

VLR 3/8/6
NHR 5/17/6

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: Myrtle Hall Farm

other names/site number: Meadow Farm; VDHR File Number 053-1059

2. Location

street & number 19305 Ridgeside Road not for publication N/A
city or town Bluemont vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 Zip 20135-1948

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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]
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

3/8/6
Date

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

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

Date of Action

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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>6</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u>4</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

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: Springhouse, Tenant House, Guest House,</u>
	<u>Farm Office, Wood Shed</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Agriculture Fields</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure: Springhouse, Tenant House, Guest House,</u>
	<u>Farm Office, Wood Shed</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>Agriculture Fields: Pasture</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuildings: Well; Barn; Stable</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Sports Facility: Tennis Courts; Swimming Pool (not in use)</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>STONE: Fieldstone</u>
roof	<u>METAL: Steel</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>
other	

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

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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)

ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance circa 1813 – 1956

Significant Dates circa 1813, circa 1850s, circa 1949

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

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 # _____

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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

Acreeage of Property approximately 40 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1.	18	254625	4329890	2.	18	254760	4329782	3.	18	254807	4329815
4.	18	255040	4329604	5.	18	254760	4329323	6.	18	254490	4329538
7.	18	254470	4329739	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>							

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nicholas E. Karangelen
organization: N/A date 10 November 2005
street & number: 3100 N. Nelson Street telephone 703.963.1150
city or town Arlington state VA zip code 22207

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 Nicholas E. Karangelen
street & number 3100 N. Nelson Street telephone 703.963.1150
city or town Arlington state VA zip code 22207

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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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Myrtle Hall is an unusually large and well preserved c. 1813 brick plantation house constructed in the Federal style with influences from the Georgian period as well as a later library addition constructed with elements of the Greek Revival-style. The dwelling has a two-story main block with a smaller two-story service wing to the south and an early single-story kitchen addition to the south of the service wing. The house's original central passage, single-pile plan and much of the original interior woodwork, including seven hand carved fireplace mantels, interior and main entrance doors, flared window reveals, and a staircase, are in excellent condition. The c. 1850s two-story library addition with classic Greek Revival-style fireplace mantel and trim is also very well preserved. The original design and appearance and much of the original materials of the main house's exterior and interior remain undisturbed. Today the house is set roughly in the center of a 40-acre farm at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains surrounded by its historic agricultural fields and pastures. While the farm is greatly diminished from its original size of 800 acres, the remaining 40 acres retain the original agricultural character with open landscape and uncluttered views.

A stone springhouse (c.1813) stands to the northeast of the house adjacent to a one-acre pond and is intact with the exception of the roof. Several farm outbuildings, including a guest house (1930), tenant house (1949), stable (1970), and metal barn (1970), are located to the south and west of the main house. A small single-room stone outbuilding (c.1850) and a wood shed (c.1850) stand behind the main house. A tennis court, an abandoned swimming pool site, and a modern well are also located in this area. The Mordecai Throckmorton Family Cemetery is located just to the north of the abandoned pool behind the house. A stone-lined well (c.1813) and a stone foundation from a building of unknown use sit to the southeast. The farm outbuildings and the pastoral setting of the main house contribute to a strong feeling of, and association with, the historical period which extends from 1813, when the farm began as one of the largest slave-labor based plantations in Loudoun County, through 1956, when the farm completed the transition to the modern era under Howard and Lucy Bucknell's ownership.

There are a total of twelve contributing resources and four non-contributing resources.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Throckmorton family history documentation credits Mordecai Throckmorton with construction of the main house in the beginning of the nineteenth century. This is supported by the Loudon County land tax records which include deed and land tax entries in the name of Mordecai Throckmorton beginning in 1813, the likely date of construction.

