

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Furr Farm

other names/site number VDHR File Number 053-5056-0001

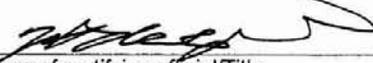
2. Location

street & number 40590 Snickersville Turnpike not for publication

city or town Aldie vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 20105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national x statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 7/2/10
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
10	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structures

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility

Agriculture/subsistence/storage

Landscape/street furniture/object

Recreation & culture/monument/marker

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vernacular

foundation: STONE: Fieldstone

walls: WOOD: Log

roof: METAL: Tin

other: BRICK; STONE; WOOD: Weatherboard

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Furr Farm is a 95-acre property located on the north side of the Snickersville Turnpike approximately 1 ¾ miles northwest of Aldie in Loudoun County, Virginia. The main house was constructed circa 1790 as a two-story, side-gabled, log dwelling with exterior-end stone chimneys over a stone basement. In the early 19th century, a two-story, side-gabled, frame addition was added to the north elevation. A Greek Revival-style portico was constructed during the mid-19th century, and a rear frame addition was built ca. 1930 to include a kitchen and bath.

Contributing buildings located east of the main dwelling include a log summer kitchen/meat house, constructed during the early 19th century; a frame dependency/dairy, late 19th century; a frame, board-and-batten barn, early-19th century; a frame stable, early-19th century; a corn crib/barn, mid- to late 19th century; an early 19th century, vertical-board, frame shed, and a ca. 1930 frame, board-and-batten machine shed. Stone walls constructed of fieldstones, 19th century, are contributing structures. A monument in memory of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry erected in 1891 is a contributing object.

Narrative Description

Main House – 1790-1810 with ca. 1850 and ca. 1930 additions (Contributing Building)

The main house is a two-story, seven-bay, dwelling of log and wood-frame construction clad primarily in beveled weatherboard and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The log section has a stone basement below. The long, side-gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. There are two external-end stone chimneys covered in stucco with brick extended flues and a central interior brick chimney. The tops of the end chimneys had fallen at an unknown time, and have been rebuilt in brick.

Fenestration along the upper and lower floors of the front (southwest) elevation and along the upper floor of the rear elevation is two-over-two, double-hung-sash wood windows with louvered wood shutters. Two small, four-paned windows are visible in each gable end on either side of the exterior-end stone and brick chimneys. A one-story, three-bay, portico, topped by a front-gabled pediment and supported by five white, hexagonal wooden columns marks the building's main entrance area near the center of the primary (southwest) elevation. There are two front entrance doors.

A one-story addition runs the full length of the dwelling's rear (northeast) elevation with a short section extending beyond the primary dwelling's north end. It is sheathed in alternating sections of beveled- (north), vertical- (central), and weatherboard- (south) wood siding, and is capped by a shed roof extending off the main house. There are five six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood windows and a single door set off-center, just north of the midline. A cinderblock chimney extends up and above the roofline.

The two-story, three bay (south front entrance door and two windows), southern section of the house is of log construction with a two-room plan on each level; this is the original portion of the building. The interior finish

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of the walls is plaster over log. Period woodwork including floors, six-raised-panel doors, door and window trim, and some upstairs mantels, give evidence of a late-18th or early-19th century date of execution. A staircase with a large newel and turned balusters was most likely added during the mid-to late-19th century. Floors in the living room and den are random-width pine measuring 5 inches to 8 inches. The floored attic retains its pegged-sapling rafters.

The two-story, four-bay (north front entrance door and three windows), northern section of the building is of frame construction clad in beveled weatherboard. Brick nogging occupies the interior walls. Walls have hand-hewn lathe covered with plaster. This section was built with two rooms on each floor, a mirror of the original floor plan. Some period woodwork remains, including the floors, window and door trim, and a mantel, indicating the four north bays date to the early 19th century, but after the south log-portion was built. The middle rooms on both the first and second floors have built-in cabinets with raised panels. Floors in the den are random-width pine. The laths are machine-cut, indicating this end of the dwelling was remodeled, possibly in the early 20th century. Dining room floors are narrow-gauge pine. The original dining room mantel has been replaced with a stone surround.

The attic roof rafters over the original log structure are numbered and pegged joinery without a ridge beam, also indicative of late-18th or early-19th century construction techniques. The attic roof rafters above the north section have mill-sawn pine lumber.

There is a basement under the original log portion of the house. The walls are fieldstone. Exposed floor joists in the basement ceiling are hand-hewn chestnut. The floor is dirt and the outline of the original cooking fireplace, now infilled, is visible.

A one-story addition, constructed ca. 1930, runs the full length of the dwelling's rear (northeast) elevation with a short section extending beyond the primary dwelling's north end. It is clad in alternating sections of beveled (north wall), vertical (central), and weatherboard (south) siding, and is covered by a shed roof. There are five six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows and a single door set off-center, just north of the midline. A cinderblock flue extends up and above the roof line. This addition appears to have been constructed as a porch; now enclosed, it accomodates one bathroom and a modest kitchen and a screened-in section.

