

VLR-9/15/99 NRHP-2/3/00

(Rev. 10-90)  
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

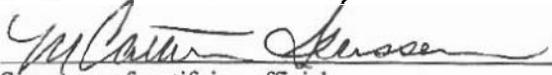
historic name Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville Historic District  
other names/site number VDHR file numbers 53-0007 and 53-0498

### 2. Location

street & number 21544 Cascades Parkway not for publication N/A  
city or town Sterling vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 Zip 20164

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 12/8/99  
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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National Park Service

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the  
National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  7  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  2  </u>	<u>  7  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0  

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

  N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	Sub: <u>road-related</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>restaurant (ordinary)</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>LANDSCAPE</u>	Sub: <u>park</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Early republic

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

roof METAL: tin

walls WOOD

\_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1725-Circa 1820

Significant Dates circa. 1807

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder unknown

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 7.5 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18 291410	4321590	2	18 291830	4321310	3	18 291790	4321180
4	18 291890	4321170	5	18 291940	4321250	6	18 292290	4321100

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title:           Kerri Culhane/Project Architectural Historian          

Organization:           John Milner Associates, Inc.           date   6/15/1999  

street & number:   5250 Cherokee Avenue           telephone   703/354.9737  

city or town           Alexandria           state   VA   zip code   22312  

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name   Loudoun County   (contact: Jim Compher, Loudoun County Parks, Recreation and Community Services)

Street & number   1 Harrison Street SE           telephone   703/777-0345  

city or town   Leesburg           state   VA   zip code   20177  

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The Vestal's Gap Road trace (VDHR #53-0007) within Claude Moore Park is 6/10ths of a mile in length (Figure 1). Three different segments of the road can be defined by their surface treatments: segment 1 has been graded, widened and graveled; segment 2 has been graveled but not graded or widened; and segment 3 is unsurfaced (Figure 1). Lanesville (VDHR #53-0498), a ca. 1807 house and ordinary, is located at the western end of segment 3. Lanesville is a two-story side-gabled frame house on a solid stone-rubble foundation. The house has two exterior end chimneys of rubblestone with brick stacks. Around the house are three late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century farm-related buildings, a privy, a tenant or school building, a reconstructed log cabin, and a 1970s raised ranch built as a caretaker's house (Figure 2).

**Detailed Description**

The west end of the portion of Vestal's Gap Road (VDHR #53-0007) in Claude Moore Park begins at the Cascades Parkway entrance to the park. This western section (segment 1 on Figure 1), which is approximately 800 feet long, has been graded, widened, and surfaced with gravel to accommodate visitors' vehicles (Photos 1 and 2). A line of cedars borders the western side of the road. Gravel-surfaced visitor parking and a small park visitor center are on the north side of the road. Past the parking area (segment 2 Figure 1), the road is narrower and the roadbed is depressed (Photos 2-4). Drainage ditches and cedars border the road. Although the surface is gravel, the road has the appearance and feeling of a small country road.

The gravel surface ends just before the road passes Lanesville (segment 3 Figure 1; Photo 5 and 6). From the house to the park boundary, the road is not surfaced, but is grass covered (Photos 6, 9-13). In low areas, the road is subject to inundation. In two places, the road has been modified to cross a small drainage. Just east of the house, a metal culvert has been installed. A little farther on, a small bridge crosses a drainage. Cobbles have been added to the road surface on either side of the crossings. These features are both modern. In the eighteenth century, the drainages would have been forded.

Woods border the road on the north. For a short distance past the house, sports fields and Park View High School are visible to the south. However, cedars and other trees border the road on both sides for the eastern 1000 feet of the road (Photos 12 and 13). In several areas, additional sections of abandoned road trace run parallel to the main trace. Historic roads commonly had multiple alignments. Alternatives were used when one alignment became inundated or blocked by a fallen tree. These abandoned alignments are included within the boundaries of the resource as nominated.

