek Historic District is located in central Loudoun County, one of Northern Virginia's most beautiful pastoral areas. It consists of about ten thousand acres of fertile farmland located between Hogback Mountain to the east and Black Oak Ridge to the west. More specifically, the district is located south of the town limits of Hamilton and Purcellville, north of the North Fork of Goose Creek, west of the summit of Hogback Mountain, and east of the communities of Guinea Bridge and Telegraph Spring. Natural elements such as Goose Creek and Hogback Mountain serve as boundaries to the south and east. Man-made elements such as town limits and highways serve as boundaries to the north and west.

This region is predominantly rural. It consists of a number of small farms scattered throughout the area with a few small communities usually located at various crossroads. Lincoln, a town in the northwestern section of the district, with a population of about five hundred, has the highest population density in the district. The accompanying U.S. Geological Survey maps reflect the other sections of denser population in the area. Besides the town of Lincoln and its environs, most of the other population centers are located along the boundaries of the district. To the southeast, there is the small community of Mt. Gilead with a string of residences along routes 797 and 662. These roads form the eastern boundary of the historic district. To the east, at the junction of routes 725 and 704, the community of Hughesville consists of several residences, a former schoolhouse, and a church. Route 725 crosses the entire district from east to west. Where it intersects routes 611 and 709 at the western boundary of the district, the increasing development of former farmland into residential subdivisions has attracted a number of new residents. To the southwest, another moderately populated area is Guinea Bridge, a black community along the banks of Goose Creek. The interior of the district consists of scattered farms. A low population density is evenly distributed throughout this area.

Most of the Goose Creek Historic District is fertile farmland. The topography of the land generally ranges from flat fields, mostly in the west, to gently rolling countryside interspersed with patches of forest and undergrowth to the north and south. The highest elevation is the ridge road (routes 662 and 797) along Hogback Mountain, which serves as the district's eastern boundary. Picturesque vistas of much of the region can be admired from the summit of Hogback Mountain. The western slope of this mountain is covered in a forest of deciduous trees and is the largest concentration of forested land in the district. Another heavily forested area is located along the banks of Crooked Run which flows through the center of the district. Routes 727 and 841, which are both unimproved dirt roads, wind through this small forest offering scenic views.

The entire district is laced with meandering streams and creeks along which mills were constructed during the region's earlier history. Ruins of some of these mills (Inventory No. 53-173) are still discernible at various sites along the major streams. These sites may be of archaeological interest. The main body of water is the North Fork of Goose Creek which serves as the district's major southern boundary. The creek flows

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates      various      Builder/Architect      N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Goose Creek Historic District is an architecturally and scenically cohesive rural area in central Loudoun County that sustained the largest concentration of Quaker settlers in the Commonwealth. The English Friends who came into the area beginning in the 1730s formed a compact society that differed markedly from the more diffuse settlements of slaveholding planters to the east and the south. Faithful adherence to fundamental Christian principles, wise stewardship of the bountiful land, and studied preference for the cultivation of wheat and other grains on small farms worked by free labor gave the Quaker community a distinctive cast that is still reflected in the district's wealth of architectural and geographical resources. Retaining much of the Quaker ethos of simplicity, harmony, and industry, Goose Creek remains a predominantly agricultural region of small farms, many of which are still defined by the boundaries of the original land patents of the 18th century. Nearly every farm still possesses its early stone or frame barn. The narrow, winding, unimproved roads which laced the settlement from the 18th century have remained virtually undisturbed for generations. Known during the 19th century as an area of outstanding grain production and outspoken antislavery and Unionist sentiment, the district centers on the village of Lincoln (changed from Goose Creek during the Civil War) which served as the hub of Quaker religious, educational, social, and commercial activity. Architecturally, the district is significant for its rich collection of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century rural vernacular and town architecture, ranging from the earliest crude log outbuildings to the most refined brick mansions. Of particular interest is the superb stone masonry craftsmanship peculiar to Quaker settlers and their descendants. No other section of Northern Virginia contains more examples of stone architecture and few other settled rural areas of the Commonwealth possess such a high degree of unspoiled pastoral beauty. The recent adoption of a local preservation ordinance has assured both the continuous agricultural use of the land and the protection of the area's scenic integrity, while the restoration and renovation of many historic structures has greatly contributed to the preservation of Goose Creek's distinguished material culture.

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

While eastern and southern Loudoun County were settled by slaveholding English plantation owners, northern and central Loudoun County, west of the dividing Catoctin Mountain range, attracted German and Quaker settlers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. The first Quakers, or Friends, established their "monthly meeting" at the village of Waterford in northern Loudoun in 1744. The steadily increasing number of Quaker settlers in the Waterford area caused newcomers to search for good lands south of the settlement. Many families located in the area of what is now the village of Lincoln. The town was originally called Goose Creek in reference to the North Fork of

(See Continuation Sheet # 6)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets 14 and 15.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 8,650 acres

Quadrangle name Purcellville, Va.; Lincoln, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A	1 8	2 7 0	2 3 0	4 3 3 4	3 0 0	B	1 8	2 7 0	5 0 0	4 3 3 4	0 8 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing			Zone	Easting		Northing	
C	1 8	2 7 1	9 1 0	4 3 3 0	5 2 0	D	1 8	2 6 9	1 2 0	4 3 2 5	8 2 0
E	1 8	2 6 7	2 4 0	4 3 2 6	6 6 0	F	1 8	2 6 5	8 4 0	4 3 2 7	6 6 0
F'	1 8	2 6 4	8 3 0	4 3 2 9	1 5 0	G	1 8	2 6 4	0 3 0	4 3 3 0	5 3 0

See Continuation Sheet # 37

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet # 38

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff				
organization	Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	date	July 1981		
street & number	221 Governor Street		telephone	(804) 786-3144	
city or town	Richmond	state	Virginia 23219		

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *H. Bryan Mitchell*  
 title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date **SEP 16 1982**

<b>For HCERS use only</b>	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	date
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

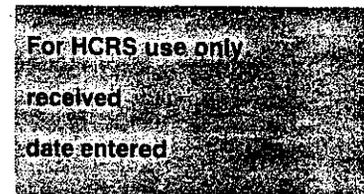
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2. LOCATION

Roughly bounded on the north by the southern town limit of Purcellville, a northern branch of Crooked Run, VA routes 709 and 710, and a line paralleling the southern town limit of Hamilton; roughly bounded on the east by VA routes 704, 662, and 797; roughly bounded on the south by VA routes 728 and 729, North Fork of Goose Creek and VA Route 622; and roughly bounded on the west by VA Route 611, North Fork of Goose Creek, and VA routes 725 and 611.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey  
1969, 1972, 1980 State  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

through fields and woods in a southeasterly direction, eventually flowing into Goose Creek, which is a major body of water in Loudoun County. The creek is no greater than ten feet wide through most of its course. Crooked Run is another local stream which flows in a southerly direction, eventually emptying into Goose Creek. This creek and its branches flow through much of the region and serve as natural property boundaries for many farms. A small, unnamed stream in the southeastern section of the district flows through Shelburne Glebe (53-186), the largest estate in the area. A dam across the stream has created a large irregularly shaped lake, providing an extra scenic touch to the area.

A number of unimproved dirt roads traverse the country. These narrow, winding roads contribute to the picturesque quality of the area. Only one paved road, Route 722, passes through the district and extends south from Purcellville, through the town of Lincoln, and across farmland to the North Fork of Goose Creek. It is the most heavily traveled main road in the area. Route 704, also paved, serves as a northeast boundary of the district.

The Goose Creek Historic District contains a unique collection of 18th, 19th, and 20th-century architecture ranging from refined brick mansions to rude log outbuildings. Stone, brick, log, and frame were the materials used by the craftsmen of each era to build the fine examples of vernacular architecture that abound throughout the area.

Residences are the predominant building type. Farmhouses are evenly distributed across the interior of the region, with clusters of houses associated with more populated

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

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communities near the boundaries. Stone, log, and frame barns, along with outbuildings, are a part of almost every farm.

The earliest existing church in the district is the second Quaker meetinghouse (53-80) which was built about 1765 in Lincoln to replace a smaller log meetinghouse. It is a simple stone structure now used as a residence. Across the street is the third Quaker meetinghouse (53-118) that still serves the area's Society of Friends. Outgrowing the stone structure, the Quakers built this two-story brick building in 1817. A severe storm in 1946 destroyed the second floor of this structure.

