

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 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.

Listed:
VLR 09/17/2015
NRHP 12/08/2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stoke

Other names/site number: Stoke Aldie; VDHR No. 053-0123

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 23587 Stoke Farm Lane

City or town: Aldie State: VA County: Loudoun

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>10/17/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Dwelling: tenant house

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings – workhorse barn, dairy, milk house, equipment shed, horticultural industry, springhouse, fieldstone walls

FUNERARY: Grave

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Dwelling: tenant houses

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings - equipment shed, stable, farm office, springhouse, fieldstone walls

FUNERARY: Grave

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Renaissance Revival

OTHER: Double-pile, side-gable dwelling

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE; TERRA COTTA; STUCCO; CONCRETE; WOOD: Board and Batten; Shingle; Weatherboard

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Stoke's 165 pastoral acres are located in the eastern edge of the Loudoun Valley. Situated on a high outcropping, once used to spy on Federal troops during the Civil War, the farm is located three miles southwest of the Aldie Mill [053-0114] and Berkeley House [053-0532] in the Village of Aldie. The manor house is accessed by a steeply pitched private drive with entrance gates (contributing structure), installed in the early 20th century, which winds through woods leading to a cleared hilltop overlooking the valley to the east towards the Bull Run Mountains. The circa 1840 manor house, significantly remodeled in 1907 in the Renaissance Revival style, sits within century-old terraced gardens and mature trees. A wisteria-covered pergola, a contributing structure designed in 1911, bounds the courtyard-style, rear lawn. Boxwood gardens, terminating in a wall fountain (contributing object), are planted beyond the pergola and connect to the manor house along a central axis. A lawn tennis court and pool, both contributing structures, complete the setting of the manor house. Immediately to the south of the manor house are Berkeley Nursery stone walls, which housed Mrs. Harris's elaborate narcissus test gardens. Continuing south, beyond the stone walls, is the agricultural complex, complete with an early 19th century road trace and fieldstone walls (contributing structures), the 1924 stables (formerly dairy), equipment shed (formerly workhorse barn); and Bell House (formerly the milk house); and two tenant houses, which are all contributing buildings. Although originally part of a 495-acre parcel, Stoke remains a working farm, surrounded by open fields fenced as horse paddocks.

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The property retains its rural, horticultural and equestrian heritage. Northwest of the domestic complex, near the property's western boundary, is a complex that includes an early-19th-century building commonly known as the Landmark Ordinary, a spring, and a late-19th-century tenant house, all of which are contributing resources. The property's extensive pastoral acreage and collection of agricultural, domestic, and recreational resources create a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

Stoke is situated on one of the highest hills between the Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Virginia. Entry to the 165-acre property is by way of a private drive framed by large fieldstone pillars with neoclassical cast stone caps. The manor house is at the end of a one-mile driveway that winds past Little River (a designated Virginia Scenic River) and uphill through a half-mile of forest, before entering an avenue of trees followed by a wide expanse of lawn. Stoke faces the Bull Run Mountains to the East and the more distant Blue Ridge Mountains to the West. There are scenic vistas overlooking the Bull Run Valley and the terrain to the northwest for which the Blue Ridge provides a beautiful backdrop.

Still a working farm today, Stoke has three principal concentrations of architectural resources: the manor house and domestic complex, the agricultural complex, and the Landmark Ordinary tavern complex. Located at the property's western edge, the early 19th century tavern complex has the earliest extant resources, consisting of a spring and a former tenant house (that may also once have been a tavern); a late 19th century tenant house also is part of the complex. The manor house and domestic complex, today the property's primary resource, is located in the southern portion of the property. This extensive complex includes a ca. 1840 dwelling as well as gardens, a pergola, balustrade, wall fountain, pool, tennis court, and walled garden that all date to an extensive renovation undertaken in 1907. A short distance southeast of the domestic complex is a working agricultural complex that includes a stable, equipment sheds, tenant houses, and a farm office. Important to the property's historic setting is the retention of an early 19th century road trace and flanking fieldstone walls that lead to the agricultural complex.

MANOR HOUSE

Manor House, ca 1840, remodeled in 1907, contributing building

Exterior Description, ca 1840 appearance

A late-19th-century photograph of the house, taken from the vantage point of the northeast corner of the garden, shows a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival-style Virginia farmhouse situated on an un-landscaped knoll. The house follows the typical pattern of the gable front and wing, except the main entrance is located within the wing. The front gable roof has wide trim with emphasized wood cornice returns. The two-bay wing has a low-pitched hipped roof, also with wide cornice. A one-story porch, which runs the length of the wing, has four Doric columns and a modest iron railing. The first-floor windows have large vertical proportions. Although

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partially shuttered, windows appear to be six-over-six double-hung wood sash, as they are today. The second-floor windows, which appear to be a single casement six-light sash, have small, square proportions. The exterior walls are stone with stucco finish. An open areaway circles the dwelling, providing access and light into the basement areas.