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Beyond the park's eastern boundary, the road trace continues for approximately 2000 feet, along the backyards of a subdivision. At the park's boundary, another old road trace, running to the north, intersects the Vestal's Gap Road. This trace appears to match the route of a mid-nineteenth-century road that joins a road to the Potomac River. By the mid-century, it appears that the road trace in the park was no longer a public thoroughfare, but served only Lanesville and farm land it passed. Historic maps show the road diverging to the north, bypassing the house; earlier maps do not show this divergence.<sup>1</sup>

Lanesville (VDHR #53-0498), also known as the Bridges Place and Lanesmoore, was probably built around 1807. The house sits about fifty feet south of the Vestal's Gap Road trace, just east of the point at which the road is no longer surfaced. Lanesville's facade is oriented to the former road (Photos 6 and 7).

The two-story, side-gable-roofed, timber-framed house is clad in weatherboard and sits on a solid stone-rubble foundation (Photos 7 and 8). Two exterior end chimneys are constructed of stone laid in a random rubble, with corbel-capped brick stacks laid in a stretcher bond above the shoulders. The house is symmetrical and built on a two-room plan. Two entrance doors on the facade are each paired with a sash window. The second floor and garret each originally contained two rooms. According to John Lewis, field representative for the Virginia Landmarks Commission in 1975, the house appears to be one of the oldest extant in eastern Loudoun.<sup>2</sup> An architectural survey report made by Griggs & Brown in 1975-1976 indicates a probable construction date range of post-1780 to no later than 1810.<sup>3</sup>

The house has evolved since its original construction. During the nineteenth century, a one-bay-deep, two-story addition was made to the rear of the house, and the main roofline was extended into a catslide profile. Stairs to the upper floors were also moved into the addition. It appears that this addition was made to join an early detached kitchen to the main house. There is a brick exterior chimney on the west side of the kitchen. Later alterations enlarged the kitchen to two stories. Open galleries were built on the east side of the kitchen and rear of the in-fill addition. The current six-over-six sash windows are replacements.

Around the house are five outbuildings and a well, most of which date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One of the two frame barns may date to the mid-nineteenth century (Photo 20). The second barn (Photo 21), a one-and-a-half-story frame tenant house or school building (Photos 18 and 19), a frame privy clad in Brick-tex (Photo 15), and another frame board-and-batten outbuilding (Photo 16) appear to date to the late period of the Bridges family occupation. Across the modern access road that skirts the main house on the west side is a reconstructed mid-nineteenth-century log cottage (Photo 17). Dr. Claude Moore dismantled and moved the cottage from another of his properties, reconstructing it at Lanesville during the 1970s. Across the road trace from Lanesville is a modern caretaker's house built

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during the late 1970s (Photo 14). This ranch-style house is screened from Lanesville by locust and other trees and vegetation.

The house has evolved from its original appearance, though its siting along the road trace and general character contribute to the setting and feeling of the Vestal's Gap Road.

The integrity of Vestal's Gap Road varies as it passes through the park. The historic use of the road has continued for over 200 years. Therefore, changes in design, material, and workmanship are apparent, especially in the western sections of the road, where the grade has been raised and the road has been widened and surfaced with gravel. Although a rural setting has been preserved in most of the park, view of a busy modern road and modern sports fields and a school affect the setting and feeling, primarily in the western sections. The eastern section of the road (segment 3) has the strongest integrity (Photos 6, 9-13). Here, the roadbed shows the least modification, and the multiple alignments around low areas and muddy areas remind the foot traveler that colonial roads had few improvements beyond the removal of trees and the largest boulders. The wooded setting and unmodified surface evoke the feeling of traveling a road through farms to the frontier. The road's association with transportation persists, although it no longer serves planters taking crops to market or travelers heading for the Great Valley of Virginia. The park visitor who walks the road past Lanesville, circa 1807 ordinary and house and the later outbuildings can imagine slower and quieter times. Although the road extends only six-tenths of a mile, it is long enough to evoke a sense of destination.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