For the non-Quaker element of the population, two brick churches were built near North Fork. The earlier church, North Fork Primitive Baptist Church (53-119), is a classic example of Federal brick architecture. It is a two-story rectangular structure built in 1784. Its lines and character are well preserved. Contrasting to the Federal-style church is the Regular Baptist Church (53-112), built in 1856. Although the second floor of this building was destroyed, the church retains much of its original Greek Revival architectural character. One of the oldest cemeteries in the area is between the two churches. The gravestones exhibit fine decorative carving of the last two hundred years.

Late 19th-century churches include two stone churches in Lincoln. Mt. Olive Baptist Church (53-175), erected in 1884, is the oldest black church in the area. Another black church, Grace Methodist Church (53-205), was built near the Baptist congregation in 1885. Both churches exhibit fine stonework.

Two frame churches in the area (<sup>53-0002-57</sup>53-826, 53-464) are simple late 19th-century structures that no longer serve their original function.

Since the Quakers who settled this region stressed the benefits of education, several schoolhouses were built at various convenient crossroads. Most of these 19th-century schools have disappeared. An exception is the classic one-room brick schoolhouse called Oak Dale School (53-305), built by the Quaker community at Lincoln in 1815. (Oak Dale School, the above-mentioned Quaker meetinghouses of 1765 (53-80), and 1817 (53-118), and the adjacent Quaker cemetery (A109) are collectively listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) A small, mid-19th-century frame schoolhouse at Hughesville (53-174) has brick nogging which is an unusual feature in the area. Neither building is still in use today. Other 19th-century schools include a small stone schoolhouse (<sup>53-0002-15</sup>53-845) near Lincoln, which is now used as a residence, and the two-story brick high school (<sup>53-0002</sup>53-755) which was built in Lincoln in 1879. It has recently become the offices of a publishing company. The only 20th-century school in the district is Lincoln Elementary School (<sup>31</sup>53-704), built in 1926. This classic example of early 20th-century school architecture was originally the area high school.

One of the most popular building materials in the area is the native fieldstone. There are approximately forty-four stone structures in the area, including seven barns and three churches. Six stone residences in the district were built in the 20th century, while the remaining stone houses were built in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of the

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

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early stone houses were small one-and-a-half-story structures, often consisting of only two rooms, each with a corner fireplace. Two of the earliest stone houses in the district are Isaac Nichols's house (53-266) and Jacob Janney's house (53-202), both probably built in the mid-18th century by early Quaker settlers. Other 18th-century stone houses were often raised to two stories and stone, brick, or frame additions consequently dwarfed the earlier stone houses. Native fieldstone and cut stone were used by talented stone-masons to build the largest concentration of stone architecture in the county. During the 19th century, larger stone houses and additions were built, demonstrating the refinement in the art of stone masonry that later generations mastered. The largest stone house in the area is the Mahlon Tavener House (53-208), built in 1854. It is a two-story, central-passage structure consisting of a five-bay main section with an original stone wing. Typical of the regional stone houses, the Tavener House has flanking interior end stone chimneys, stone quoins, and molded wooden cornices. The James Dillon House (53-179), a Federal-style stone house with brick interior end chimneys, is a variation of this architectural type. Another variation is the Thompson House (53-181) which has an early 19th-century, hall-parlor-plan stone addition with an exterior end stone chimney. The Stephen Wilson House (53-184), built in 1803, has almost square dimensions rather than the more common rectangular dimensions. It is a two-bay, double-pile house with corner fireplaces and an original one-and-a-half-story kitchen wing that was later raised to two stories.

Barns, springhouses, and other farm outbuildings in the district were also built of stone. The most unusual examples of barn architecture are three barns in the district having stone gables rather than the more easily built frame gables. The largest stone barn is the Levi White Barn (53-323) which possesses stone gable ends. A stone bank barn is another barn type found in the area, a good example of which is the barn at the James Dillon House (53-179).

Brick was a popular building material of the 19th century in the Goose Creek area. Approximately twenty-five pre-1900 brick structures survive in the district; five of these date from the 18th century.

Among the more handsome brick dwellings is Shelburne Glebe (53-186), a two-story, five-bay, single-pile mansion exhibiting Flemish-bond brickwork on all four sides. Built in 1772 for the minister of Shelburne Parish, this structure is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Minor Bartlow House (53-117), built in 1786, is one of the area's more typical late 18th-century brick houses. It is a two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor house with a two-over-two room plan. An original single-story stone kitchen wing is attached to one side of the main block. The house has flared brick flat arches above each window and door opening, and a wooden molded cornice extends across the front and rear of the house.

The Bernard Taylor House (53-182), built in 1797, is a basically square, two-story, brick house with an unusual double-pile, side-hall plan, the only example of this plan

(See Continuation Sheet # 4)

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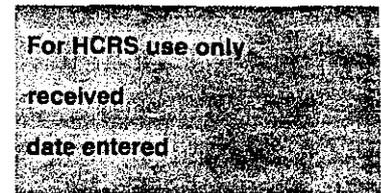
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in the area. The house also exhibits five-course-American-bond brickwork, which is the most commonly used bond in the district.

Many early 19th-century brick houses have hall-parlor plans, such as the Israel Janney House (53-166), which also displays a molded brick cornice. This type of cornice is another 19th-century architectural feature. The Dr. Isaac Eaton House (53-317), built in 1822, has a three-room plan with corner stair hall, molded brick cornice, and Flemish-bond brickwork. Flemish bond was still used in the area until the mid-19th century.

By the 1850s, the central-passage plan was the dominant floor plan, especially used in large plantation houses. American-bond brickwork was used extensively; Houndstooth brick cornices were often used as a decorative feature such as on the Birdsall House (53-207). The Van Sickler House (53-281) is a good example of a typical mid-19th-century brick plantation house in the district.

The Swithson Nichols House (53-215) was also built ca. 1850 but has a very unusual floor plan. The house has an L-shaped stair hall containing two separate flights of stairs. All evidence suggests that the entire house was built at the same time. Near the house is an unusual 19th-century brick privy with a shed roof.

Another mid-19th-century architectural variation in brick buildings is the gable-end facade found in the George Hatcher House (53-221). This hall-parlor-plan house also has an elliptical stair.

A good example of late 19th-century brick architecture is the T. Janney Brown House (53-160). At a time when most Victorian houses were elaborately decorated frame structures, this brick house displays fine carpentry in the wood trim and porch decoration.

Besides a few separate brick kitchens that were later connected to the main houses, only one brick outbuilding survives in the district: a brick smokehouse at Evergreen (53-76) is well preserved.

Due to the regional abundance of timber, it is not surprising that the area contains many surviving log dwellings and outbuildings. There are approximately twenty-three, pre-20th-century log houses in the Goose Creek Historic District.

Most of the district's log architecture probably dates from the 19th century. A typical log dwelling in the area is a one-and-a-half-story, single-room structure with V-notched corners and an exterior end stone chimney. The Norton Patent House (53-167) and Cornerstone Farm Gatehouse (53-72a) are conforming examples.

An unusual feature of the John Ettel House (53-226) is the exterior end brick chimney with weatherings, the only example of such a chimney in the area.

(See Continuation Sheet # 5)

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Two-story log houses, usually of two-over-two room plans with enclosed staircases, are commonly found in the district. The Brooks House (53-206) in Lincoln is a good example, having an exterior end stone chimney with an upper brick stack.

Many log barns, corn cribs, and other farm outbuildings have remained virtually unaltered since construction, whereas log houses have usually undergone various changes and alterations over the years. The original character of many of these log buildings has been lost due to the erratic nature of fashionable taste.

Surviving frame houses of the 18th century do not exist in the area. Frame structures were usually built as additions to earlier houses such as at Jefferson Hill (53-171), which consists of an early 19th-century stone house with a later frame hall-parlor-plan addition. Weatherboard was the common exterior finish of these frame additions.

The Stills House (53-324), built in 1832, is one of the finest 19th-century frame houses in the area. It is a large central-passage plan, five-bay house with flanking interior end brick chimneys. This Federal-style house has unusual pedimented dormers with flanking pilasters.

<sup>53-0002-79</sup>  
The Wilson House (~~53-849~~) is a good example of a mid-19th-century frame house. It is a weatherboarded two-story house with an exterior end brick chimney, which is rarely seen in the area.