The grand, vertical proportions of the first floor, the diminished appearance of the second floor, the low pitch of the hipped roof, and modest exterior detailing are all stylistic features typical of the Greek Revival style, which would date this house to the second quarter of the 19th century. The simple execution of these details indicates that a local builder, interpreting high-style architecture, likely built this house.

In the photograph, behind the main dwelling is a secondary structure, which has since been demolished. It was likely a domestic servant's quarters. This secondary structure had an east-facing gable end and double-story front porch and may have been built of brick.

Manor House, exterior description, 20th century appearance

The original floor plan, window openings, and some interior trim are testimony to the original form, but today little else remains of the vernacular Greek Revival house. Extensively remodeled between 1907 and 1916, the house now reflects stylistic features of the Renaissance Revival style and more particularly, foreshadows the French Eclectic style. The sharply pitched hipped roof with terra cotta roof tiles, through-cornice dormer windows with casement sashes, and paired French doors are all typical stylistic features of the French Eclectic style. The rear courtyard lawn and formal terraced garden reflect the integration of architecture and landscape architecture, then in vogue in Europe. Few properties in Virginia, much less privately owned houses, display the high style of the Renaissance Revival. Stoke, as remodeled in 1907, clearly demonstrates the social status and European flair of Colonel and Mrs. Harris, the owners of Stoke at that time.

Dominating the front elevation, which faces east, is a three-bay arched, one-story front porch designed in the style of a rusticated arcade with projecting quoins and keystones. Balancing this is a one-bay arcade, leading to the Trophy Room/ Servants' Quarters located behind the main house. Three original brick chimneys were raised to accommodate the higher roof pitch and are decorated with 20th-century, fanciful, sandstone chimney pots. The original, heavy boxed cornice is less emphasized and broken by through-cornice dormer windows accentuated with brackets and boxed concrete sills. The original square second-story windows have been replaced with paired three-light casement window sashes, and contemporary double-hung storm windows.

The north elevation of the manor house retains some of its 19th-century appearance, as the bays are the same. The second-story windows, steeper roof pitch and change in roofing material from metal to tile are 20th-century modifications. The dependency immediately behind the house on the north elevation has been removed.

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On the south elevation of the original dwelling a one-story, four-bay arcade leading to the Trophy Room integrates the original building with the 20th-century rear addition. The arcade is similar to the façade with a stucco finish and projecting quoins and keystones. In keeping with the other elevations, the once square windows at the second floor have been modified. A four-light flat profile skylight punctuates the roofline.

Interior, main block first floor

The 19th-century original dwelling's T-shaped floor plan remains in place. A low and wide staircase, with heavy turned balusters and walnut newel post, dominates the first-floor central hall. A carved, scroll pattern decorates the stringer ends and a raised-panel wainscot and chair rail flank the stair. The pine flooring is wide random width and likely dates to the original house. High 11'-10" ceilings give the front hall gracious proportions. The original front entrance remains with an early- 20th-century leaded transom, leaded sidelights with dado panels, and a six-panel single-leaf front door.

The library, largely remodeled in the early 20th century, flanks the central hall to the right (north) of the front entrance. The room is symmetrically arranged around a central fireplace, flanked with fluted pilasters, an arched cabinet and doorway, and a mantel accented with egg-and-dart fan carving and dentil crown molding. Leaded glass doors with quatrefoil patterns adorn the bookcases. Opposite the fireplace, the original, double-hung window has been replaced with twelve-light French doors and a four-light transom. The original 19th-century, flanking paneled reveals are evidence of the 10" thick exterior stone walls.

Opposite the library is the front parlor, which retains more of its 19th-century features, including a scar in the door casing that, according to family legend, came from a pistol shot during the Civil War. Although the south window has been converted to a French door and the fireplace mantel replaced, original window trim and door casing remain.

Interior, basement servants' quarters, 1907

The basement, which had been 19th-century dining quarters for the Berkeley family, was transformed into servants' quarters during the 1907 renovation. The basement area has been damaged from previous flooding but some original narrow gauge original flooring remains. Open pockets, where wood sleepers were originally laid, remain in the poured concrete floor. Walls are plaster with machine-cut lath. Some examples of original, early-19th-century woodwork remain, including a Greek Revival mantel in the servants' dining room and flat panel doors.