Claude Moore Park in eastern Loudoun County encompasses a section of the former Vestal's Gap Road, an eighteenth-century road, and Lanesville, a house and ordinary built ca. 1807 (VDHR file #53-0007 and 53-0498). The road trace is a well-preserved segment of the former main road from Alexandria to Leesburg and the Great Valley of Virginia. The portion of this road in Claude Moore Park was used by the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-century land owners who farmed the property and transported farm products (initially, tobacco) east to Alexandria. As a public road, it was also open to the numerous wagons traveling between plantations to market and military troops. As Leesburg and Georgetown developed, farm goods were carried over the road to Leesburg the west and east to Georgetown.

From the 1720s to the early 1820s, Vestal's Gap Road was a principal route from Northern Virginia through the Blue Ridge via Vestal's Gap and John Vestal's Ferry to the Ohio country beyond (Figure 3). It served as an east-west corridor for commerce and emigration in Northern Virginia. Eventually, Vestal's Gap Road was replaced by the turnpikes, which continue to function as components of the current transportation system in northern Loudoun and Fairfax Counties.

The road was also important as a thoroughfare for emigration and troop movements. English settlers followed the road to the territory that became eastern Fairfax. The road was also traveled by military troops in 1754-1755, during the French and Indian War. Col. George Washington led the Virginia regiment in 1754, and General Braddock's brigade under Sir Peter Halket marched towards Fort Duquesne from Alexandria the following year. In 1770, Washington traveled to Ohio via Vestal's Gap Road to locate bounty lands for officers who had served under him in the war with France.<sup>4</sup> Vestal's Gap Road remained an important east-west corridor until an improved road system (now known as Leesburg Pike) replaced it during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Lanesville was operated as an ordinary that served the traveling public prior to the decommissioning of the road during the 1820s. Lanesville was also the site of the eponymous post office from 1807 until the early mid-nineteenth century. The road and house together comprise a site evocative of the early history and development of Loudoun County.

### Narrative History

Vestal's Gap Road was initially developed and used by planters to transport tobacco to the port at Alexandria. The road was opened after 1722, when the Iroquois signed a treaty with Virginia Governor Spotswood that opened the piedmont of northern Virginia to European settlement.<sup>5</sup> In 1727, Thomas Barnes patented land that he later devised to his children. In 1729, sisters Elizabeth and Frances Barnes

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were granted land that is now included in Claude Moore Park. Adjoining landholders claimed land in 1724. It is possible that the road was cleared as early as 1724. Evidence of settlement along the road is seen in the establishment of the first chapel of Truro parish (known today as Falls Church) and first Fairfax County courthouse along Vestal's Gap Road by the 1750s.

Alexandria began asking for help from the Virginia Assembly to improve Vestal's Gap Road as early as 1765, when travelers and planters considered it impassable. Assistance came almost a decade later in 1772 when the Virginia Assembly enacted a measure directing the county courts of Fairfax, Loudoun, Berkeley and Frederick to lay a special annual levy to keep them in repair. Although a few improvements resulted from the new legislation, the approach of the Revolutionary War soon stopped attention to road improvements. In 1785, a system for collecting tolls along the road was implemented. This public turnpike system, however, was managed poorly and met with little success. As settlement of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties grew, trade increased, and traffic along the road grew heavier, demands for an improved road grew louder. Ultimately, the Virginia Assembly decided to authorize a private turnpike system. By the mid-1820s, Vestal's Gap Road was replaced by the Georgetown Turnpike System, which connected Leesburg to Georgetown and Alexandria. Extensions of the turnpike west of Leesburg began a decade later.<sup>6</sup>

Lanesville, the house and ordinary associated with the Vestal's Gap Road, was built circa 1807 in the Cameron Parish of eastern Loudoun County. The construction materials, techniques, and style are consistent with houses of that period in the vicinity, including Dumbarton and Holly Knolls in western Fairfax.<sup>7</sup>