<sup>53-0002-67</sup>  
There are a few examples of late 19th-century large frame Victorian farmhouses in the district. The Garrett Stewart House (~~53-837~~) is typical of the period with its cross gable roof, projecting bay windows, and encircling porches. The Robert Potts, Jr., House (~~53-842~~) is the only example of a late 19th-century farmhouse with a mansard roof. This house also has distinctive segmental-arched dormers.

Frame construction with brick nogging appears to have been a regional building trend of the mid- to late 19th century. The Gore House (53-183) and the Mt. Gilead Township School (53-174) are both good examples of this construction type. Both structures are weatherboarded.

The largest collection of late 19th-century Victorian architecture is located along the main street of Lincoln. Sixteen residences, a town hall, and two general stores were built during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. These frame buildings display a variety of elaborate, decorative carpentry, irregular floor plans, varied roof lines, and textured shingle and board-and-batten finishes. The residences are built approximately the same distance from the street, which creates a continuous facade line. In this way, the buildings relate to each other and to the street.

Lincoln also possesses the only commercial establishments in the district. Janney's Store (53-227) was originally built as the town hall in 1874, but was remodeled into a general store in the early 20th century. Nichols' Store (~~53-715~~) was the first general

(See Continuation Sheet # 6)

53-0002-015

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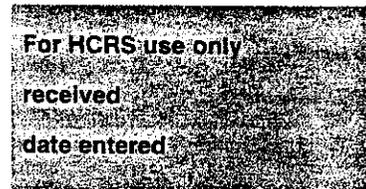
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store in Lincoln. Built in 1908, it now serves as a residence.

*53-0002-31*  
Chosen Books, a national publishing firm, has general offices in the former Lincoln High School (~~53-755~~). Hilltop Floral and Garden Center (A-105) is the latest commercial establishment in Lincoln. The complex, which includes a steel-and-frame glass greenhouse, was built in the 1930s. A large vacant field separates the commercial establishment from the frame houses that run uninterrupted along the main street in Lincoln.

Most residences built within the last twenty years are frame and brick single-story structures that are scattered throughout the district. A few areas have a high building density of recently built tract houses, but increasing development seems to be contained to a small percentage of land in the district east of Telegraph Spring.

The Goose Creek Historic District offers a rich diversity of rural vernacular and town architecture of the past two centuries. The majority of area residents are interested in preserving the unique character of their community, as evidenced by the many restored homes and renovation projects in the district. Local planning and zoning ordinances have further protected the natural beauty of the district, and they have assured the continuous agricultural use of the land.

David Edwards

Below is an inventory of the approximately 270 buildings which comprise the Goose Creek Historic District. These entries are arranged numerically by the 53-series file numbers indicated on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangles accompanying the nomination:

(See Continuation Sheet # 16 )

8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Goose Creek which flows through the area south of town. The Goose Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends was established there in 1750.

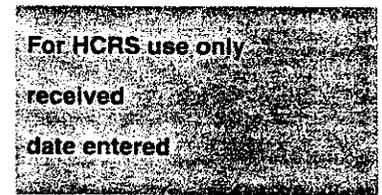
Unlike their slaveholding neighbors in eastern Loudoun County who owned large plantations, the Quakers preferred small farms without the advantage of slave labor. Because of their religious beliefs, Quakers did not own slaves, and in later years, they became outspoken abolitionists.

Among the earliest settlers in the Goose Creek area were Jacob and Hannah Janney, who in 1745 moved from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and settled "about eight miles south of Waterford near the present village of Lincoln. This section was then an almost unbroken wilderness."<sup>1</sup> The Janneys built a small one-and-a-half-story stone house typical of the early farmhouses of the region in the mid-18th century. The house (Inventory No. 53-202) still stands near Lincoln. Another larger two-story stone house (53-266) was built on

(See Continuation Sheet # 7)

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land bordering the North Fork of Goose Creek by Isaac Nichols about 1750. This large stone house, with later 18th-century additions, was only recently destroyed by fire. For many years the only minister of the Goose Creek Meeting of Friends was Hannah Janney. "Hannah Janney was a saintly woman and was noted not only for her high Christian character but also for her energy and fine common sense. Until the time of her death at the age of 93 she was by far the outstanding figure of her community."<sup>2</sup>

For many years the Friends met at different locations in the community. Entries from the minutes of the Goose Creek Meeting of Friends state "meeting formerly held at Sarah Walker's discontinued and now held at Jacob Janney's." Another entry reads, "Tenth day, eighth month, 1751, meeting held for the winter at Isaac Nichol's."<sup>3</sup>

A log meetinghouse was erected in Lincoln about 1750, the first centralized meetinghouse in the area. By 1757, the year in which Loudoun County was formed from Fairfax County, the large number of members of the Goose Creek Meeting forced the community leaders to build a larger meetinghouse. On September 21, 1757, William Hatcher sold land near the log meetinghouse to the Quaker trustees "in trust to suffer and permit such of the people called Quakers inhabiting (Loudoun County) to erect and build so many Meeting Houses, School-Houses, Yards or Places of Burial - as they see fit - for the worship of God, the instruction of youth and burial of the dead."<sup>4</sup> A stone meetinghouse (53-80) was built on this land between 1765 and 1770. Throughout the late 18th century, Quaker membership increased until once again a larger meetinghouse was needed. This time, in 1817, a brick structure (53-118) was erected across the road from the old stone meetinghouse. This structure continues to serve the needs of the present-day Friends in the Lincoln area.

The area centered around Goose Creek (Lincoln) continued to grow during the latter half of the 18th century. The fertile land was divided into small farms of a few hundred acres. Wheat, barley, and other grains were the principal crops. The early settlers usually built small one-and-a-half-story stone or log dwellings. Many of these early houses are still standing; most were incorporated into later houses or served as the original building in a chain of subsequent additions. The Goose Creek Historic District contains several houses in which the earliest stone or log section is usually the smallest section connected to one or more consecutively larger stone or brick additions.

These additions were commonly built as the families grew in size and prosperity. Stone remained the most popular building material because of its availability; however, brick was used more in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Log was a common building material in the 18th century, but few examples of early log dwellings exist in the area today. Log continued to be used in the 19th century, mainly for outbuildings. Outbuildings and barns were chiefly constructed of stone or log. An unusual number of farm outbuildings have survived in the Goose Creek area.

Most of the farmhouses were built on prominent hills or ridges with commanding views of the sweeping, rolling countryside. Several of the inhabitants also built stone or

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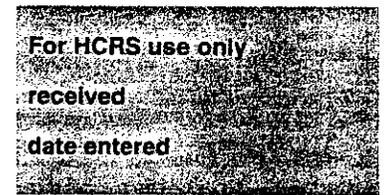
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frame mills on the streams that abound in the area. Being once an area noted for its grain production, there were at least seventy-seven operating mills in Loudoun County by the 1850s. Unfortunately, none remain in the Goose Creek area today. The mills and the meetinghouse at Lincoln served to tie the agricultural community together into a more culturally and socially cohesive unit.

As in any rural agricultural community, a number of good roads throughout the area also served to tie the outlying farms, churches, and mills together. Maps dating from the mid-19th century indicate the presence of roads lacing the "Quaker settlement," most of which still serve the area today. These roads are narrow, winding, unimproved, dirt roads that present-day inhabitants seem to prefer. Their unaltered condition adds to the character of the district and their limited use has insured the survival of at least two late 19th- and early 20th-century truss and concrete bridges. For the most part, roads which have been paved and improved serve as boundaries of the Goose Creek Historic District.