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(1) Main House - Exterior Details

The two-story brick dwelling is laid in five-course American bond with interior-end chimneys and an original two-story smaller service wing extending to the south. An early-nineteenth-century single-story brick kitchen addition with an exterior-end stone and brick chimney was built to the south of the service wing. The main two-story block, the two-story service wing, and the one-story kitchen addition all have gable roofs. The main block features a brick hound's tooth cornice across the front, flared brick jack arches over six-over-six double-sash windows on the second floor, and six-over-nine double-sash windows on the first floor. The main entrance is a wide four-panel front door with a four-light transom. A frontispiece framing the front entrance is believed to be an early-twentieth-century embellishment. A two-story, brick shed-roofed addition was built to the rear of the main block c.1850s as suggested by the Greek Revival-style woodwork and the presence of circular sawn boards and square cut nails in the structural wood members. A cellar extends beneath the full dimensions of the original main block revealing the extent of the building's massive interior masonry walls. The original design and appearance and much of the original materials of the exterior and interior of the main house remain undisturbed. Replacement wood windows (c. 1960) retain the original window style and configuration, while the replacement metal roofing (c. 1998) is laid upon the original roof rafters. The original wood shutters, as seen in 1930 photographs of the house, are missing; however, remnants of the metal pintles can be seen on the window frames.

Main House - Interior Details

Inside is found very well preserved original woodwork including six ornately carved fireplace mantels with both Georgian and Federal influences. The central passage stair features scroll brackets, a band of cutout oval and diamond shapes along the stringer, plain balusters, and a heavy turned newel. Tapering round newel posts above the stair landings indicate the heavy newel below is a later mid-nineteenth-century replacement. Double architrave trim frames six-panel interior doors with paneled reveals and brass locks. The interior doors feature raised panel inserts on the "public" sides and less decorative panel faces on the "private" sides. The wide four-panel front door features a massive brass lock and key. The large 20-foot-by-21-foot living room leads off to the right from the central passage and a dining room of similar size to the left. Both of these formal living spaces have ten-foot-high ceilings and large mantels with heavily carved reeded surrounds and pilasters in the Federal style. The rooms feature original paneled interior doors and flared window reveals that have a series of vertical reeded bands in the style of the mantels. A second door on the south wall of the dining room leads to the first floor of the service wing and a third door leads off the rear of the dining room to a small library (the first floor of a c.1850s addition). The two-story library addition to the rear of the main block includes a classic Greek Revival-style fireplace mantel

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with broad plain pilasters that are echoed in the library's window and door trim. Circular sawn framing timbers and square cut nails in this addition imply it was completed in the post-Civil War period. A small winder staircase leads up to the master bath on the second floor.

The entry hall stairway leads up two flights to the second-floor central passage of the main block. A hall bathroom, remodeled c. 1970, is situated at the top of the stairs over the main entryway. The master bedroom is to the right (over the dining room) and a second bedroom is to the left (over the living room).

Both second-floor bedrooms feature fireplaces with carved reeded fireplace surrounds and mantels with suggestions of pilasters, more indicative of an earlier period. On the first-floor mantels the trim around the firebox is absent while a larger frieze with more ornate gouge work and reeding are found. Full reeded pilasters and a larger molded shelf complete the picture of the later Federal influence on the first-floor mantels. Each of these four fireplace surrounds and mantels in the main block is unique but clearly follows the same reeded style. A master bath and dressing room on the second floor of the c.1859 addition leads off from the rear of the master bedroom and was remodeled c. 1970. The service wing includes a large kitchen on the first floor and a single bedroom and bath (also renovated c. 1970) on the second floor. This service wing bedroom and bath are only accessible via a winder staircase from the kitchen. The second-floor bedroom in this block also has a fireplace with a finely carved mantel in the early Federal style. A one-story early kitchen connects to the west end of the service wing through a door that was converted from an original window. This addition appears to have been constructed in the same time frame (c. 1813) as the main house and contains a large brick and stone cooking fireplace with the hanger for a large kettle crane on the right hand side. This fireplace also features a hand carved mantel in the style of the second-floor bedroom mantels.

Secondary Resources

Other than the main house, Myrtle Hall Farm includes eleven contributing resources that span the period from c.1813 to 1956, as well as four non-contributing resources.

(2, 11) A contributing c.1813 stone springhouse stands approximately 500 feet northeast of the main house adjacent to a contributing, c.1930, one-acre pond. Although the springhouse roof is missing, the heavy stone walls do not appear to have deteriorated to any significant degree.

(3) The Mordecai Throckmorton Family Cemetery, where Mordecai and Sara Throckmorton and two of their children are buried, is a contributing site on the property with headstones and footstones dating from c. 1836 to c. 1850 marking the graves.