Trophy Room and Servants' Quarters Annex, 1910 (part of manor house)

The Trophy Room and Servants' Quarters Annex, designed in 1910, were constructed as a detached, rear addition to the manor house, but the two sections were connected by the arcade extending along the manor's south elevation. The tile roof, through-cornice dormer windows,

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and continuous arcade stylistically connect the buildings and give the appearance that both the main block and Trophy Room were simultaneously constructed. Designed to showcase Colonel Harris' African and European hunting trophies, the Trophy Room exhibits work by renowned taxidermist James Lipton Clark.

Fashioned as an Edwardian drawing room, the walls of the Trophy Room are paneled in oak and the floors in decorative parquet. A Jacobean-inspired stair is to the left of the main entrance. The large rectangular room focuses on a central fireplace in the south wall with an exterior chimney. The fireplace is paneled in oak veneer with a wide pointed flat arch limestone surround. The fireplace is flanked to the right by twelve-light French doors, leading to the south terminus of the pergola. The fireplace is flanked to the left by a deep built-in window seat, with a leaded, diamond-patterned glass window above. The ceiling structure is steel I-beams, wrapped in oak, with adze-marks, to give the appearance of a hand-hewn beam.

The Servants' Quarters Annex originally was built as residential quarters for domestic servants. This section was remodeled as a private apartment in the 1940s by Colonel Harris's son, Floyd Morrison Harris.

SECONDARY RESOURCES

Front entrance

Front Entrance Gates, 1916 (contributing structure)

Designed by Nathan Wyeth, the front entrance is framed by large fieldstone pillars with neoclassical cast stone caps. Decorative scrollwork caps the attached wrought iron gates. Foliate patterns embedded in the wrought iron are reminiscent of the interior trim work found in the front hall of the manor house. The front entrance gates are near the early-20th-century Little River Bridge, which originally was a stone structure built by Colonel Harris and has since been rebuilt in concrete and steel by the Virginia Department of Transportation. The landmark stone in the middle of the river, noted in early deeds, is visible from the bridge crossing.

Domestic Complex

Balustrade, 1911, (contributing structure)

A cast stone balustrade, designed by Nathan Wyeth, frames the east and north boundaries of the terraced lawn. Cast stone stairs and railings are set on cast iron 'carriages' as support. Eleanor Harris and Nathan Wyeth sculpted the original sloped hilltop into terraced gardens. The landscape design was an integral part of the early-20th-century house renovation.

Pergola, 1911-1913; (contributing structure)

The pergola, designed by Nathan Wyeth, measures 97 feet and forms the south boundary of the courtyard. A shorter leg runs perpendicular and connects to the Trophy Room. Tuscan columns

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of concrete support a wooden frame structure carrying century-old wisteria vines. The path is brick laid in a herringbone pattern with limestone border.

Wall Fountain, 1916; (contributing object)

A wall fountain, designed by Nathan Wyeth, aligned with the central axis of the center hall of the house, terminates the west side of the formal gardens. The carved head of a male lion adorns the face of the wall fountain. The wall fountain is accented by a small, rectangular reflecting pool, which is surrounded by dressed capstones. Flanking the wall fountain are wide stone steps leading to the terraced lawn behind it.

In-Ground Pool, early 20th c (contributing structure)

Beyond the wall fountain is an in-ground pool. The pool is poured concrete with concrete steps leading into the pool at the north end. The pool today is abandoned.

Grass Tennis Court, early 20th c (contributing site)

A grass tennis court is aligned with the central axis of the west pergola and is accessed by a stone path lined with boxwood. Only the foundation of the tennis court remains.

Berkeley Gardens Stone Walls, early 20th c (contributing structure)

High fieldstone walls capped in cast stone served to enclose the Narcissus Test Gardens, which were the foundation of the Berkeley Nursery. Within these enclosed walls, Eleanor Harris led her tests with bulb improvements, which contributed to hybridization of narcissus species. Today a riding ring has replaced the garden.

Doroteo's¹ Tomb, second quarter of the 20th c. (contributing object)

A grave with poured cement bulkhead and roof is built into a small slope, east of the manor house.

Agricultural Complex

Original road traces, early to mid-19th c (contributing site)

Leading to the agricultural complex, which is situated southeast of the domestic complex, the original road trace, the Old Coach Road, historically connected Stoke to the village of Aldie and remains embedded in the historic landscape. The original fieldstone walls line the sunken roadway.

Field stonewalls, early 19th c, (contributing structure)

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Dry-stack fieldstone walls, indicative of historic field and road boundaries in the region, are found throughout the property and are typical of the Loudoun Valley.