Besides their similar agricultural pursuits, farm proximity, and ease of communication, the Quakers were made a more close-knit community by the adherence to their strict religious faith and principles. "The Quakers of Loudoun have at all time remained faithful adherents of the creed, their peculiar character, manners, and tenets differing to no considerable extent from those of other like colonies, wherever implanted."<sup>5</sup> They tended to form a compact society, segregated from neighboring settlements. "They were frugal, industrious, far better farmers than their Virginia neighbors (and) they lived in concord and mutual respect (with each other)."<sup>6</sup>

Their "creed" is reflected in the reasons recorded for establishing a Friends Meeting at Goose Creek: "Ye objects of Religious association are to strengthen ye bonds of love, to encourage to good works, to support ye weak, to comfort ye mourners, to watch over one another for good and to reclaim those who have gone astray."<sup>7</sup>

The Quakers were devoted pacifists. During the period preceding the Revolution, important offices had been bestowed on them and they exercised a decided influence in the government of the county; however, at the approach of the war, they withdrew participation in public affairs and refused to perform military duty or pay taxes to support the conflict. Kercheval writes in the History of the Shenandoah Valley:

At the beginning of the war, attempts were made to compel them to bear arms and serve in the militia; but it was soon found unavailing. They would not perform any military duty required of them, not even the scourge would compel them to submit to discipline. The practice of coercion was therefore abandoned, and the legislature enacted a law to levy a tax upon their property, to hire substitutes to perform militia duty in their stead.<sup>8</sup>

George Washington wrote: "Leave the Friends alone for you cannot induce them to swear or fight for or against us."<sup>9</sup>

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The Friends were also vehemently opposed to slavery, some participating in the "underground railway" in their efforts to aid fugitive slaves. The home of Yardley Taylor (53-76) near Lincoln was suspected of being a station on the underground railway. In the 1850s, Taylor was castigated for his abolitionist sympathies in at least one newspaper article.

A manumission society was organized in Lincoln in 1824 for the purpose of sending slaves to Haiti and Africa. At Guinea Bridge, a small black community in the Goose Creek Historic District, Friends sold land cheaply to free Negroes in order that they build homes of their own and not be sold back into slavery.

During the Civil War, most of the Friends in the Goose Creek area remained steadfastly devoted to the Union cause. Despite their strong pacifist principles, a few young men fought in each opposing army. Loudoun County was occupied several times by Confederate and Federal troops, each army ravaging the countryside in search of food and livestock. When General Sheridan raided central Loudoun County in 1864, many of the barns and much of the personal property of the Friends were spared. So strong was the Union sentiment among the Quakers that the name of their central village was changed from Goose Creek to Lincoln.

Second only to religion, education was of prime importance in the life of a Quaker. The early Goose Creek settlers had small schools scattered throughout their community. One of the earliest schools in the area was Flint Hill Academy (53-214) at Hughesville, a community located in the district. In 1815 Oak Dale School (53-305), a small, one-room, brick schoolhouse was built in Lincoln. It was maintained and supported by the Friends.

"The Friends not only had the first public school in the area for the education of their children, but they also built the first public school for the children of the local Negro inhabitants in the Commonwealth shortly after the Civil War."<sup>10</sup> In the late 19th century, John Jay Janney remembered attending Oak Dale School in Lincoln soon after it was built. He writes:

I commenced going to school when I was in my sixth year, and I walked two miles to school. The school house was of brick, though there were school houses, log ones, in every neighborhood. Every pupil had to furnish his or her own books, paper, slate, quills, and ink. Our school generally numbered in the winter about seventy: not quite so many in the summer. We had but one teacher. Our school was under the care of the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, and once a month a committee of three men would come on Friday afternoon to examine the school. Friends who had colored boys living with them sent them to school along with their own children. There were two mulatto and one Negro boy who attended our school, and they were taught just as the other children were by both teacher and pupils.<sup>11</sup>

The first high school in the county was built by private subscription and strong

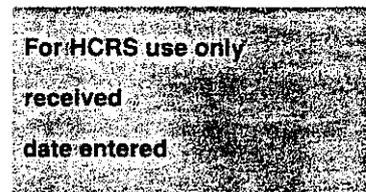
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support of the Quaker community. It was built in Lincoln in 1908, and when this structure later burned, the classes were held in the Friends Meetinghouse nearby.

The majority of Quakers in the Goose Creek area were farmers. They were noted for their high yield of production. Long before crop rotation was commonly practiced, the Quakers enjoyed optimum crop yield by rotating crops of corn and wheat, while sowing grass and clover in unused fields. In addition, the Quaker farmers used crushed limestone as an essential fertilizing agent.

In 1803 Alexander Binns, a farmer from eastern Loudoun County, published A Treatise on Practical Farming which was immediately adopted as a handbook for eastern farmers. Although Binns claims to have discovered the advantages of lime fertilization, the neighboring Quakers of central Loudoun County had known of the benefits for years. The resulting "Loudoun System" of agriculture proved a great success in helping to restore the exhausted farms of the east. Thomas Jefferson, after reading Binns's publication, wrote a friend in 1803: "The county of Loudoun had been so exhausted and wasted by bad husbandry, that it began to depopulate, the inhabitants going southwardly in search of better lands. Binns' success has stopped that emigration. It is now becoming one of the most productive counties of the State of Virginia."<sup>12</sup>

Other Friends engaged in several different businesses and occupations throughout the settlement. "At one time the village of Lincoln had two merchandise stores, a blacksmith shop, an iron foundry, a tan yard, a shoemaker, an undertaking establishment, two doctors, a tin shop, a livery, four churches, three schools, and a cider press."<sup>13</sup> In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the town residents were prosperous enough to build fashionable frame Victorian houses with porch jigsaw work and elaborately carved bargeboards. In fact, today nearly every house located on the main street (Rt. 722) of Lincoln was built during this period.

The community of Mt. Gilead is another small commercial center within the Goose Creek Historic District. Located at the southeastern edge of the Quaker settlement atop Hogback Mountain, the town of Mt. Gilead was planned by Dr. Isaac Eaton, who began selling one-half acre lots in 1823. Eaton built the first brick house (53-317) in the area. He was the first postmaster and only doctor serving the community. Despite Dr. Eaton's efforts to develop the town, Mt. Gilead never grew beyond a collection of early to mid-19th-century residences (53-317, 53-201, 53-318), two stores, a school, and a shoemaker's shop.

The settlement of Hughesville was founded by Constantine Hughes in the late 18th century. This community consisted of a store and post office (recently destroyed), a Baptist church (53-464), and a frame school building with brick nogging (53-174).

Some of the individuals who contributed to the development of the area include: Samuel M. Janney, Yardley Taylor, and Richard Henry Taylor. Samuel M. Janney in 1839 opened a highly successful girls' boarding school named Springdale. Janney wrote: "First

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I saw the necessity of educating the white children in order to elevate and enlighten the governing class, and secondly I thought it would be the means of promoting the anti-slavery sentiment which was obstructed by ignorance and prejudice."<sup>14</sup> Janney was also an evangelical Quaker who devoted much of his life to preaching throughout the southeast.

Yardley Taylor, besides aiding escaped slaves to freedom, was a surveyor who drew the first detailed map of Loudoun County in 1853. "This work of enduring value was published and up to its time was the finest in Virginia."<sup>15</sup> Because of its accuracy, the armies that invaded Loudoun County during the Civil War rapidly used up every available copy, so that only a decade after its publication, Taylor's map was difficult to obtain.

Richard Henry Taylor, son of Yardley Taylor, the map maker, cast iron farm bells, grillwork, flat-iron stands, and frog door stops at his foundry in Lincoln. More importantly, he also made the first iron-beam moldboard plow ever used in Loudoun County. It was known as the Taylor plow.

Today, descendants of some of the original Quaker settlers still live in the area. Many live on the same tracts of land that comprised their ancestors' original farms, and they reside in the homes that were built by the Janneys, Browns, Taylors, Nicholsons, and other Quaker families who made the Goose Creek area their home. The majority of the residents are concerned about the preservation of the area's architecture. Many of the houses and churches are in a superb state of preservation with few alterations that adversely affect the original character of the structure.

Only in the past several years have modern tract homes been built in certain subdivided areas within the district. In order to check the continuing growth of land development and protect the rural and historical character of the area, the Lincoln Community League and interested citizens urged county officials to adopt a proposal to create the Goose Creek Historic and Cultural Conservation District. Their proposal, first made public in 1973, in part read:

Despite generation upon generation which has found so satisfying life's pursuits in this beautiful and picturesque area, and in view of the quickening pace of surrounding land development, the proposed Goose Creek Historic Preservation Area has been spared the ravages of "progress."