Secondary Resources

Summer Kitchen or Meat House – early 19th century (Contributing Building)

The front-gabled summer kitchen or meat house directly to the east of the main house is log with stone chinking. Although in deteriorated condition, the building maintains its form and early fenestration and is believed to date to the early 19th century.

Barn – early 19th century (Contributing Building)

A gable end, three-bay wood barn with board-and-batten siding sits northeast of the house and is in good condition. The barn likely dates to the early 19th century.

Stable – early 19th century (Contributing Building)

An early 19th-century, two-story, horse stable sits directly east of the main house. The first story is constructed of fieldstone with south-facing, wooden stall doors. The second story is frame and the rafters were pegged. The stable is in good condition.

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The corn crib/barn is located directly east of the main house and is in good condition. The corn crib sits on stone piers and has a wood frame superstructure. A large central open doorway is present for equipment access. A loft entrance sits above this doorway. The structure is front-gabled and covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The floor of the outbuilding is composed of dirt. It is historic and likely post-dated the manor house. A shed, which is likely an addition, sits to the south.

Dependency/ Dairy – late 19th century (Contributing Building)

At the north end of the house, there is a front-gabled frame Victorian outbuilding which sits on a raised cut-stone foundation. It appears to have the remnants of a dairy in the cellar. The exterior exhibits late Victorian-period detailing including fish-scale shingles visible in each gable end, suggesting that the building may have been constructed in late nineteenth century.

Shed – early 20th century (Contributing Building)

The early-20th-century vertical-board, frame shed sits directly to the east of the main house. It is in fair condition.

Machine Shed – early 20th century (Contributing Building)

The five-bay, frame, board-and-batten, shed-roofed machine shed, with windows on the south elevation and machine bays on the north elevation, sits immediately to the east of the main house and is in fair condition.

Stone walls – 19th century (Contributing Structure)

Fieldstone walls, indicative of historic field boundaries in the region, are found throughout the property. The walls are all made from dry-laid indigenous fieldstones. The walls appear to date from the 19th century and are in good condition. These walls are also significant for their role in the Civil War-era battle at Furr Farm.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry Monument – 1891 (Contributing Object)

During the Battle of Aldie on June 17, 1863, 198 men from the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry were killed at the Furr Farm, trapped by the stone walls along the road. A committee of 1st Massachusetts veterans, families, and friends organized to create a monument to the lost men. Receiving permission from Dallas Furr to place it on his farm, the granite monument was dedicated in 1891. According to Benjamin Crowninshield, it was the first regimental monument erected by Union soldiers on a Southern battlefield.¹

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1790 – ca. 1930

Significant Dates

ca. 1790; June 17, 1863; 1891

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins ca. 1790 with the construction of the log dwelling and ends in ca. 1930, with the construction date of the most recent addition to the main dwelling to include a kitchen and bathroom.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Furr Farm is located on the north side of the Snickersville Turnpike approximately 1 ¾ miles northwest of Aldie in Loudoun County, Virginia. The main house was constructed circa 1790 as a two-story, side-gabled, log dwelling with exterior-end stone chimneys over a stone basement. A two-story, side-gabled, frame addition was added to the north elevation in the early 19th century, a Greek Revival-style portico was constructed mid-19th century, and a rear frame addition was built ca. 1930 to include a kitchen and bath. As the site of the bloody Civil War cavalry skirmish known as ‘Fight at Furr Farm,’ which was part of the Battle of Aldie, the Furr Farm is significant militarily statewide under Criterion A for its association with this Civil War battle, which has been called the severest experienced by any Union Cavalry regiment in a single day during the war, and its association with the enormous gestures of reconciliation between North and South during the Reconstruction Era, as represented by the monument to the 1st Massachusetts Regiment in 1891, located on the Furr Farm, to commemorate the Union forces who died in battle. The house was used as a field hospital during the battle at Furr Farm. The site of the battlefield remains largely unaltered from what it looked like 150 years ago. Additionally, the Furr Farm is locally significant under Criterion C in Architecture as representative of an evolved vernacular log dwelling retaining much of its original woodwork from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The period of significance of the property spans from the construction of the Furr House, circa 1790, and ends with the last addition to the house, circa 1930.

Contributing buildings on the property include the log summer kitchen, barn, stable, corn crib/barn, dependency/dairy, machine shed, and a vertical-board shed. The stone wall is a contributing structure to the property. The 1891 Civil War monument is a contributing object.

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

Architectural Significance

As the Virginia Piedmont opened to settlement, people made their way to the rich agricultural lands of what eventually came to be Loudoun County. Many of these settlers built modest dwellings using readily available, local materials, such as log or stone. As they cleared their land of trees to prepare for farming, logs became building material.

