

VLR 9/6/6
NRHP 2/21/07

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 Locust Grove
other names/site number Virginia Department of Historic Resources File # 286-5017

2. Location

street & number 200 Locust Grove Drive notforpublication n/a
city or town Purcellville vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 20132

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 _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 1/8/07
Signature of certifying official _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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 the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL: Tin
walls STONE; STUCCO
WOOD: Weatherboard; Stucco
other _____

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance circa 1817-circa 1956

Significant Dates circa 1817; circa 1837

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder UNKNOWN

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Locust Grove is located just south of Locust Grove Drive, near the southern limits of the Town of Purcellville in Loudoun County, Virginia. Silcott Springs Road (also known as State Route 690, Taylors Mill Road, and 32nd Street) lies just to the west of the property, and Telegraph Springs Road (State Route 611) runs just to the east of Locust Grove. The Federal-style stone house is clad in stucco, has a standing seam-metal roof, and features particularly ornate late Federal/early Greek Revival mantels. Locust Grove has evolved over time to meet the needs of its occupants and was primarily built in two phases: one before 1817 and another in 1837. The house rests on a 3-acre lot, which is immaculately landscaped. Surrounding acreage is occupied by a recently completed housing development, also called Locust Grove. Contributing resources consist of a stone springhouse, a frame barn, a garage, a stone watering trough, and a stone chimney that was once part of a building of unknown use.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Pre-1817 Section

The original section of the house (the second and third bays from the left [east] end of the structure) is believed to have been built circa 1817, based on architectural and documentary evidence. On 4 January 1817, Cecelia and Francis Stribling, Jr. sold Bernard Taylor a 75-acre tract that included a "Corner 1 pole NE of NE Corner of House" (Loudoun County Deed Book 2U:386). The next year, Cecelia's sister Nancy and her husband John White sold another 75 acres to Taylor. This tract shared the aforementioned corner, and the deed (Loudoun County Deed Book 2W:241) stated that it was "1 pole NE of a House." When platted on a USGS topographic map, this line generally follows the course of a sunken road that lies on the north side of the house, and this road comes very close to 1 pole (16.5') from the corner of the house.

The pre-1817 section is a single-pile, two-story structure built of fieldstone with a side gable roof. The walls are approximately 16 inches thick, and the inside measurement of the room on each floor is 13 feet square. The primary

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feature in the first-floor room is a large cooking fireplace with an unadorned mantel. A pot crane, which appears to be original, is attached to the interior wall of the fireplace (two hallmarks stamped "PS" are visible on the horizontal armature). To the left of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard enclosed by a board-and-batten door. A boxed staircase covered with wide beaded boards is located on the west side of the room. A dogleg staircase leads to the second floor, and access to the cellar via a staircase (now removed) has been sealed. The second floor of this section has floor boards ranging in width from 12 inches to 14.5 inches. A fireplace may exist on this level, but it has been covered with plaster. The windows in this section of the house have been partially replaced and are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A 1940s photograph indicates that the first floor had at least one nine-over-six window. The exterior door for this section has four large glass panes, but the photograph mentioned above indicates that the original may have been a six-panel door with glass in the top two panels. The floor system is supported by unhewn round log joists.

The easternmost bay of the house appears to be a late-19th-century addition, but an historic photograph suggests that it may be an earlier addition to the pre-1817 section of the house (described above). The photograph indicates that the structure is clad in weatherboards (later covered by stucco), and it was lighted on the first floor by a nine-over-six window that is similar in appearance to the one used in the original section. This section of the house is in the same plane as the pre-1817 section, which is now fenestrated by six-over-six windows on the first and second floors, and by a single four-pane casement window in the garret. The house's cornice has a deep return. A small porch on the east end of the house provides access to the first floor of this section. The interior contains a modern kitchen and water closet and is trimmed with late-19th-century woodwork, including a ceiling comprised of beaded "matchboards."

1837 Section

To the west of the pre-1817 section is the largest portion of the house, which was constructed in 1837, according to tax records. The primary block of this section is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile, fieldstone addition. A side-hall plan typical of the period is in place, with the entry door being the west end of the section.

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The entry hall contains a staircase leading to the upper level of the house, and original woodwork on the staircase remains, except for the balusters and newel post, which are made of oak and date to the late 19th century. The front door has six panels with a three-light transom above. Two rooms of unequal size lie to the east of the entry hall. Each chamber has a fireplace. The upstairs chambers do not have visible fireplaces, and the flues of any fireplaces in this section of the house converge to form one flue, as there is only one chimney at the east gable end of this section.