The truly outstanding historical and rural character of Goose Creek Historic Preservation Area remains basically intact. No other land area of similar size in the greater Washington-Northern Virginia region continues to possess such excellent and untouched original examples of our historical past. It is therefore the purpose of this proposal primarily to ensure the continuing preservation of this heritage and the historical landmarks which form its distinguishable attributes.<sup>16</sup>

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Instrumental in arousing interest among property owners in creating such a district was John Lewis, an area resident who served as regional surveyor for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission from 1972 until 1980. Between 1972 and 1975, Lewis surveyed and researched most of the older structures in the district, none of which had previously been included in the HABS, WPA, or National Trust surveys. With the assistance of Colonel and Mrs. William Evans-Smith of Goose Creek, Lewis obtained the support of the Lincoln Community League and, eventually, 87% of the landowners in favor of historic designation. After a lengthy process, the Loudoun Board of Supervisors approved the ten thousand-acre Goose Creek Historic District in 1977, since which time the Goose Creek experience has become a model for citizen involvement in adapting the historic preservation ordinance to the rural environment.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries of this ten thousand-acre district were chosen to include as much land as possible within the original Quaker settlement north of the North Fork of Goose Creek and south of the town limits of Hamilton and Purcellville. These town limits were convenient northern boundaries. A concentration of developments immediately past the town limits did not relate to the rural character of the Goose Creek area. A part of the course of Crooked Run also serves as a northern district boundary, as does part of Route 709.

To the east, a paved, moderately traveled Route 704 serves as a definite district boundary. The character of the land east of this boundary changes; the fields are more open and less rolling; also a decline in a concentration of significant historic properties is evident. The southeastern boundaries coincide with routes 662 and 797, which are ridge roads on Hogback Mountain. The mountain itself serves as a natural boundary for the district.

The southern boundary of the district is part of Route 728, which at one time served as the main road to Mt. Gilead. A small part of the road is now impassable, but the road trace is discernible. At the junction of routes 728 and 729, the boundary follows a short northern route along Route 729 in order to avoid including the increasingly developed community of North Fork further west. Also, the road is paved west of the junction, and farms are larger and contrasting in character to those within the district. Where Route 729 crosses the North Fork of Goose Creek, the district boundary is again directed west along the course of the creek. Goose Creek serves as a major boundary for the district. There are few original Quaker landholdings south of the creek. With the exceptions of a few offsets, mainly to include significant historic properties, the meanderings of Goose Creek also serve as a western boundary. The crossing of Route 725 deflects the district boundary east toward the town of Lincoln. At the junction of routes 725 and 611, the boundary is again deflected north on Route 611 in order to include all properties within the town of Lincoln east of this convenient "back road." The lack of a concentration of significant properties west of Route 611 also makes the road an obvious boundary. The road continues north into the town of Purcellville, the town limits serving as a northern boundary for the district.

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The land surrounding the Goose Creek Historic District is not altogether different from the land within its boundaries; however, there are subtle changes in the character of the farmland. The surrounding land on the whole is less rolling and more open, which may also explain the predominantly larger farms located outside the district. There are also fewer roads traversing the surrounding land compared to the number of unimproved dirt roads that wind through the Goose Creek area.

Architectural character is also a major element distinguishing the district from its surroundings. There are an unusual number of late 18th- and 19th-century homes and churches in the Goose Creek Historic District. These buildings exhibit distinctive architectural characteristics of type, period, and construction. Fewer buildings of comparable quality are found immediately outside the district.

David Edwards

<sup>1</sup>Joseph V. Nichols, Loudoun Valley Legends (Purcellville, Va: The Blue Ridge Herald, 1955), p. 71.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Asa Moore Janney, "A Short History of the Society of Friends in Loudoun County," The Bulletin of the Loudoun County Historical Society, Vol. IV, 1965.

<sup>5</sup>James W. Head, History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County, Va., (Park View Press, 1908), p. 112-13.

<sup>6</sup>Harrison Williams, Legends of Loudoun (Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1938), p. 50.

<sup>7</sup>The Bulletin of the Loudoun County Historical Society, p. 35.

<sup>8</sup>Head, pp. 132-33.

<sup>9</sup>The Bulletin of the Loudoun County Historical Society, p. 37.

<sup>10</sup>John G. Lewis, "The Goose Creek Historic and Cultural Conservation District," MS, 1973, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives, Richmond, Va., p.3.

<sup>11</sup>A. M. and Werner L. Janney, John Jay Janney's Virginia (McLean, Va: EPM Publications, Inc., 1978), pp. 49-56.

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<sup>12</sup>The Bulletin of the Loudoun County Historical Society, p. 36.

<sup>13</sup>Lewis, p. 6.

<sup>14</sup>"Lincoln," Loudoun Times-Mirror, April 6, 1978, pp. 1,4.

<sup>15</sup>Fairfax Harrison, Landmarks of Old Prince William (Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1924), p. 72.

<sup>16</sup>Jim Birchfield, "Historic Lincoln", Piedmont Virginian, April 19, 1973.

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(See Continuation Sheet # 15)



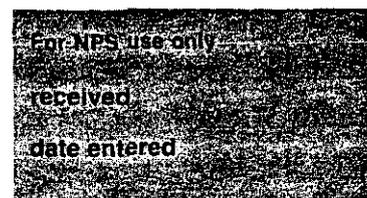
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged by Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission file numbers)
- 53-72: Route 662 (Cornerstone Farm): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porch with capped square posts and a turned balustrade. Farmhouse. Ca. 1807.
- 53-72a: Route 662 (Cornerstone Farm--Gate house): log (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (wood shingle and composition); 3 bays; two 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porches. Farmhouse. Mid-18th century.
- 53-76: Route 722 (Yardley Taylor House): wood frame (weatherboard), stone and stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 gable dormers; 10 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porch with molded cornice and Doric columns. Farmhouse. Early 19th century.
- 53-76a: Route 722: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 side bay. Detached house. Unknown.
- 53-80: Route 722 (Goose Creek Stone Meeting House): stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center bay shed-roof porch addition. Detached town house. Ca. 1765 (NRHP)
- 53-81: Route 662 (William Holmes House): stone; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center bay, hipped roof porch supported by turned posts with millwork. Farmhouse. Ca. 1791.
- 53-92: Route 841 (Richard Brown House): brick (5-course American bond), stone (random rubble), and log; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 10 bays; 1-story, 4-bay shallow hipped roof porch with a plain frieze and molded cornice supported by square paneled posts. Farmhouse. Built in sections from the mid-18th century to early 19th century.
- 53-100
- 53-112: Route 728 (North Fork Regular Baptist Church): brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Church. Ca. 1856.
- 53-117: Route 723 (Minor Bartlow House): brick (Flemish bond) and stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 6 bays. Farmhouse. Federal. Ca. 1786.
- 53-118: Route 722 (Goose Creek Brick Meeting House): brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story, 4-bay added shed-roof porch with square posts. Church. Ca. 1817. (NRHP)
- 53-119: Route 728 (North Fork Primitive Baptist Church): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Church. Federal. Ca. 1784.

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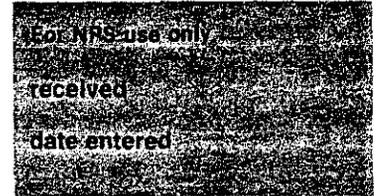
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

53-100 (continued)

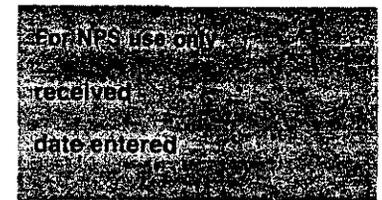
- 53-157: Route 722 (A. Janney Barn): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal). Barn. Mid-late 18th century.
- 53-158: Route 729 (Gregg Bryant House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porch with square wood posts and stone piers below first floor. Farmhouse. Mid-18th century.
- 53-159: Route 722: brick (Flemish and 5-course American bond) and stone (random ashlar); 1½/2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 5 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. 1765.
- 53-160: Route 722 (T. Janney Brown House): brick (5-course American bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 shed dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch with tapering square posts and scroll brackets. Detached house. Victorian. Ca. 1880.
- 53-161: Route 726 (Henry S. Taylor House): wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay gable pediment porch supported by tapering colonnettes on pedestals. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-162: Route 725: stone (random rubble). Commercial (store) foundation. Mid-19th century.
- 53-163: Route 725 (Jonas Janney House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-late 18th century.
- 53-164: Route 725 (Joseph Clowes House): stone; 1½/2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay added shed-roof porch on stone pier foundation. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-18th century.
- 53-166: Route 727 (Israel Janney House): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 7 bays; 1-story, 6-bay, flat-roof replaced porch with molded wood cornice and Tuscan columns. Farmhouse. Ca. 1813.
- 53-167: Route 727 (Norton Patent House): log; 1½ story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay, later shed-roofed porch supported by slender wood posts. Farmhouse. Unknown.
- 53-169: Route 723: stone (random rubble) and concrete block; 1½ story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porch supported by posts. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-19th century.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