Two-story log dwellings are far less common in Loudoun County than one or one-and-one-half story structures. From a list of 51 Reconnaissance Surveys for buildings of log construction, 33 were for one or one-and-one-half story structures. Eighteen documented two-story log buildings.²

Analysis of the deeds and tax records did not provide information to determine a precise construction period of the log dwelling. However, in his documentation of the Homer Bowie House in Loudoun County, Mr. Lewis stated that the log section was believed to be from the late 18th-century because of “the overall size, material, and being two story.”³ Further supporting the late 18th-century building period for the Furr Farm’s log dwelling are its construction techniques. A ridge beam was not used in the roof construction. Log poles were used for the roof rafters.

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The main house at the Furr Farm is significant for its two-story log construction and its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Historical Background

In the early 1800s, Moses Gulick owned two parcels totalling 307 acres near the Little River. Land Tax Records show buildings existed on the 206-acre site.⁴ The Gulicks owned slaves but it is not known if they were housed on both tracts. After Moses's death in 1827, an 80-acre parcel was allotted to his widow, Martha, as part of her dower right. The children received the rest. The Land Tax Records list Martha's tract with a building or buildings on it, and the heirs' tract with none. In 1839 James Garrett began to buy and consolidate the parcels owned by Moses Gulick's children and, after Martha died in 1842, he acquired hers.⁵ Garrett was in debt and a year later he sold the combined tracts of 240 acres to James W. Taylor.⁶ The Taylors were slave owners, but it is not known if the slaves lived on the 240-acre parcel or another large farm that was nearby and owned by Taylor.

The "Value of Buildings" column in the Land Tax Records remains unchanged until 1852 when the number increases significantly. This probably was due to the construction of the addition to the house and possibly the construction of outbuildings.

The property passed to Burr Swart, Mrs. Taylor's son from her first marriage. He, too, incurred debt and in a protracted and complicated chancery suit, the 240-acre farm was put up for public auction in March 1861.⁷ The public notice in *The Democratic Mirror* on 13 February 1861 provides this description: "...the land is of fine quality, is well watered, has an abundance of WOOD, and is well improved by a substantial frame DWELLING HOUSE, a Stable, Corn-House, and all other necessary Out Buildings."⁸

The purchaser at the March 16, 1861, sale was William Furr. He was the Overseer of the Poor and rented a property nearby.⁹ He and his family moved to their newly purchased farm prior to or at the beginning of the Civil War.

During the early 19th century, Loudoun County's population grew and its agricultural enterprises and transportation networks expanded. The area's rich soils in the western part of the county supported both small and large farms. Gristmills were constructed to service the thriving grain industry. Western Loudoun's streams and creeks, fed from the headwaters in the mountains, provided power to run the many mills that were constructed in that part of the county. Large merchant mills, such as the Aldie Mill, Waterford Mill, and George Carter's Mill at Oatlands, processed grain for market. Smaller community mills did the same for residents' personal milling needs in the neighborhood.

Loudoun's waterways were part of an important transportation network for getting goods to and from the markets of Baltimore, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Early period roads were often impassable, their roadbeds turned to mud during the rain and heavily rutted from the elements. A movement to create privately owned and maintained turnpikes was underway in the early 1800s. The Furr Farm was conveniently located on the Snickersville Turnpike, leading from Aldie to Snickers Gap, a northwestern gap through the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in close proximity to the Little River Turnpike, an important link to the port and markets in Alexandria.

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Civil War

During the Civil War, Loudoun County was a strategic location because of its proximity to Maryland and Washington and because it bordered the Potomac River. Troops from both sides were frequently positioned in the county, and it was a well-traveled corridor for armies heading north to Maryland and Pennsylvania and back again. Small engagements and larger skirmishes and battles took place in Loudoun.

The Furr Farm's association with the Civil War began on June 17, 1863, with the Battle of Aldie. The Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate) was moving north along the Blue Ridge Mountains on its way to Maryland and then Pennsylvania as part of the Gettysburg Campaign. Major General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry was charged with screening its movements. On the Union side, cavalry commander Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton had thus far been unable to penetrate Stuart's line. Major General Joseph Hooker ordered Pleasonton into Loudoun to try to break through Stuart's screen. His goal was to gather intelligence on troop movements and return to Hooker.

Pleasonton's troops were marching westward on the Little River Turnpike while detachments of the Confederates were headed eastward. Aldie was a strategic location for protecting the two principal crossings west through the Blue Ridge – via the Little River Turnpike (Route 50) and Ashby's Gap Turnpike (Route 50) to Ashby's Gap or the Snickersville Turnpike (Route 734) to Bluemont and Snickers Gap.

In mid-afternoon on June 17, soldiers from both sides met near Aldie and exchanged fire. Men from the 2nd New York drew their sabres and chased the Confederates up the road through Aldie. The 5th Virginia came to their aid and pushed the Federals back down the turnpike. The Confederates withdrew to the Adams Farm on the Ashby's Gap Turnpike, west of the intersection with the Snickersville Turnpike. The Federal troops took control of the village of Aldie and the intersection of the Ashby's Gap Road and the Snickersville Turnpike.