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(7) A 10-foot-by-10-foot contributing, c.1850, wood shed with a standing-seam metal roof built exclusively with square cut nails and pegged construction stands to the north behind the main house. This old shed is remarkably well preserved with only moderate termite damage from an earlier infestation.

(8, 9) A contributing, c. 1813, stone-lined well, approximately 3 feet in diameter and over 30 feet deep is located approximately 500 feet southeast of the main house along with an early stone foundation of a building of unknown use, a contributing site.

(4, 5, 6) The Loudoun County land tax records clearly show a significant rise (20%) in the value of buildings on the property between 1948 and 1949 when three additional contributing resources were constructed or substantially added to: a tenant house; a guest house; and a one-room stone farm office building. The two-story, three-bedroom tenant house (1949) is of wood frame construction clad in weatherboards with wide plank wood floors and a replacement asphalt shingle roof. The tenant house stands in the southwest corner of the property between a large fenced pasture and a horse paddock. The one-room stone farm office building (c.1850, 1949) with a metal roof and fireplace stands 25 feet directly behind the main house. This one-story 14-foot-by-16-foot stone building has a hand hewn wooden door as well as a mid-twentieth-century metal fireplace mantel. The two-story guest house (1930, 1949), converted from a garage constructed with concrete block and wood frame, stands approximately 200 feet southwest of the main house. The guest house has a great room with a brick fireplace and solid walnut paneling on the southwest wall. A massive boxwood hedge stands over 200 feet long and 13 feet tall between the main house and the guest house.

(13, 14) A twelve-stall courtyard stable and a 40-foot-by-65-foot metal barn building, both c. 1970 non-contributing buildings, stand in the western area of the property.

(12, 15, 16) A contributing c. 1949 tennis court exists 170 feet behind the main house along with a modern well (non-contributing); to the northeast of the tennis court is the non-contributing site of an abandoned in-ground pool (c. 1960).

(10) Finally, a contributing, c. 1949, stone entry stands at the driveway as one enters the property from the south. The historic agricultural fields stretch out in front of (southeast), behind (northeast) and beside (southwest) the main house including large hay fields and horse pastures. Flower, vegetable, and herb gardens as well as a number of fruit trees near the main house complete the pastoral setting. Myrtle Hall Farm is currently in use as a working horse farm with eight horses boarded on the property.

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Inventory

Contributing Resources

1. Main House, c.1813 – contributing building
2. Springhouse, c.1813 – contributing building
3. Mordecai Throckmorton Family Cemetery, c.1836-1850 – contributing site
4. Guest House, 1930, 1949 –contributing building
5. Tenant House, 1949 –contributing building
6. Farm Office, c.1850, 1949 – contributing building
7. Wood Shed, c.1850 – contributing building
8. Stone Well, c.1813 – contributing structure
9. Stone Foundation, n.d. – contributing site
10. Stone Entry, c.1949 – contributing structure
11. Pond, c.1930, 1970 – contributing structure
12. Tennis Court, c.1949 – contributing structure

Non-contributing Resources

13. Barn, c.1970 – non-contributing building
14. Stable, c.1970 – non-contributing building
15. Swimming Pool, c. 1960 – non-contributing site
16. Well, Late 20th century – non-contributing structure

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in western Loudoun County, Myrtle Hall Farm (historically known as Meadow Farm) was a large and locally prominent early-nineteenth-century Northern Virginia working plantation. The property includes a very well preserved and unusually large example of a brick house constructed by Mordecai Throckmorton¹ circa 1813² in the Federal style while also reflecting influence from the earlier Georgian period on both the exterior and the interior. A two-story library addition (c. 1850s) with classic Greek Revival-style features creates a genuine and important combination of three architectural styles. The property meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as one of the largest and most architecturally sophisticated dwellings of any period in Loudoun County's history.