The land on which the house sits was originally part of a 2007-acre tract patented by Thomas Barnes from Lord Fairfax in September 1727. The land was divided between Barnes's children in January 1729. The eastern 1003 acres were devised to Abraham Barnes. The western 1003 acres were allotted to Elizabeth and Frances Barnes, and became known as the Sisters Tract. It was on part of the Sister's Tract that Lanesville was eventually built. In June 1772, Frances (Barnes) King, living in Somerset County, Maryland, and the heirs of Elizabeth (Barnes) King directed John Hough to resurvey the Sisters Tract, which upon resurvey contained 1702 acres. Frances and Thomas King then sold the land to William Lane, Sr., of Loudoun County for 2,400 pounds in March 1779.<sup>8</sup> In July 1800, William Lane, Sr., then of Fairfax County, sold half of the Sisters Tract to brother Hardage Lane of Montgomery County, Maryland, for 1,500 pounds. No specific mention of a house was noted in the deed. The price of the property also suggests that the land was sold without improvements.<sup>9</sup>

Hardage Lane is listed in the 1790 and 1800 federal censuses as a resident of Montgomery County, Maryland. Lane appears frequently in the deed books, court minutes, and chancery court records of

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Loudoun County, Virginia. Hardage Lane held land in Loudoun, Fairfax, and Montgomery Counties, which he bought, sold and apportioned with some frequency. At the time of his death in 1803, Lane's personal property inventory listed a ferry boat among his possessions, presumably to cross the Potomac between Montgomery and Loudoun regularly.<sup>10</sup>

In October 1797, the Loudoun court minutes order Lane to record the deeds of gift for land he devised to his children Lydia Lane Coleman and Andrew Lane.<sup>11</sup> Hardage Lane recorded only the deed to Lydia and William Coleman of 142 acres in October 1798.<sup>12</sup> It was on this land on Sugarland Run, traversed by the Vestal's Gap Road, that the Colemans built and operated the Coleman Ordinary. By the 1810 census, Coleman had amassed 20 slaves and ran a successful ordinary. The deed of gift to Andrew Lane is more problematic. No deed was recorded, so the location of Andrew Lane's house and land is yet unclear. Andrew Lane did apply for an ordinary license from Loudoun County in February 1799.<sup>13</sup> It is apparent from county records that members of the Lane family were known ordinary-keepers in Loudoun.

Hardage Lane died intestate in 1803, and his considerable estate was not settled in the courts for over fifteen years following his death. A petition to divide the estate was made in Montgomery County, Maryland, in November 1813 and in the Superior Court of Chancery in Virginia prior to 1815. Each of Lane's children was apportioned property.<sup>14</sup>

Daughter Keturah, wife of John Keene, was granted the part of the Sisters Tract on which Lanesville was built, though the Keenes may have been living there prior to the official division of the estate. The Superior Court of Chancery records for the Lane estate division have been lost, but it is known that at least three of Lane's other children received portions of the Sisters Tract averaging 215 acres, so it is probable that Keturah Lane Keene's apportionment was comparable.<sup>15</sup>

Keturah Lane married John Keene prior to 1806. The 1800 Loudoun County census was destroyed, and Keene does not appear in the 1810 census. Keene does not appear in the census for neighboring Montgomery County, Maryland. Keene first appears as the head of a household, however, in Cameron Parish, Loudoun County, personal property tax assessments in 1807, at which time he was taxed on three slaves and two horses or mules. Available records suggest that from ca. 1807 until John Keene's death in 1817, the Keenes lived at Lanesville.<sup>16</sup>

The Loudoun County Court minutes from 1807 to 1811 note John Keene's annual application for a license to "keep an Ordinary at his house. . ." <sup>17</sup> Ordinaries were spaced regularly along the Vestal's Gap Road to serve travelers' needs. Breakfast, supper, cider, beer, wine, whisky and spirits were sold

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according to rates set by the county. Loudoun ordinary rates also included "lodging with clean sheets" for travelers, and stableage and hay for their horses.<sup>18</sup> The siting of Lanesville on well-traveled Vestal's Gap Road made it a potentially profitable business.