The Adams Farm was bordered on two sides by the turnpikes. Confederate sharpshooters hid among the haystacks and drainage ditches on the farm and fired on their opponents. The Federals moved four guns up the Snickersville Turnpike. Fighting now moved to that road.

The 1st Massachusetts Regiment was ordered to take the Snickersville Turnpike. The companies made it as far as a blind turn in the road at the Furr Farm, where they met Confederate sharpshooters hiding behind stone walls. Trapped between stone walls lining the road and facing what Colonel Munford called the "strongest position in 50 miles", the men went down under "a perfect hail of bullets." When it was over, two thirds of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment had been killed, wounded or captured. So many men were killed, dead bodies of horses and men blocked the road. The Fight at Furr Farm was one of the bloodiest small cavalry battles of the Civil War. The fight has been called the severest experienced by any Union cavalry regiment on a single day in the entire Civil War. During the Fight at Furr Farm, the house was used as a field hospital.¹⁰

Some historians consider the Battle of Aldie to be a draw and some that it was technically a Union victory because the Confederates evacuated to Middleburg. If it was a Union victory, it was a hollow one. Federals killed, wounded, and missing totaled 305 men. The 1st Massachusetts lost 198 men. Pleasonton's mission of breaking through Stuart's screen was a failure as he learned nothing about the troop movements on the other side of the Blue Ridge.¹¹

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During the War, William Furr's 18-year-old son, Dallas, was a member of Company A, 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, better known as Mosby's Rangers.¹² The Rangers began in January of 1863 and were formalized in June of that year. Known as partisans, they were allowed to keep whatever they took from Union troops. "Usually, their goals were to demoralize the Union cavalry screen west of Washington, to attack supply trains, wagon trains, and outposts."¹³

Post-War

Loudoun residents struggled immediately after the war. Much of their land had been ruined or untended for years; crops and livestock had been stolen or consumed; and west of present-day Route 15 many barns had been burned. Over time farmland was replanted, stock replenished, and Loudoun's economy recovered.

In 1868 Dallas Furr married Susan Sullivan and they lived at the Furr Farm with Dallas's family. In the 1870 census, William and Dallas are listed as farmers.¹⁴ William Furr died in 1873 and the farm passed to his children.¹⁵ Rather than dividing up the land, Dallas and his brother Johnson bought out their siblings and jointly owned Furr Farm. They also owned other property on which Johnson and his family lived. In addition to farming, Dallas Furr served on the Road Board from 1880 to 1902 and as a justice of the peace for many years.

Reconciliation

In 1888, the 1st Massachusetts Regiment initiated a campaign to erect a monument to honor the dead at this site. It was the first regimental monument erected by Union soldiers on a Southern battlefield.¹⁶ The Association for the First Massachusetts wrote to Mr. Dallas Furr, owner of the Furr Farm, and a committee of 1st Massachusetts veterans, relatives and friends was formed to have the monument created. It was made of Concord granite and designed and produced by the Boston Granite Company of Worcester, Massachusetts.¹⁷

The monument was dedicated on June 17, 1891. Sixteen survivors of the 1st Massachusetts attended. In his brief remarks, Major Charles G. Davis said, "*Beneath a sky as blue as the field on the glorious flag that floats proudly over a free, united, and prosperous country, we are assembled to dedicate this monument erected to commemorate an event in the history of the nation.... Today I lift my eyes to heaven and thank God that we are permitted to live in a country enjoying the blessings of liberty and peace, where sectional feeling is unknown, and where the glorious flag we fought to save floats protectingly and lovingly alike over those who wore the blue and the gray. Who will today speak of "Yank" or "Johnny" except in the pleasantries of comrades and old soldiers? Who will doubt the friendship of the blue and the gray? Who will say that the country is not united when I tell you that this plat of ground where our monument rests was given by its owner, Mr. Dallas Furr, who once was known as one of Mosby's men? This generous and graceful action on the part of Mr. Furr embodies the sentiment contained in the beautiful lines.....*". He then read a short poem about war.¹⁸ It was a moment of healing for both sides.

Later that year, the 1st Massachusetts held its 28th reunion. One of the items agreed upon was "that a testimonial be sent to Mr. Dallas Furr of Aldie Va., who generously furnished the land for the site of the regimental monument, and that resolutions be sent to the ladies of that town who furnished valuable assistance at the time of the battle.¹⁹ Mr. Furr was given a Morris chair as a token of appreciation. In his thank-you note to the 1st Massachusetts, Mr. Furr wrote: "*I have nothing but praise for the fallen heroes of both North and South...*"²⁰

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20th and 21st Centuries

The Furr brothers partitioned their landholdings in 1900, with the 240-acre Furr Farm remaining with Dallas.²¹ He died in 1903 and according to his obituary, "... he was held in the highest esteem, for in his official capacity he allowed no mean or sordid motive to actuate him in his dealings with his fellow men. Always generous, always just, no man could say aught against him, for he never suppressed a truth or [perpetuated] an unmanly act."²² Dallas's daughters, Estelle Furr Leith and Florence Furr, inherited the farm.