The farm also meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Agriculture, having been one of the largest slave labor-based plantations in Loudoun County^{3,4} and significant for its continuous farm use spanning nearly 200 years from 1813 to the present. From 1813 to his death in 1838 Mordecai Throckmorton operated a large thriving plantation engaged in the production of animals and crops that included over three hundred animals and fifty slaves⁵ operating on a farm of 800 acres⁶. Following the Civil War and the abolishment of slavery, the farm was conveyed to James W. Nichols and was known as Nichols Farm⁷ from 1871 to 1897. In the mid- to late twentieth century the farm was engaged in the production of hay and cattle and the breeding and boarding of racehorses⁸. Today the existing 40-acre property is a working horse farm with rolling agricultural landscape that has changed little in nearly 200 years. The property contains twelve contributing resources including; the main house, a springhouse, a cemetery, a guest house, a tenant house, a farm office, a wood shed, a stone well, a stone foundation, a stone entry, a pond, and a tennis court. There are four non-contributing resources including a barn, stable, swimming pool site, and modern well.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Myrtle Hall property has been associated with several well-known Virginia and Loudoun County families beginning with the original land grant⁹ to Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, of 26,535 acres in 1736. Mordecai Throckmorton's purchase of an 800-acre property from Thomas A. Brooks in 1813¹⁰ and the subsequent construction of the large two-story brick plantation house marked the beginning of his 25-year tenure operating one of the largest slave-labor based plantations in Loudoun County.^{11,12} Myrtle Hall Farm includes a very well preserved example of an early-nineteenth-century brick house constructed in the Federal style. A mid-nineteenth-century library addition displays classic Greek Revival-style features. This early-nineteenth-century dwelling is the largest house of its kind in western Loudoun County. Brick as a building material was not as commonly used as stone during this period. The house exhibits a striking balance of features from both the Georgian and Federal styles both on

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the exterior and interior. The five-course American-bond exterior brick walls and hound's tooth cornice, and the tall narrow six-over-six and six-over-nine windows with flat jack arches give the facade a distinctive Federal-style appearance.

Mordecai Throckmorton operated a large thriving plantation known as "Meadow Farm"^{13,14} engaged in the production of animals and crops from 1813 to his death in 1838. The 1838 estate inventory at his death¹⁵ included 29 horses, 123 sheep, 34 cows, 177 pigs, numerous farm implements and equipment, furniture, luxury and household items, and over 50 slaves. The presence of a threshing machine and wheat fan¹⁶ in the 1838 inventory of the estate indicates that the farm was likely engaged in surplus wheat production in addition to a large diversified farming operation suggested by extensive livestock holdings noted earlier. Following Mordecai Throckmorton's death in 1838, the farm was operated by his wife Sara until her death in 1850 (at that time she was the largest slaveholder in the Bluemont area)¹⁷ and then by her son James until 1871. The Mordecai Throckmorton Family Cemetery, where Mordecai and Sara Throckmorton and two of their children are buried, is a contributing site on the property with headstones and footstones dating from 1836 to 1850 marking the graves.¹⁸ A surviving 10-foot-by-12-foot early-nineteenth-century wood shed with a standing-seam metal roof built exclusively with square cut nails and mortise-and-tenon construction stands to the north behind the main house. An early stone-lined well, a contributing structure, is located approximately 500 feet southeast of the main house and is protected by a large metal manhole cover at ground level. It is likely that a number of additional outbuildings including barns and other sheds also existed on the property in the period prior to the Civil War. These may have met the same fate as many of the barns and farm outbuildings in the area that were burned during the December, 1862 Loudoun County burning raid ordered by General Grant to retaliate against Mosby's raids.¹⁹ A minor excavation of the dirt crawl space below the service wing first floor yielded numerous artifacts including broken window glass, pottery shards, and two mid-nineteenth-century coins. The front yard yielded a Civil War-era belt hook for a sword and a U. S. cartridge box plate.

Following the Civil War and the abolishment of slavery the farm was conveyed to James W. Nichols by James Throckmorton and was known as the Nichols Farm²⁰ in the period from 1871 to 1897. The farm changed hands several times in the early 20th century and was purchased by John Edwin Biggs in 1933.²¹ A Works Progress Administration inventory report on Myrtle Hall Farm conducted by Elizabeth Morgan circa 1935 and includes two photographs of the main house.²² One of these photos shows a diminutive row of shrubs along a fence line that today is a massive boxwood hedge standing over 200 feet long and 13 feet tall between the main house and the guest house. Howard Bucknell, Jr. acquired the property in 1945²³ and made a number of improvements. The Loudoun County land tax records²⁴ for the property clearly show a significant rise (nearly 20%) in the value of buildings on the property between 1948 and 1949 when three additional resources were constructed or added onto: a wood frame tenant house; a garage (originally constructed circa 1930²⁵ and converted to a guest house in 1949); and a one-room stone farm office building. This date and rise in building values in the tax records correlates very well with the