Most of the original woodwork remains in this section of the house. The mantels consist of impressive stacked Greek Revival ovolo moldings, which vary in detail from room to room. The chair rail and baseboards have a single bead, as do the door and window casings, some of which also include bull's-eye corner blocks. The flooring in this section consists of narrow oak strips, a later addition. When viewed from the cellar, the original sash-sawn pine floorboards can be seen. The second floor is spanned by 6-inch to 10-inch pine floorboards.

A two-story bay window, likely added in the late 1800s to the left two bays of the primary 1837 block, is covered with stucco, but photographic documentation indicates that it is of frame construction and originally had vertical board-and-batten siding. A contemporary wing, but secondary in size, extends from the west gable end of the main 1837 block of the house. The two-bay, single-pile wing is about six feet shallower and slightly shorter in height than the main block. The wing has one chamber on each floor, and its woodwork matches the main house. A single chimney stack rises from the west end of this wing, and the garret is illuminated by two four-pane casement windows that flank the chimney.

The cellar is lighted with three-pane windows on the south side and contains original fabric including a board-and-batten door with a wooden box lock. No fireplaces are visible in the cellar. The 1837 section is supported by a hand-hewn summer beam that runs the length of the house. Unhewn round log joists complete the floor system above.

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Several porches and sun rooms have been added to the rear of the house, and a late-19th-century porch shades the first story of the right (west) three bays of the facade of the building. The entire house is covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

Summary of Secondary Resources

Three extant buildings, the surviving chimney of a fourth building of unknown use, and one object, a stone watering trough, comprise the secondary historical resources on the property, all of which are contributing. (Numbers relate to the parcel map of the property showing the resources.)

An oak-framed, front-gable barn (2) occupies the southwest corner of the property. The structure features a lean-to on its west side and is protected by a standing-seam metal roof. The structural members are assembled in typical timber-frame fashion and display circular saw marks, pointing to a mid- to late-19th-century construction date.

Toward the southeast corner of the site lies a one-and-a-half-story stone springhouse (3). The walls consist of uncoursed fieldstone, with heavy stone quoins on the corners. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and the garret is largely unfinished and was probably used for storage. The garret is lighted by a gable end window that has a wood board-and-batten shutter. Stone steps and a board-and-batten door provide access to the garret on the opposite end. A second board-and-batten door opens into the spring room, which is lighted by a small window secured by horizontal iron and wooden bars. The interior of the spring room is plastered, and original shelves hang from the exposed ceiling joists. An L-shaped water trough skirts the edge of the floor, and the spring feeds a small stream that exits through the eastern side of the building. This stream forms a small pond, measuring approximately 10 feet by 20 feet, on the property.

Directly behind (south of) the house is an early-20th-century frame garage (4). This structure is covered with vertical-board siding and a standing-seam metal roof, and consists of a gable-roofed portion with a shed addition to its south.

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The north elevation features a board-and-batten door and a six-pane window, while the west elevation is accessed via two large sliding doors.

Adjacent to the springhouse sits a stone chimney (5), a contributing structure, that was once part of a domestic building, perhaps a kitchen or laundry. Remnants of an iron pot crane can be found inside the firebox.

Between the garage and the barn lies a stone watering trough (6), a contributing object that is now used as a fishpond.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in Loudoun County on three acres of land, Locust Grove is an evolved farmhouse primarily built in two periods, circa 1817 and 1837. The house, and its collection of outbuildings, exemplifies the rural development of Loudoun County during the 19th century and well into the 20th century. The property was in the possession of just two Loudoun Quaker families, the Taylors and the Nicholsons, for over 150 years. Each generation altered the house to make it livable and comfortable, while preserving much of its original architectural quality and character. The period of significance, beginning circa 1817, culminates with an article in 1956 regarding the continued dairy farming practice at Locust Grove.

Locust Grove meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architectural significance. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction that represents an evolved farmhouse in western Loudoun County. Like many houses in the area, the building consists of well-laid native fieldstone, with its main block configured in a side-passage plan. Ornate mantels displaying stacked Greek Revival ovolo moldings adorn many of the dwelling's principal chambers. Locust Grove also possesses a significant and unique collection of secondary domestic structures, including a one-and-a-half story stone springhouse.