Keturah Lane Keene was the sister of Lydia Lane Coleman, who along with husband William Coleman, operated Coleman Ordinary east of Lanesville. The steady traffic along the Vestal's Gap Road apparently enabled the two *ordinaries* to operate successfully within a few miles of one another. Increasing traffic between Alexandria and the valley eventually lead to the replacement of the road by the Leesburg Pike to the north during the 1820s. Coleman Ordinary was destroyed by fire in the late twentieth century.

In addition to operating the ordinary, John Keene was the first postmaster of the short-lived Lanesville post office. From April 1807 until his death in May 1817, Keene served as postmaster of Lanesville with only one interruption (between July 1814 and October 1815, William Palmer assumed the post). Keturah Lane Keene remarried by September 1817, and her new husband, Benjamin Bridges, succeeded John Keene as postmaster. The Lanesville Post Office operated until sometime in the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>19</sup>

The construction material and techniques with which Lanesville was built place the date of construction within the thirty-year range of 1780-1810.<sup>20</sup> Tax records and court minutes place the Keenes in the house ca. 1807. No deeds nor tax information indicate that the house was built prior to the Keene occupation. Thus, it is possible that the Keenes were the builders of Lanesville ca. 1806-1807, opening the house as an ordinary soon after its completion.

From 1817 to 1941, Lanesville remained in the Bridges family and came to be known as the Bridges Place. Between 1818 and the 1830s, Benjamin and Keturah Bridges acquired at least three of the tracts of land devised to Keturah's siblings (James, Hardage, Jr., and William) as part of the division of Hardage Lane's estate. The Bridges farmed the land, using the old Vestal's Gap Road trace as a farm road (Figure 4).<sup>21</sup>

After the deaths of his parents, the property was passed down to Benjamin Bridges II, son of Keturah and Benjamin Bridges. Bridges II died in 1900, after which the property was willed to wife Lucy (Elgin) Bridges, who died in 1904. The Bridges Place was then put up for auction to settle Lucy Bridges' estate. An accounting of the property listed 452 acres, 2 roods and 17 square perches, along with a "frame dwelling, 8 rooms in fair condition. Barn and stabling for six horses, and a good well of water at the house." In addition, "about 100 acres of the land [was] timber and the whole [was] under fair fencing."<sup>22</sup> Irene Huntington Bridges, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Bridges, acquired the property and lived there until 1941.

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In December 1941, the property was sold at auction. Dr. Claude Moore of Washington, D.C., purchased the house and property for about \$16,000.00. Moore was a successful roenterologist, but was more successful as a real estate magnate. Moore amassed an estate estimated to be worth twenty million dollars around the time of his death in 1991. Lanesville, which Moore renamed Lanesmoore, was one of several

properties owned by Moore in Northern Virginia. Moore donated the property to the National Wildlife Federation in 1976, after which it was purchased by Loudoun County for use as a public park.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Richard W. Stephenson, *The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps dating from 1608 to 1915*. Fairfax County, Virginia: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981: Plates 11, 33.

<sup>2</sup> Lewis field notes (1975) are located in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), *Lanesville* site file #53-0498. In the Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>3</sup> Griggs & Brown, excerpts from an architectural survey and management plan for Claude Moore property, undertaken for the National Wildlife Federation, 1976. In the possession of Carl F. MacIntyre, Loudoun County, Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William: A Study of Origins in Northern Virginia*. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1987:480.

<sup>5</sup> Harrison 1987:482; Charles Preston Poland, Jr., *From Frontier to Suburbia*. Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976: 4; Walter Hough, *Braddock's Road Through the Virginia Colony*. Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970: 74.

<sup>6</sup> Harrison 1987:561-565; Poland 1976.