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- 53-171: Route 725 (Jefferson Hill): wood frame (weatherboard), stone, and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 2-story, 6-bay porch with shed roof supported by capped square posts. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-18th century.
- 53-172: Route 725: concrete bridge. Ca. 1915-25.
- 53-173: Route 611 (Site of Watson Mill): stone (random rubble). Archaeological site.
- 53-174: Route 725 (Mt. Gilead Township School): wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Ca. 1872-73.
- 53-175: Route 723 (Mount Olive Baptist Church): stone (random rubble); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay added flat roof porch with square posts. Church. Ca. 1884.
- 53-177: Route 841 (Jacob Brown House): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. 1792.
- 53-178: Route 723 (Richard H. Taylor House): stone and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with gable roof and iron supports. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-179: Route 729 (James Dillon House): stone (random rubble) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-181: Route 725 (Martin A. Thompson House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays. Farmhouse.
- 53-182: Route 722 (Bernard Taylor House): brick (5-course American bond); 1½/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays. Farmhouse. Federal. Ca. 1797.
- 53-183: Route 725 (Gore House): wood frame (weatherboard) and log; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, flat roofed porch with balustraded deck above and Doric wood columns. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th-early 19th century.
- 53-184: Route 709 (Stephen Wilson House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Farmhouse. Federal. Ca. 1803.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

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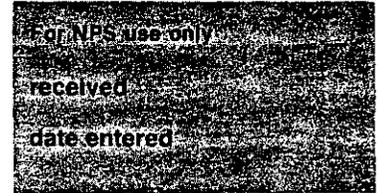
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #19

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

53-100 (continued)

- 53-185: Route 729 (J.R. Brown House): wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 8 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-186: Route 729 (Shelburne Parish House): brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 10 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay shallow pedimented gable porch with heavy square wood posts. Farmhouse. Federal. Ca. 1772. (NRHP)
- 53-193: Route 704 (Jeremiah Fairhurst House): log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay added porch with shed roof. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-18th century.
- 53-194: Route 723 (William Smith House): wood frame (weatherboard), stone, and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay modern gable roofed porch with tapering square posts. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-197: Route 727 (Maple Hill): stone (random rubble); 2½ stories; mansard roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. 1909.

53-200

- 53-201: Route 797 (John Mead House): wood frame (weatherboard) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 5 bays. Detached town house. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-202: Route 723 (Jacob Janney Patent House): stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof porch is an extension of gable roof of house. Farmhouse. Ca. mid 18th century.
- 53-204: Route 729 (J. Donohoe House): wood frame (weatherboard) and log; 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays; 1-story, 6-bay added shed roof porch. Farmhouse. Unknown.
- 53-205: Route 722 (Grace Methodist Church): stone (random rubble); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Church. Ca. 1885.
- 53-206: Route 722 (William Brooks House): log; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay centered porch with square posts supporting a shed tin roof. Detached house. Ca. late 18th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)53-200 (continued)

- 53-207: Route 722 (Whitson Birdsall House): wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 8-bay late-19th century porch addition of Doric columns supporting a shed roof. Farmhouse. Federal (original section). Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-208: Route 710 (Mahlon Tavener House): stone (coursed ashlar); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 9 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. 1854.
- 53-211: Route 704 (Hamilton Rogers House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century and late 19th century.
- 53-212: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond) and stone; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 8 bays; 1-story, 3-bay added hipped roof porch supported by paneled square columns. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-213: Route 725 (Thomas Hughes House): stone (coursed ashlar) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 5-bay hipped roof porch with turned posts extending across most of house front. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-214: Route 725 (Flint Hill Academy): wood frame (weatherboard) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition and standing seam metal); 7 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch with shed roof supported by tall, square, wood columns. Farmhouse. Unknown.
- 53-215: Route 709 (Smithson Nichols House): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 9 bays; 1-story, 8-bay rear shed roof porch with capped square posts and brick pier foundation. Farmhouse. Ca. 1840.
- 53-221: Route 726 (George Hatcher House): brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porches (two) with Victorian jigsaw work and chamfered posts. Farmhouse. Ca. mid 19th century.
- 53-224: Route 726 (Daniel J. Hoge House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay flat roofed porch with bracketed posts. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- 53-226: Route 704 (John Ettel House): log (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay added shed roof porch. Farmhouse. Ca. mid 18th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

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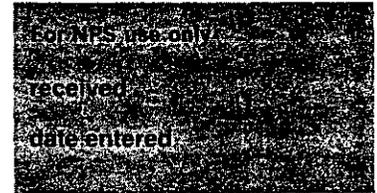
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

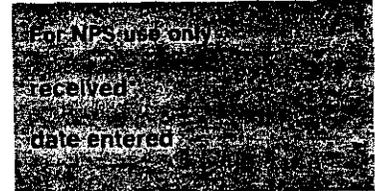
53-200 (continued)

- 53-227: Route 722 (Town Hall): wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Commercial (store). Victorian. Ca. 1874.
- 53-228: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 6-bay late 19th-century hipped roof porch supported by square posts. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th-early 19th century.
- 53-229: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 5-bay shed roofed porch with turned posts and turned balusters. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-late 19th century.
- 53-253: Route 729: truss bridge. Ca. early 20th century. (NHRP)
- 53-258: Route 709 (Jonathan Hirst House): wood frame (weatherboard) and log (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 7 bays; 1-story, 4-bay shed roofed porch with Doric columns and cornice. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-266: Route 611 (Isaac Nichols House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay rear 20th century shed roofed porch with square posts. Farmhouse. Ca. 1744.
- 53-271: Route 725 (Laycock House): stone (random rubble) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay screened and enclosed frame porch with chamfered posts. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-272: Route 722: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-274: Route 722 (Jonas and Joseph Janney Mill House): stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story modern concrete porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th century.
- 53-275: Route 722 (Hedgewood): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition) 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay shed roofed porch supported by fluted Doric columns. Farmhouse. Ca. 1838.
- 53-281: Route 729 (Philip Van Sickler House): brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay flat roofed porch with Doric columns and balustraded deck above. Farmhouse. Ca. 1857.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

53-300

- 53-305: Routes 722 and 723 (Oak Dale School): brick (3-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. School. Ca. 1815. (NHRP)
- 53-315: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay late 19th century rear porch of square posts supporting a shed roof. Detached house. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-317: Route 797 (Dr. Isaac Eaton House): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays. Detached town house. Ca. 1822.
- 53-318: Route 797 (William Adams House): stone, log, and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Farm house. Ca. mid-late 18th century.
- 53-323: Route 662 (Levi White Barn): stone (random rubble); 1 story; gable roof, Barn. Ca. early 19th century. Architect/builder: Levi White.
- 53-324: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 gable dormers; 7 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with shallow triangular pediment; turned posts and bracketed eaves. Detached house. Ca. 1832.
- 53-360: Route 727 (Solomon Hoge House): wood frame (weatherboard), brick (stretcher), and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. late 18th-early 19th century.

53-400

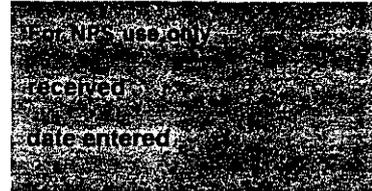
- 53-410: Route 722 (David Young House): brick (stretcher) and stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch (later addition) with hipped roof supported by chamfered posts. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.
- 53-462: Route 725: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 2-bay frame and stucco porch with a shed roof. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- 53-464: Route 725 (Hughesville Baptist Church): wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch consists of a gable roof supported by a pair of struts. Church. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-478~~: (New Guinea Bridge) Concrete Bridge, 1957. Replaced 19th-Century iron-truss bridge.

53-0002-01

(See continuation sheet # 23)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

53-500

53-512: Route 709: brick (Flemish bond) and stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. early-mid 19th century.

53-0002-87  
~~53-543~~

Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard) and stone (random rubble); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 7 bays; 1-story, 2-bay added flat roofed porch with bracketed posts.