Estelle and her husband, Carroll Irvin Leith, continued to farm the property into the 1940s. Their son, Carroll Leith, Jr., inherited the property and he rented it for several decades to tenants who farmed the property.²³

The evolution of the farm can be seen through its buildings. The two-story log dwelling and the log meat house served the needs of a small farm family. James Taylor, who had married a widow with landholdings, was in a financial position to expand the house and make it a more prominent building. When the property was sold in 1860, it included a stable, corn-house, and other outbuildings. As farming technology changed and motorized equipment was used, a machine shed was built circa 1930. The same year, the last addition was constructed on the dwelling. The property has changed little since that time, making it a fine example of an evolved farmstead with resources dating from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century.

The Furr Farm descended to Carroll Leith Jr.'s daughter, Mary Leslie, the last Furr family owner. In 2008, she placed a VDHR easement on the land and exterior of the house. In 2010 it was sold out of the family to the present owners, ending over 150 years of Furr family ownership. At the time of the donation, Mary wrote *"More than 140 years after the battle, my guess is that many participants in the battle would still recognize the site. The stone walls, the Furr House and the property's rural, agricultural landscape remain a part of our property. I hope the same can be said in another 140 years."*²⁴

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological field work could uncover more information about the use of the land and the lifestyles of the people who lived there, throughout all eras of the property's history. There is a small stream on the property which, coupled with its proximity to the Little River, could have made it an attractive stopping point for Native Americans. According to the Snickersville Turnpike Association, the Iroquois "followed a trail that eventually became the roadbed for Route 734, the Snickersville Turnpike."²⁵

The property has been farmed up to the present-day, and archaeological surveys could provide data and artifacts about the agrarian lifestyle of the people who lived there. More could be learned about the evolution of the farm and add to what is known about Loudoun County's agricultural economy.

The highest potential for artifact recovery could be from the Civil War era. With the number of soldiers on and near the property during the Fight at the Furr Farm, it seems likely that items from those soldiers, such as buttons, personal belongings, bullets, and pieces of clothing, could have remained.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See above.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Lewis-Edwards Architectural Surveys (053-0092, 053-0135, 053-0191, 053-0206, 053-0209, 053-0311, 053-0384A, 053-0452, 053-0459, 053-0503, 053-0641, 053-0642, 053-0673, 053-0678, 053-0746, 053-0858, 053-0901, 053-0902, 053-0917, 053-0997, 053-1024, 401-002, 401-011, 401-012), Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

Leslie, Mary, phone interview with Lori Kimball, 21 April 2011.

Loudoun County Deed Books (2V-357, 4G-55, 4K-246, 4K-250, 4L-301, 4R-369, 4S-244, 5Q-142, 5Y-200, 6F-254, 7S-203, 816-1314, 818-0195, 835-0470, 2127-0833, 20100621-0035871, 20081222-0073649), Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

Loudoun County Will Books (H-260, 3R-216, 102-460), Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

Lowe, David. *Civil War in Loudoun Valley: The Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, June 1863*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2004.

Mosby Heritage Area Association (<http://www.mosbyheritagearea.org/mosbysrangers.html>).

Piedmont View. Spring 2009, a publication of the Piedmont Environmental Council.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Reconnaissance Level Surveys (053-0130, 053-5470, 053-5648, 053-5711, 053-5739, 053-5755, 053-5765, 053-5941, 053-5945, 053-6037, 236-0004, 236-0006, 236-0014).

Furr Farm
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File Number 051-5056-0001

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 95.15 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>0269052</u>	<u>4319755</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>0269429</u>	<u>4318929</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>0269369</u>	<u>4319892</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>0268890</u>	<u>4318925</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The parcel is bounded on the east by Oatlands Road, on the south by the Snickersville Turnpike, on the west by parcel Dresden Hills LLC, and on the north by the Institute Corporation and is recorded in Deed 201006210035871. The boundary is based on the tax map parcel in the Loudoun County Real Estate Tax, Assessment, and Parcel Database. The Parcel Identification Number is 431-30-2280-000 and the Tax Map Number is /89/////////4/.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the property as associated historically with the Furr Farm, including the main house and secondary resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Covington and Lori Kimball
organization _____ date March 7, 2012
street & number PO Box 741 telephone 434-960-4678
city or town Middleburg State VA zip code 20118
e-mail janecovington@cstone.net

Furr Farm
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Property: **Furr Farm**

VDHR File Number: **053-5056-0001**

Location: **Loudoun County, Virginia**

Photos filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia**

Photo 1 of 29

View: West view of front elevation of main house

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0001

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 2 of 29

View: Front elevation

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0002

Date of Photograph: February 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 3 of 29