In addition, Locust Grove meets National Register Criterion A, as the property is closely associated with, as well as noted for, the development of farming practices in Loudoun County throughout the past one hundred and eighty-nine years. Agricultural activities at Locust Grove originated in the early 19th century with livestock and the cultivation of grains. The families that farmed the surrounding fields participated in the growth of the "Loudoun System" of farming, which involved the application of locally ground plaster to the fields, and these practices continued well into the 20th century.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1740, Barbados merchant Gedney Clarke patented 3,000 acres, called the “Bonadventure” tract, on Goose Creek as a part of the Northern Neck Proprietary. The northeastern corner of this tract, which was surveyed by Amos Janney, contained the Locust Grove property. Clarke was collector of customs, a member of the Island Council of Barbados, and brother-in-law of William Fairfax (cousin of Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax and Baron of Cameron). His 1764 will mentions his holdings in Virginia, Barbados, Grenada, Demerara (Guyana), Halifax, and New England ¹.

Executors of Clarke’s estate sold 2,372 acres to Theodorick Lee in 1796. The next day, Lee and his wife Catharine, sold the property to James McIlhaney of Loudoun County ². McIlhaney (1749-1804) resided at a house called Ithaca near Hillsboro, and owned 9,000 acres around the Short Hill (near Hillsboro), as well as 4,000 acres on Goose Creek in the Lincoln area. James McIlhaney served as a captain in Col. Josiah Parker’s 5th Virginia Regiment during the American Revolutionary War. Later, he was a county justice and held the position of high sheriff of Loudoun County.³

After McIlhaney’s death, his children came into possession of various tracts of land. In 1817, Cecelia McIlhaney Stribling and her husband Francis Stribling, Jr. sold Bernard Taylor 75.5 acres. In 1818, Nancy McIlhaney White and her husband John White sold Bernard Taylor another tract containing 75.5 acres.⁴ These two parcels adjoined, and a common corner of the tracts made reference to a house, which is thought to be the easternmost two-bay portion of the house at Locust Grove. The common dividing line between the two sisters’ parcels was a road which ran in an east-west direction between Silicott Springs Road and Telegraph Springs Road. The course of this throughway brought it within twenty feet of the house, which connected the otherwise remote farmhouse to the rest of the world.⁵ The house is located on the tract of Cecelia McIlhaney and her husband, Francis Stribling, who resided at “Montcalm.” Francis served in the military beginning in 1808, and resigned as a captain of light artillery in 1816. In the 1820s, he was a member of the Virginia General Assembly.⁶

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Bernard Taylor was a Quaker who was actively involved in the Goose Creek Friends Monthly Meeting. Unlike many Loudoun County Quakers, Taylor owned at least one slave.⁷ In 1835, Bernard and Sarah Taylor sold the 150-acre (the extra acre must have been dropped in the resurvey) property to their son Jonathan Taylor.⁸ The 1838 tax records indicate that “buildings” valued at \$1,500 were added.⁹ This is believed to be the primary block of the residence. During the 1830s, a free negro named Malcolm Brady was part of the Taylor household and was presumably a farmhand.¹⁰ Jonathan died around 1847, and his wife, Lydia, struggled in court successfully to retain the house. Lydia’s brother in law, Yardley Taylor, surveyed her “dower lot” in 1848, and also her subsequent re-purchase of the property.¹¹ An 1850s newspaper advertisement dealing with the court case said, “The House is a very good one, which, as well as all other Buildings, is on the Dower Lot. The Land itself is considered of the best quality of Loudoun Land. It lies a short distance south of Purcellville, adjoining the lands of Jonah Hatcher, Wm. Wilson, Mr. Dillon and others.”¹²

Unlike many other Virginia farmers, Quakers and Germans did not generally raise tobacco. Instead, they made their living producing livestock, oats, buckwheat, flax, wheat, and corn. Growing grain was simply less trouble than tobacco. Tobacco was incredibly labor-intensive (thus perpetuating slavery), and it had to be transported to warehouses along the Fall Line (including Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg] to be processed.¹³

In 1803, Loudouner Alexander Binns published his *Treatise on Practical Farming*, which brought to the forefront many techniques already being used in Loudoun County, including the practice of applying lime, or “plaster of Paris” to fields. This publication established what would be known as the “Loudoun System” of farming. Plaster was primarily ground locally, using gristmills, such as the one at Guinea Ford operated by Moses Pascal Watson. Bernard Taylor, a customer of Watson’s, was applying plaster to his land as late as the Civil War, long after burnt lime became the preferred soil additive.¹⁴