53-600

53-602: Route 722: stone block. Memorial. Ca. 1917.

53-643: Route 728: stone (random ashlar); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay small gable roofed porch. Detached house. Ca. 1930.

53-661: Route 728 (Mahlon Combs House): brick (American bond) and log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. early 19th century.

~~53-700~~ 0002-

~~53-703~~ Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 shed dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached town house. Ca. 1924.

53-0002-03

~~53-704~~ Route 722 (Lincoln High School): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 15 bays. School. Ca. 1926.

53-0002-04

~~53-706~~ Route 722 (Nathan Brown House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1890.

53-0002-06

~~53-707~~ Route 722 (Dr. Stone House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1890.

53-0002-07

~~53-710~~ Route 722 (Sarah and Emma Brown House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed posts and shed roof. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1890.

53-0002-10

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

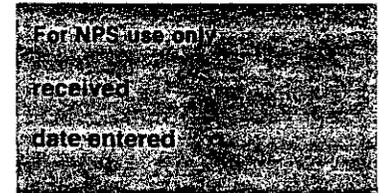
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

<sup>0002</sup>  
~~53-700~~ (continued)

- 53-0002-11 ~~53-711~~: Route 722 (Cosmelia Janney House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed posts and flat roof. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1880.
- 53-0002-12 ~~53-712~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts and flat roof. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1875.
- 53-0002-13 ~~53-713~~: Route 722 (Community House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts (evidence of original porch frieze). Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1880s.
- 53-0002-14 ~~53-714~~: Route 722 (Rodney Davis House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed eaves and replaced Doric columns. Detached town house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 53-0002-15 ~~53-715~~: Route 722 (W.E. Nichols Store): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with iron supports and a flat roof. Detached town house. Ca. 1908.
- 53-0002-16 ~~53-716~~: Route 722 (Samuel Janney House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with heavy square posts and wide plain frieze and flat roof. Detached town house. Ca. mid-late 19th century.
- 53-0002-18 ~~53-718~~: Route 722 (Brown House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay semi-octagonal porch with turned posts. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1880.
- 53-0002-19 ~~53-719~~: Route 722 (Nichols House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and a flat roof. Detached town house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 53-0002-20 ~~53-720~~: Route 722 (Emily Janney House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns and a flat roof. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1870.
- 53-0002-22 ~~53-722~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay L-shaped porch with bracketed posts. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

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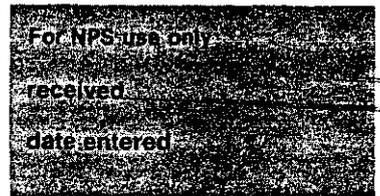
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

~~53-700~~ <sup>0002 -</sup>  
53-700 (continued)

~~53-723~~ Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, board and batten frieze and flat roof. Detached town house. Ca. 1880s.  
53-0002-23

~~53-724~~ Route 722 (Orthodox Friends Meeting House): brick; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay flat roof porch with decorative cornice. Detached town house. Ca. 1884.  
53-0002-24

~~53-725~~ Route 722: wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay flat roof porch with elaborate scroll brackets. Detached town house. Victorian. Ca. 1910.  
53-0002-25

~~53-726~~ Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay flat roof porch with bracketed posts. Detached town house. Ca. late 19th century.  
53-0002-26

~~53-729~~ Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays. Detached house. Victorian. Ca. 1880s.  
53-0002-29

~~53-755~~ Route 723 (Lincoln Grade School): brick (5-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Commercial (office). Ca. 1879.  
53-0002-31

~~53-800~~ 0002 -

~~53-800~~ Route 729: log (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Unknown.  
53-0002-33

~~53-801~~ Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Unknown. (NRHP)  
53-0002-34

~~53-802~~ Route 841: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.  
53-0002-35

~~53-803~~ Route 784: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.  
53-0002-36

~~53-804~~ Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.  
53-0002-37

~~53-805~~ Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.  
53-0002-38

(See Continuation Sheet #26)

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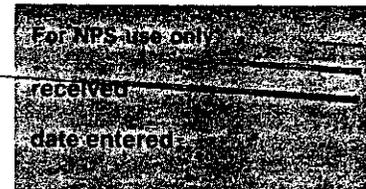
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

<sup>0002</sup>  
~~53-800~~ (continued)

53-806: Route 611: Unknown.

~~53-807~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-808~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-809~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-810~~: Route 662: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-811~~: Route 662: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-812~~: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-813~~: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Unknown.

~~53-814~~: Route 729: log; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Unknown.

~~53-815~~: Route 729: log; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Detached house. Unknown.

~~53-816~~: Route 721: Late 19th century house.

~~53-817~~: Route 611: log (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-19th century.

~~53-818~~: Route 611: log (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-819~~: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

~~53-820~~: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Farmhouse. Unknown.

53-821: Route 611: stone (random rubble); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 6 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. early-mid 19th century.

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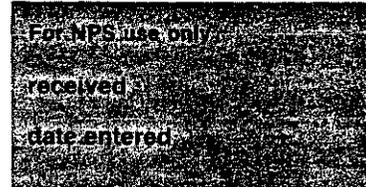
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

~~53-800~~ <sup>0002-</sup> (continued)

- ~~53-822~~: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-823~~: Route 722: stucco; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached town house. Ca. early 20th century.
- ~~53-824~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. Detached town house. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-825~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached town house. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-826~~: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Church. Ca. 1887.
- ~~53-827~~: Route 786: wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. early 20th century.
- ~~53-828~~: Route 725: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-829~~: Route 725: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. early 20th century.
- ~~53-830~~: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. early 20th century.
- ~~53-831~~: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-832~~: Route 722: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Farmhouse. Unknown.
- ~~53-833~~: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 53-834: Route 709: wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-late 19th century.

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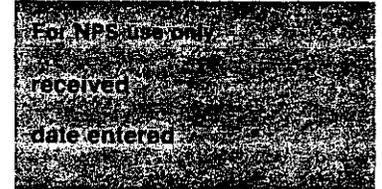
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

~~53-800~~ <sup>0002</sup> (continued)

- 3-0002-~~65~~ 53-835: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 0002-~~66~~ 53-836: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-late 19th century.
- 11 -~~67~~ 53-837: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~68~~ 53-838: Route 722: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1930.
- 11 -~~69~~ 53-839: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~70~~ 53-840: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard) and stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~71~~ 53-841: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~72~~ 53-842: Route 722: wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories; mansard roof (standing seam metal); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~73~~ 53-843: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 -~~74~~ 53-844: Route 723: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. early 20th century.
- 11 -~~75~~ 53-845: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard) and stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Detached house. Ca. mid-late 19th century.
- 11 -~~76~~ 53-846: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. early 20th century.
- 11 -~~77~~ 53-847: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

OMB NO. 1024-0010  
EXP. 10/31/84

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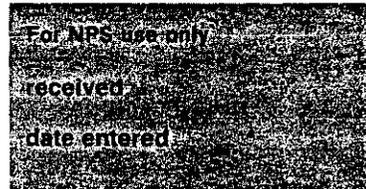
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #29

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

~~53-800~~ <sup>0002</sup> (continued)

- ~~53-0002-78~~ ~~53-848:~~ Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. late 19th century.
- ~~53-0002-79~~ ~~53-849:~~ Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Farmhouse. Ca. mid-19th century.
- 11 ~~80~~ ~~53-850:~~ Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 ~~81~~ ~~53-851:~~ Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 ~~82~~ ~~53-852:~~ Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 ~~83~~ ~~53-853:~~ Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. late 19th century.
- 11 ~~84~~ ~~53-854:~~ Route 611: Late 19th century house.
- 11 ~~85~~ ~~53-855:~~ Route 709: wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Unknown.
- ~~53-0002-86~~ ~~53-856:~~ Route 729: wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Farmhouse. Unknown.