View: East view of rear of main house

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0003

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 4 of 29

View: South view of main house showing original log structure and chimney

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0004

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Furr Farm

Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Photo 5 of 29

View: North view of main house showing addition and chimney

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0005

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 6 of 29

View: View of stone foundation of main house

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0006

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 7 of 29

View: Numbered attic beams of original log structure

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0007

Date of Photograph: March 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 8 of 29

View: Basement hearth in original log structure

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0008

Date of Photograph: June 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 9 of 29

View: Fireplace and mantel in original log structure

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0009

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 10 of 29

View: Original structure mantel detail

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0010

Date of Photograph: March 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 11 of 29

View: Entryway of original log structure and staircase

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0011

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Furr Farm

Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia

County and State

Photo 12 of 29

View: Entryway of mid-19th century addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0012

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 13 of 29

View: Fireplace, mantel and cabinets in first floor middle room of mid-19th century addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0013

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 14 of 29

View: View of first floor middle room from the north room

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0014

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 15 of 29

View: View of north room in mid-19th century addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0015

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 16 of 29

View: Kitchen in mid-20th century addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0016

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 17 of 29

View: Screened porch in mid-20th century addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0017

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 18 of 29

View: 2nd floor hall leading from original log structure to addition

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0018

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Furr Farm

Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia

County and State

Photo 19 of 29

View: 2nd floor interior bedroom fireplace and cabinet

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0019

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 20 of 29

View: Dairy

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0020

Date of Photograph: February 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 21 of 29

View: Meat House

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0021

Date of Photograph: September 2010

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 22 of 29

View: Shed

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0022

Date of Photograph: April 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 23 of 29

View: Stable

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0023

Date of Photograph: March 2012

Photographer: Lori Kimball

Photo 24 of 29

View: Machine Shed

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0024

Date of Photograph: March 2012

Photographer: Lori Kimball

Photo 25 of 29

View: Corn Crib

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0025

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Furr Farm
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Photo 26 of 29

View: Barn

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0026

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photographer: Jane Covington

Photo 27 of 29

View: Cluster of farm outbuildings: left to right – machine shed, barn, corn crib, stable

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0027

Date of Photograph: March 2012

Photographer: Lori Kimball

Photo 28 of 29

View: 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Monument and stone walls

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0028

Date of Photograph: March 2012

Photographer: Lori Kimball

Photo 29 of 29

View: 1st Massachusetts Cavalry Monument

VA_Loudoun County_Furr Farm_0029

Date of Photograph: March 2012

Photographer: Lori Kimball

Property Owner:

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

name Chester H. and Laura Lea Moore

street & number 23137 Tail Race Road

telephone 703-327-3080

city or town Aldie

state VA

zip code 20105-1821

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Furr Farm

Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia

County and State

Endnotes

- ¹ Benjamin Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers* (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1891), 486.
- ² Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Reconnaissance Level Surveys: 053-0130, 053-5470, 053-5648, 053-5711, 053-5739, 053-5755, 053-5765, 053-5941, 053-5945, 053-6037, 236-0004, 236-0006, 236-0014. Lewis-Edwards Architectural Surveys: 053-0092, 053-0135, 053-0191, 053-0206, 053-0209, 053-0311, 053-0384A, 053-0452, 053-0459, 053-0503, 053-0641, 053-0642, 053-0673, 053-0678, 053-0746, 053-0858, 053-0901, 053-0902, 053-0917, 053-0997, 053-1024, 401-002, 401-011, 401-012.
- ³ Lewis-Edwards Architectural Survey 053-0642.
- ⁴ Loudoun County Will Book H:260. Description states "...[the]tract of land he [Moses] now lives on...". Land Tax Records for Loudoun County, microfilm, Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA.
- ⁵ Loudoun County Deed Books 4G:55, 4K:246, 4K:250, and 4L:301.
- ⁶ Loudoun County Deed Book 4S:244.
- ⁷ Chancery Case 1889-052 (old number M1615), Library of Virginia, Online Chancery Records, <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/>.
- ⁸ *The Democratic Mirror*, Leesburg, Virginia, February 13, 1861. Viewed on microfilm at the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA.
- ⁹ Loudoun County Deed Book 5Y:200. The deed was not made and recorded until June 1868. The delay was probably caused by the outbreak of the Civil War and the closing of the courthouse during that time period. In the 1860 census (viewed on Ancestry.com), William Furr's occupation is listed as "keeper of the poor" and he owned no real estate.
- ¹⁰ Crownshield, *A History of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers*, 146.
- ¹¹ David Lowe, *Civil War in Loudoun Valley: The Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, June 1863* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2004), 1-9.
- ¹² Hugh C. Keen and Horace Mewborn, *43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry Mosby's Command* (Lynchburg, Virginia: H.E. Howard, Inc. 2nd edition, 1993), 321.
- ¹³ Mosby Heritage Area Association, <http://www.mosbyheritagearea.org/mosbysrangers.html>.
- ¹⁴ Marriage date from Keen and Mewborn, p. 321 (census viewed on Ancestry.com).
- ¹⁵ Loudoun County Deed Book 6F:254.
- ¹⁶ Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers*, 476.