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size,

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style, materials, and construction techniques found in these three buildings. The Loudoun County environmental health records indicate replacement of an original cesspool with a modern septic system²⁶ in the tenant house which also supports the earlier construction date of these three contributing buildings. A twelve-stall courtyard stable and a 40-by-65-foot metal barn building, both c. 1970 buildings, stand in the western area of the property. In the late twentieth century the farm was in the production of hay and cattle and the breeding and boarding of racehorses²⁷. Today the existing 40-acre property is a working horse farm with rolling agricultural landscape that has changed little in nearly 200 years.

A future archaeological survey of the Myrtle Hall Farm has the potential to yield information about early plantation life in Loudoun County including information on the life ways of the early owners and their slaves as well as the location of earlier secondary buildings. Though no such study has been done to date, substantial documentation could, in the future, provide significance under National Register Criterion D.

ENDNOTES

¹ Wickliffe, C. The Throckmorton Family. unknown, 1930, p. 359.

² Loudoun County Land Tax Records. Richmond VA: Library of Virginia, 1813.

³ Head, James W. *History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County Virginia*, unknown, Park View Press, 1908, p. 85.

⁴ Loudoun County Virginia Will Book Y. Loudoun County Courthouse. Loudoun County, Virginia, p. 315,316.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Loudoun County Virginia Deed Book 2B. Loudoun County Courthouse. Loudoun County, Virginia. p. 57.

⁷ Morgan, Elizabeth. Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory #47. Leesburg VA, Thomas Balch Library, p. 2.

⁸ Dodderidge, Linda. October 2005 verbal interview, unpublished, Bluemont, Virginia. Ms. Dodderidges' husband lived at Myrtle Hall from 1967 to 1980.

⁹ Loudoun County Virginia Original Land Grants – In Six Sections, Section “C”. Leesburg Virginia, Thomas Balch Library, sheet 1.

¹⁰ Loudoun County Virginia Deed Book 2B. p. 57.

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¹¹ Head, p. 85.

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¹² Loudoun County Virginia Will Book Y., p. 315, 316.

¹³ Wickliffe, p. 359.

¹⁴ Smith, Jean Herron et.al., *From Snickersville to Bluemont*, (Miamisburg, Ohio, 1970), p. 76.

¹⁵ Loudoun County Virginia Will Book Y, p. 312-321.

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 313.

¹⁷ Smith, p. 52.

¹⁸ Morgan, Elizabeth F. Survey Report, Throckmorton Family Graveyard, 7 June 1937.

¹⁹ Turner, F. Loudoun County Burning Raid, Article One, (Loudoun County, Virginia: Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission, 1961-1965), p. 3.

²⁰ Morgan, Elizabeth, WPA of Virginia Historical Inventory, p. 2.

²¹ Loudoun County Virginia Deed Book 10N.

²² Library of Virginia photographic collections, (Richmond, Virginia: Library of Virginia), Image numbers VHI/P/16/0097 and 0098.

²³ Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 11X.

²⁴ Loudoun County Tax Records, Leesburg, Virginia, Loudoun County Courthouse 1948 thru 1949.

²⁵ Loudoun County Real Estate Tax, Assessment and Parcel Database, <http://inter1.loudoun.gov/webpds>, PIN 651396345.

²⁶ Loudoun County Environmental Health Department Records, Case F2792, 1970.

²⁷ Dodderidge, Linda, October 2005 oral interview, Bluemont, Virginia. Ms. Dodderidge's husband lived at Myrtle Hall from 1967 to 1980.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Myrtle Hall Farm
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is indicated as C Carroll Div of Land, 1753-2013, (Waiver Lot), Loudoun County Virginia, Tax Map No. 651-39-6345-000 /53///6///VVL . Also previously recorded as Fontaine Family Trust, P 1727 – Parcel 59, Tax Map 42 (see attached plat). These records are found in the Loudoun County clerk's office in Leesburg, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and the outbuildings historically associated with Myrtle Hall Farm as well as the historic farmland immediately surrounding the house. Although now greatly diminished in size, the property's remaining 40 acres of land still retain its original agricultural character with open landscape and farm outbuildings.