A-1 to A-59

- A-1: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-2: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 8 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-3: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-4: Route 722: stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1958.
- A-5: Route 722: stone (random ashlar); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1950s.
- A-6: Route 722: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1965.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

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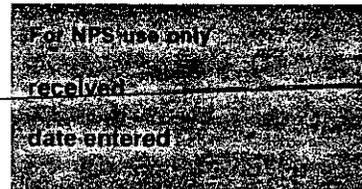
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #30

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-1 to A-59 (continued)

- A-7: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1940s.
- A-8: Route 722: stucco; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1940s.
- A-9: Route 723: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-10: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-11: Route 723: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-12: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-13: Route 723: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-14: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-15: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-16: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-17: Route 709: log; 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1980.
- A-18: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 8 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-19: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 9 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-20: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-21: Route 611: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

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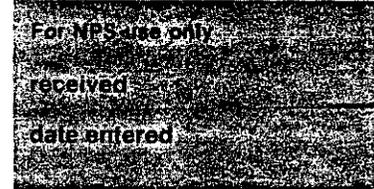
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #31

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-1 to A-59 (continued)

- A-22: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 9 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-23: Route 725: stone (random ashlar); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 hipped dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-24: Route 611: stone and stucco; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-25: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable and gambrel roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. late 20th century.
- A-26: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-27: Route 611: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-28: Route 622: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-29: Route 786: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-30: Route 786: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-31: Route 786: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-32: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-33: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-34: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 8 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-35: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-36: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

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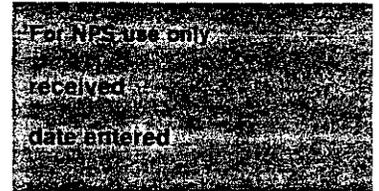
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #32

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-1 to A-59 (continued)

- A-37: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-38: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-39: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-40: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-41: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-42: Route 722: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-43: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 8 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-44: Route 727: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-45: Route 722: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-46: Route 722: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-47: Route 722: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-48: Route 728: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970.
- A-49: Route 728: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-50: Route 729: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-51: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable and hipped roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

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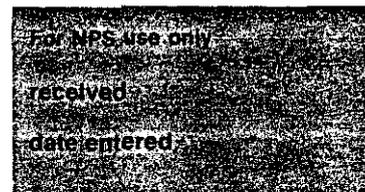
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #33

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-1 to A-59 (continued)

- A-52: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; shed roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-53: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-54: Route 841: stucco; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-55: Route 727: log; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-56: Route 727: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-57: Route 784: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-58: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-59: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.

A-60 to A-99

- A-60: Route 725: log; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-61: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 hipped dormers; 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-62: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-63: Route 725: stone (coursed ashlar); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-64: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-65: Route 725: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-66: Route 725: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

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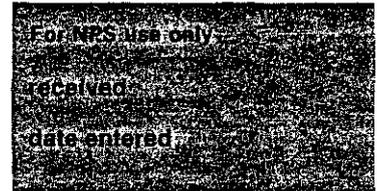
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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-60 to A-99 (continued)

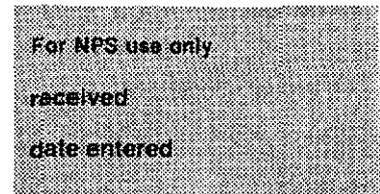
- A-67: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1930s.
- A-68: Route 725: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 8 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-69: Route 704: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1930s.
- A-70: Route 704: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-71: Route 704: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-72: Route 662: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-73: Route 725: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-74: Route 662: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (wood shingle); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-75: Route 662: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; mansard roof (composition); 2 shed dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-76: Route 662: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-77: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-78: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-79: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard) and stone (random rubble); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-80: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-81: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard) and stone (random rubble); 1 story; shed roof (composition). Detached house. Ca. 1960s.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-60 to A-99 (continued)

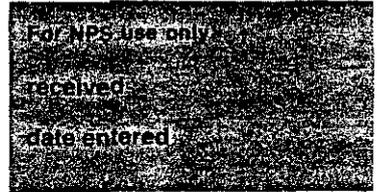
- A-82: Route 797: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 9 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-83: Route 729: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 13 bays. Civic club. Ca. 1960s.
- A-84: Route 704: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-85: Route 723: wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-86: Route 723: wood frame (shingle); 1 story; 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-87: Route 723: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-88: Route 704: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-89: Route 704: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-90: Route 704: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-91: Route 710: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-92: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-93: Route 709: wood frame; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-94: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-95: Route 709: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

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Continuation sheet #36

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-60 to A-99 (continued)

- A-96: Route 709: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-97: Route 709: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-98: Route 709: wood frame (shingle) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-99: Route 709: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.

A-100 to A-115

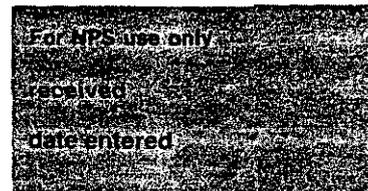
- A-100: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-101: Route 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.
- A-102: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1950s.
- A-103: Route 723: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.
- A-104: Route 723: log; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.
- A-105: Route 722: glass and metal; 1 story; hipped roof; 18 bays. Commercial (store). Ca. 1930s.
- A-106: Route 722: stucco; 2½ stories; gambrel roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Detached town house. Ca. 1935.
- A-107: Route 722: log; 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 6 bays. Detached town house. Ca. 1980.
- A-108: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1956.
- A-109: Route 722: **Lincoln Cemetery.** (NRHP)

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

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GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA



Continuation sheet #37

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

A-100 to A-115 (continued)

A-110: Route 725: wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.

53-00-0000

A-111: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. mid-20th century.

A-112: Route 722: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.

A-113: Route 611: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1980.

A-114: Route 723: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1960s.

A-115: Route 725: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 8 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1970s.

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA - UMT References, continued

H 18/264510/4331420

I 18/265520/4334160

J 18/266270/4334620

K 18/267120/4334840

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

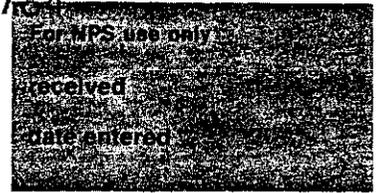
## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, LOUDOUN CO. VIRGINIA

Continuation sheet #38

Item number 10

Page 1



### 10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA- Verbal Boundary Description

Bounded on the E by a line beginning at a point on NW side of VA 704 at intersection with VA 707; thence **extending** S along said side to intersection with VA 662; thence S along W side of VA 662 to intersection with VA 797; thence about 7,700' S along W side of VA 797;

Bounded on the S by a line beginning at latter point and extending NW along trail to N side of VA 728 and continuing W along said side to intersection with VA 729; thence N along E side of VA 729 to SW side of North Fork of Goose Creek; thence N then W along said side to W side of VA 722; thence about 3,000' S along said side to section line; thence about 500' WSW and about 450' SSW along section line; thence about 1,800' WNW to feeder creek;

Bounded on the W by a line beginning at latter point and extending about 3,050' NNE, then about 800' W, then about 900' NE to SW side of North Fork of Goose Creek, then W along said side to E side of VA 622; thence NW along said side to E side of VA 611; thence NE along said side to W side of North Fork of Goose Creek at New Guinea Bridge; thence W then NE along said side to S side of VA 725; thence E along said side to E side of VA 611; thence N along said side to S town limit of Purcellville;

And bounded on the N by a line beginning at latter point and extending E along said town limit, then about 1,500' along same limit and W side of VA 722, then about 1,100' E along said limit, then N along same limit to N extension of Crooked Run; thence SE along NE side of Crooked Run to S side of VA 709; thence E then NE along VA 709 to intersection with VA 710, then about 1,500' NE along S side of VA 710; thence about 2,300' E to feeder creek, then S along said creek to fork in same, then NE along fork to W side VA 707, the point of origin.

( See Continuation Sheet # 12 for Justification)



GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Loudoun County, Va.

MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL SITES  
WITHIN THE DISTRICT 053-0002

USGS 7.5' quadrangles (scale:1:24,000)  
Lincoln, Va./ Purcellville, Va. (1970)

USGS 7.5 Quadrangle (Scale: 1:24000)  
Lincoln, Va. 1970  
Purcellville, Va. 1970

GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, Loudoun Co., Va.  
Maps showing locations of individual sites  
within district

USGS 7.5 Quadrangle (Scale: 1:24000)  
Lincoln, Va. 1970  
Purcellville, Va. 1970

GOOSE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, Loudoun Co., Va.  
Maps showing locations of individual sites  
within district

TM References:

18/270230/4334300 B 18/270500/4334080  
18/271910/4330520 D 18/269120/4325820

18/267240/4326660 F 18/265840/4327660  
18/264830/4329150 G 18/264030/4330530  
18/264510/4331420 I 18/265520/4334160  
18/266270/4334620 K 18/267120/4334840