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Farming improvements in Loudoun were not limited to the development of new fertilizers. Richard Henry Taylor, a nephew of Jonathan and Lydia Taylor of Locust Grove, developed the first iron-beam plow in the area. This “Taylor Plow” was cast in significant quantities at a nearby foundry in Lincoln during the 1870s.¹⁵

According to the 1850 United States Census, Lydia (or “Liddy”) resided at Locust Grove with her eight children (William was a farmer, and Thomas was a teacher), as well as two free blacks, Caroline and Maria Jackson.¹⁶ The Agricultural Schedule of the 1850 census provides a relatively early glimpse of farm production at Locust Grove. Liddy is listed as owning 173 acres, 120 of which were improved. Livestock on the farm included four horses (which corresponds with the carriage that the personal property tax records list), four “milch” cows, thirty “other cattle”, and thirty-nine head of sheep. Locust Grove’s grain production was on par with most of its neighbors: 550 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, and 30 bushels of oats. Other products included potatoes (60 bushels), butter (200 pounds), cheese (50 pounds), and 20 tons of hay.¹⁷

In 1860, just before the Civil War, Locust Grove was valued at \$8,300. Lydia possessed 90 improved acres and 47 unimproved acres (totaling 137), and her livestock was the same value as in 1850, although she held less cattle and no sheep (23 pigs were added to the farm, however). Corn production remained constant and the yield of oats more than doubled, but Locust Grove’s wheat crop was less than half of its 1850 mark. The property also began producing small amounts of orchard products (\$10.00) and grass seed (21 bushels).¹⁸

Loudoun County was a seat of action during the American Civil War, and Locust Grove became a reluctant witness to the tribulations of war. An 1864 topographic map produced by an engineer with the Army of Northern Virginia shows the house in occupation by the Taylor family. Caroline (Carrie) Taylor, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia, wrote a letter to her sister Hannah Taylor Stabler in 1864 stating, “We still have a roof over our heads, but we have been fearing everyday we would not much longer. ... the Yankees were coming and burning everything before them. ... [we]

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directly saw the smoke rising all around us from our neighbor's barns, stock yards, and corn fields.”¹⁹ A 1956 newspaper article describes this event: “During the War between the States when the Northern soldiers came through this section burning barns, the barn on this place was spared on the earnest solicitation of the Taylor girls, who pointed out the grave danger because of its nearness of setting the house on fire. As a result, the old barn with its hand hewn timbers, has continued to serve as shelter for stock and a storage place for hay and grain, as well as play place for the children who grew up on the Farm.” This story is corroborated by Carrie Taylor's letter, which went on to recount the story that the newspaper described, and listed all of the nearby barns and properties that burned.

Lydia Taylor sold the (then) 136-acre farm to Jesse Nichols (1814-1883), also a Quaker, in 1870. By 1880, Locust Grove was well underway with its new owners. Jesse Nichols (age 65) and his son Charles (age 36) were listed in the census as being farmers. Virginia Nichols (age 20), was keeping house. Several farmhands were living on the site, including Cook W. (a 20-year-old mulatto or black male) and Daniel Gregg (a 24-year-old white male). A 26-year-old mulatto or black woman with the surname of Redman was a cook, and Mary Parker, an 8-year-old colored female worked in the house.²⁰

The agricultural schedule of the 1880 census reveals that Jesse Nichols owned 46 acres of tilled fields, and 7 acres of permanent meadows. The value of the farm was \$6,700, and Jesse paid \$130.00 for farm labor during 1879. The total value for all farm production for the previous year was \$1,725.00, higher than most of his neighbors. Nichols continued to raise dairy cows, cattle, and hogs. He also added 36 chickens to the mix. Sixteen acres of the farm were planted in corn, totaling 750 bushels, but no wheat or oats were being produced at that time. Orchard production had increased since the Civil War, with 375 bushels of apples and 200 bushels of peaches (10 times the value of fruit in 1860).²¹

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The Nichols Family retained the property until 1983 (Charles Nichols obtained the farm after Jesse's death. Edward E. Nichols, Jr. and Kenneth E. Nichols received the property as trustees from Charles Nichols's estate in 1981).²² In Purcellville, the Nichols Family is best known for operating Nichols Hardware (established 1914). This store is recognized as being the oldest retail store in Piedmont Virginia to be operated by the same family.²³ A 1956 article in the *Loudoun Times Mirror* said that Locust Grove was the farmstead of W. Harvey and Mary E. Nichols. It noted that the dairy farm had 24 cows, and that it was one of the "oldest and most interesting properties in the Purcellville section".