Furr Farm

Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia

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¹⁷ Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers*, 476; “Remember Fallen Comrades,” *The Boston Daily Globe*, June 13, 1891, 8.

¹⁸ Crowninshield, 476-478.

¹⁹ “1st Massachusetts Cavalry,” *The Boston Daily Globe*, October 28, 1891.

²⁰ “From One of Mosby’s Men,” *The Boston Daily Globe*, May 15, 1892, 18. The chair is still owned by the Furr family. (Lori Kimball phone interview with Mary Leslie, 21 April 2011.)

²¹ Loudoun County Deed Book 7S:203.

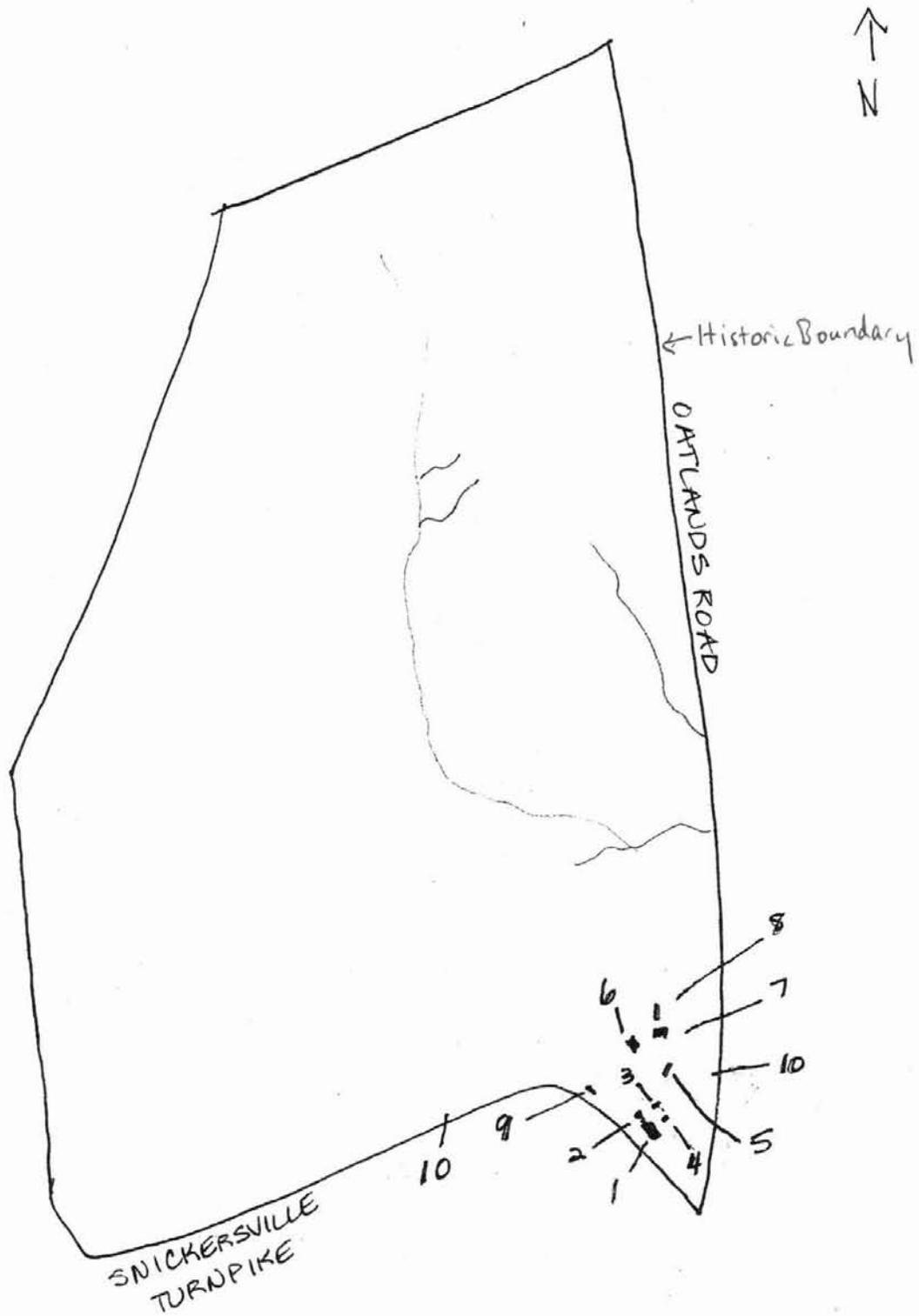
²² The newspaper clipping is in Scrapbook #3, page 41, at the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia. Neither the newspaper name nor the date are given.

²³ Mary Leslie, phone interview with Lori Kimball, 21 April 2011.

²⁴ *Piedmont View*, Spring 2009, a publication of the Piedmont Environmental Council.