<sup>7</sup> Lewis field notes, VDHR site file #53-0498.

<sup>8</sup> Loudoun County Deed Books (LCDB) M: 312; 314.

<sup>9</sup> LCDB 2A: 128.

<sup>10</sup> Montgomery County Court Records, Liber E. Folio 67, May 17, 1803, as cited in Jane Sween, research notes on Lane family in Montgomery County, Maryland Records (1975). Copy in the *Lanesville* site file.

<sup>11</sup> Loudoun County Order Book (LCOB) R: 229.

<sup>12</sup> LCDB Z: 10.

<sup>13</sup> LCOB S: 295

<sup>14</sup> Sween 1975: n.p.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Loudoun County Tax Assessments (LCTA) 1807: n.p.; Loudoun County Will Books (LCWB) 1817: M: 159.

<sup>17</sup> LCOB 1-5.

<sup>18</sup> LCOB Z, 1805-1806: 259-260.

<sup>19</sup> Edith F. Axelson, *Post Masters and Post Offices in Virginia, 1789-1832*. Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991:104; LCDB 2V: 142.

<sup>20</sup> Griggs & Brown 1976: n.p.

<sup>21</sup> LCDB 2W: 388; LCDB 3E: 18; LCDB 3S: 393.

<sup>22</sup> Loudoun County Chancery Court (LCCC) 1904: M4483.

<sup>23</sup> Claude Moore, videotaped interview (1989), on file Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia; Newspaper Clippings in the VDHR *Lanesville* site file #53-0498.

United States Department of the Interior  
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Sween, Jane

1975 Research notes on Lane family in Montgomery County, Maryland Records. Copy in the Lanesville site file #53-0498, Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

n.d. Lanesville site file #53-0498. In the Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated resource is embedded within Loudoun County parcel number 81-39. Beginning at the southeast side of the intersection of SR 637 (Cascades Parkway) and SR 638 and continuing six-tenths of one mile southeast through Claude Moore Park, the roadbed varies in width from twenty-five feet at the western end to about ten feet wide at its eastern end. The nominated boundaries of the resource are defined as 45 feet to either side of the centerline of the road alignment, creating a primarily linear resource 90 feet wide. In the vicinity of Lanesville, the boundary runs with the fenceline immediately surrounding the house, all associated outbuildings, and service road (see sketch map).

### Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries defined above encompass all known historical alignments, berms, culverts, and ditches of this segment of the Vestal's Gap Road embedded within Claude Moore Park. The boundaries include Lanesville and its associated outbuildings. The Vestal's Gap Road segment and Lanesville and its associated outbuildings together comprise a site which is the nominated resource.

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1797-1820 *Order Books (LCOB)*. Loudoun County Clerk's Office, Leesburg, Virginia.