A mid-20th-century aerial photograph (taken at low altitude), reveals much about the agricultural activities at Locust Grove. In addition to the structures outlined in this nomination, a major complex of farm buildings stood to the south of the house. These included a stone dairy barn with a terra-cotta tile silo, chicken coops, and a large bank barn (reminiscent of those found in other parts of Loudoun County as well as southeastern Pennsylvania). Kitchen gardens surrounded the house, and the outlying areas were neatly divided into pastureland, wheat fields, and cornrows.

Locust Grove is a microcosm of the development of Loudoun County. Having spent almost 200 years as a working farm, its outlying fields were recently sold to housing developers. Subsequently, fields that once supported corn, wheat, and milk cows have sprouted a large neighborhood named after the farm.

Although an archaeological survey has not been conducted at Locust Grove, archaeological investigations could reveal earlier buildings and material culture related to domestic and farm life of the property. Artifacts have been recovered from the site as a result of gardening activities, including a 1774 half penny, which was found near the front entry of the house.

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Endnotes:

- ¹ Eugene Scheel, The Story of Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 3.
- ² Marty Hiatt, Chain of title for property known as Locust Grove, Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 3.
- ³ C. Lovitt Bates, Lovett & Lovitt Genealogy: History of Goose Creek Meeting House 1785 – 1950., page 1.
- ⁴ Marty Hiatt, Chain of title for property known as Locust Grove, Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 2.
- ⁵ Warren R. Hofstra, The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley., page 157
- ⁶ H.M. McIlhaney, H.M., *The McIlhany Family*, page 1.
- ⁷ Marie Tyler-McGraw. *The Prize I Mean is the Prize of Liberty: A Loudoun County Family in Liberia*, page 1.
- ⁸ Marty Hiatt, Chain of title for property known as Locust Grove, Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 2.
- ⁹ County of Loudoun, Land Tax Records, 1838.
- ¹⁰ Patricia B. Duncan, Index to Loudoun County, Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists., pages 1458, 1496, 1522, 1590
- ¹¹ Yardley Taylor, Yardley Taylor Surveying Note Book., pages 165, 169.
- ¹² Marty Hiatt, Chain of title for property known as Locust Grove, Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 2.
- ¹³ Warren R. Hofstra, The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley., page 208
- ¹⁴ Werner Janney and Asa Moore Janney. *Ye Meetg Hous Smal: A Short Account of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia, 1732-1980*, pages 29-30.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, page 36.
- ¹⁶ United States Census, 1850, Population Schedule, Loudoun County, Virginia.
- ¹⁷ United States Census, 1850, Agriculture Schedule, Loudoun County, Virginia. Pages 276-277.
- ¹⁸ United States Census, 1860, Agriculture Schedule, Loudoun County, Virginia. Pages 401-402.
- ¹⁹ Werner Janney and Asa Moore Janney. *Ye Meetg Hous Smal: A Short Account of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia, 1732-1980*, pages 44-47
- ²⁰ United States Census, 1880, Population Schedule, Loudoun County, Virginia.
- ²¹ United States Census, 1880, Agriculture Schedule, Loudoun County, Virginia.
- ²² Marty Hiatt, Chain of title for property known as Locust Grove, Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia., page 1.
- ²³ Eugene M. Scheel *Nichols Hardware: A Purcellville, Virginia Landmark.*, page 1.

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Major Bibliographical References

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Locust Grove, at 200 Locust Grove Drive in Purcellville, is identified by the County of Loudoun as Tax Map Parcel Number 489474306 recorded in the Loudoun County Clerk's Office in Leesburg, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries of this nomination consist of the legal limits of the current Locust Grove property. This three-acre tract is what remains of a larger (100+ acre) tract that was subdivided in order to create the Locust Grove housing development. While the original farm land is lost, the lush, green farmhouse lot remains and is the property being nominated. The boundary contains the land now associated with the historic house and its contributing resources.