²⁵ Snickersville Turnpike Association, <http://www.snickersvilleturnpike.org/byway.htm>.

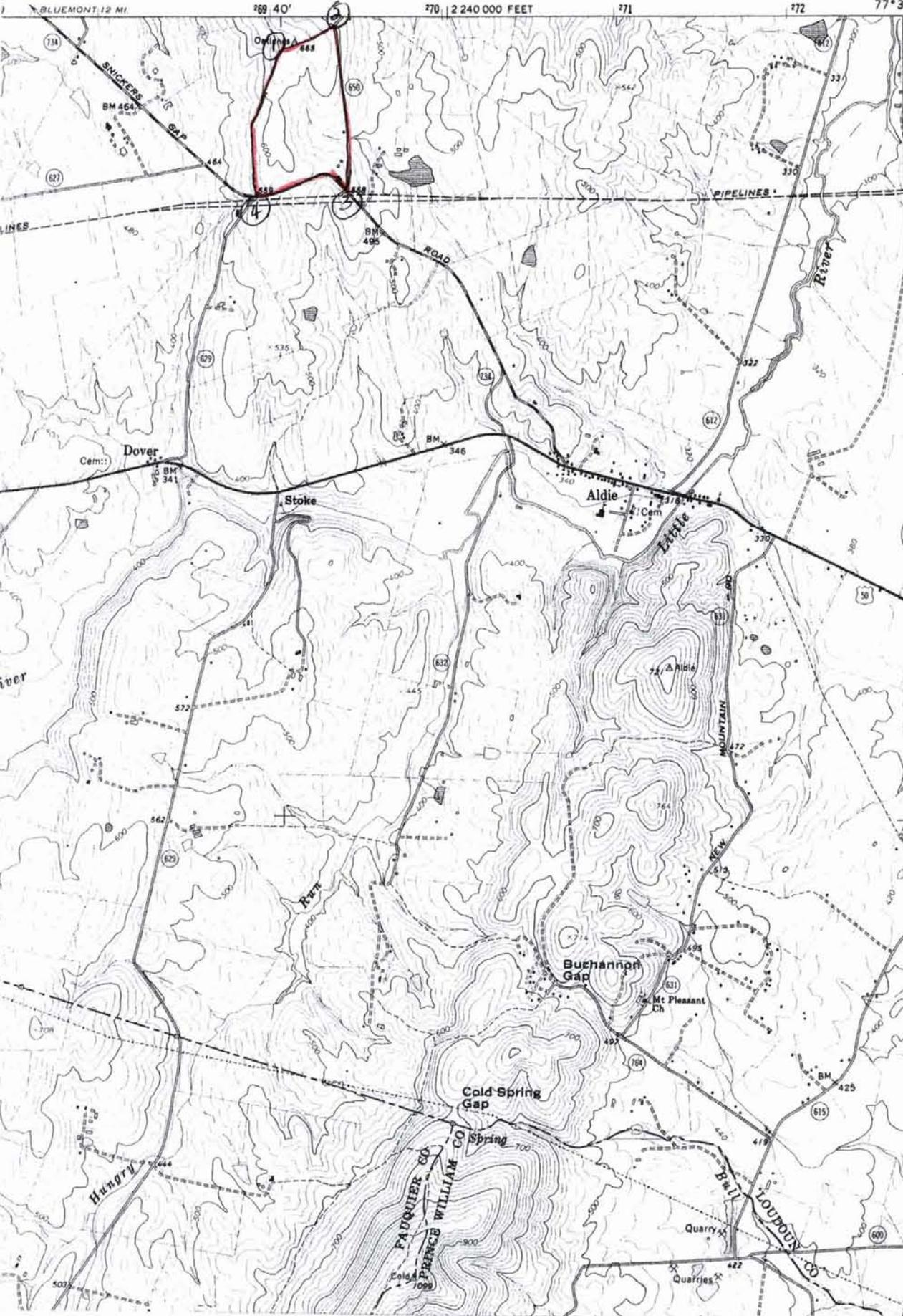
Furr Farm National Register Nomination – Site Plan Map



- 1 = house – contributing
- 2 = dairy – contributing
- 3 = meat house – contributing
- 4 = shed – contributing
- 5 = machine shed – contributing

- 6 = barn – contributing
- 7 = corn crib – contributing
- 8 = stable – contributing
- 9 = monument – contributing
- 10 = stone walls along boundary & within the property – contributing

5882 II BE
(LESSBURG)



FURR FARM
40590 SNICKERSVILLE
TURNPIKE
ALDIE, VIRGINIA
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA
419 053-5056-0001
MIDDLEBURG QUAD
NAD27

1 = 18|0269052|4319755
2 = 18|0269369|4319892

418
480 000
FEET

3 = 18|0269429|4318929
4 = 18|0268890|4318925

CHANTILLY 11 MI.
FAIRFAX 18 MI.

416

57'30"

415

414

(ARCOLA)
5461 NE

50
MI