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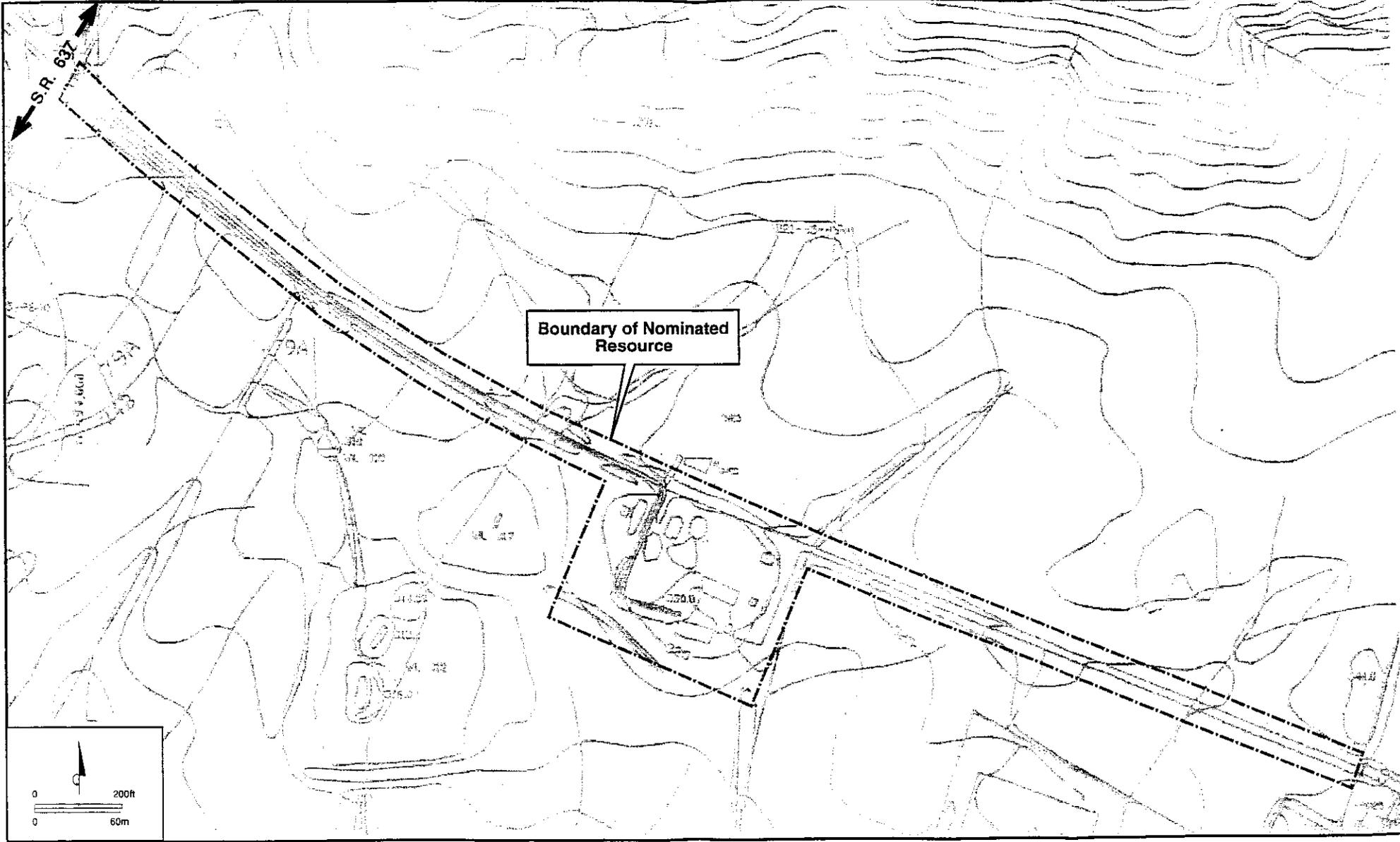
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Sketch Map: Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville Claude Moore Park,  
Loudoun County, Virginia.



422

VESTAL GAP ROAD  
AND LANESVILLE,  
CLAUDE MOORE PARK  
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

421 UTM REFERENCES

ZONE 18

490 000 FEET

(MD) ① 291410/4321590

② 291630/4321310

③ 291790/4321180

④ 291890/4321170

⑤ 291940/4321250

⑥ 292290/4321100

420

39°00'

77°22'30"

1:24 000

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1998

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

Primary highway hard surface .....  
Secondary highway hard surface .....  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface .....  
Unimproved road .....

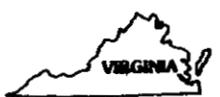
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1:24 000

METERS 1 2  
1000 2000

METERS 0 1

METERS 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

VERTICAL INTERVAL 10 FEET  
HORIZONTAL INTERVAL 5 FEET  
VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

1	2	3	1 Waterford
			2 Poolsville
			3 Germantown
4		5	4 Leesburg
			5 Semeca
			6 Arcola
6	7	8	7 Herndon
			8 Vienna

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

STERLING, VA-MD

1994

NIMA 5562 III SW-SERIES V834



9 780607 870923