Stable (formerly Dairy Barn), 1924 (contributing building)

The Dairy Barn, now used as a stable, was built in 1924.² The Dairy sits on a stone rubble foundation, has a gable-end metal roof with three circular monitors, and is one-and-a-half stories tall. The barn is sided with rough-sawn board and batten. Built as a bank barn, the main floor is accessed from the front (west elevation) by a low-sloped earth ramp, which has since been improved with a concrete apron. The barn interior is accessed by two large sliding doors, which are flanked by double-hung wood windows. The dairy was located on the ground floor, with walkout access for milk cows on the east elevation. Light wells were built into the slope of the west elevation to provide light and air on the ground floor. Two large terra cotta tile silos are attached to the dairy barn on the east side.

Equipment Shed (formerly Workhorse Barn), ca 1924 (contributing building)

Facing the dairy is the Workhorse barn, which has the same large footprint as the dairy barn but has five bays, four of which are open to the farmyard. Board and batten siding enclose the fifth bay, at the north end of the structure. Like the Dairy Barn, the Workhorse barn sits on a stone rubble foundation, has a gable-end metal roof with three circular monitors and is one-and-a-half stories tall.

Bell House or Farm Office, (formerly Milk House), ca 1924 (contributing building)

The Bell House, originally built as a milk house and now known as the Farm Office, sits at the north end of the Dairy Barn. Bell House has four separate exterior entrances with single-leaf doors – three along the north elevation and a fourth on the east elevation.³ Metal casement windows punctuate the north elevation. The roof is asphalt shingle with two monitors for ventilation. A large bell sits at the west end of the building.

Equipment shed, mid-20th c (non-contributing building)

A six-bay, single-story, equipment shed with board-and-batten siding and a standing-seam metal roof is located at the south end of the agricultural complex. Two of the center bays are enclosed with large barn doors. The building is non-contributing as it postdates the property's period of significance.

Dower House, late 19th c (contributing building)

The Dower House is located at the south end of the Agricultural Complex and sits within its own grassy lawn behind a picket fence and boxwood-lined front walk. The house is three bays with a brick exterior chimney on the west end. A one-story front porch marks the front entrance. The hipped roof is standing-seam metal with banked dormer windows. The exterior siding is shingle.

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Tenant House, aka The Lodge, late 1800s (contributing building)

A one-and-a-half-story tenant house forms the northeast corner of the Agricultural Complex. The tenant house, with gable end roof, center flue and center dormer window, is built into the hillside and faces the Old Coach Road, behind a stone retaining wall. The three-bay, one-story front porch has been enclosed.

Landmark Ordinary Complex

Landmark Ordinary, early 19th c (contributing building)

The building known as Landmark Ordinary, facing Landmark Road (which today is known as Champs Ford Road), is a three-bay, double-pile dwelling with a side-gable metal roof.⁴ Two massive exterior stone chimneys mark each end. A singular feature of the south chimney is the exterior fireplace with brick jack-arch lintels. The north chimney appears to have had a similar feature, but which has since been filled in with stone. Window openings are boarded over with plywood. The Landmark Ordinary sits on a fieldstone foundation.

Spring, early 19th c (contributing structure)

A dry stack field stone spring marks the site of the original spring.

Tenant house, late 19th c (contributing building)

A three-bay, two-story, side-gable tenant house sits perpendicular to the Landmark Ordinary. Originally sided in German siding, the dwelling is now sided in wood shingles. Windows have double-hung six-over-six sash. A gable-end front porch originally covered the front entrance but only the shadow remains. The tenant house sits on a rubble field stone foundation.

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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 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1804 - 1937

Significant Dates

1838: Lewis Berkeley purchases 315 acres to be known as "Stoke"

circa 1840: original construction of "Stoke" manor house

1853: Norborne Berkeley is given Stoke from his parents, Lewis and Frances Berkeley

1907-1919: house, gardens, and front entrance are significantly remodeled

1937: Eleanor Truax Harris dies

Significant Person

Harris, Eleanor Truax

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wyeth, Nathan C. (1907 renovation)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the and around of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Stoke is locally significant under Criterion B in the area of Agriculture for its association with Eleanor Truax Harris, who was internationally recognized for her horticultural pursuits and locally recognized for her leadership in developing a means for women to earn income during a time when it was socially unacceptable for middle- and upper-class women to work. Through her fieldstone-walled “Berkeley Gardens,” Mrs. Harris and the ladies of the Aldie Horticultural Society sold cut narcissus and over thirty varieties of bulbs during the 1920s and 1930s as a means to support their families. Although Mrs. Harris was a lady of enormous wealth, understanding the financial plight of her neighbors during the Great Depression, she led this endeavor by making the initial investment into the importation of Dutch bulbs in advance of an embargo and thereby securing a place for the village of Aldie in the cut flower industry. Today, narcissuses dot the Aldie countryside in spring, as a testimony to Mrs. Harris’s generous outreach. Stoke also is locally significant under Criterion C. Located at the western edge of the Bull Run Mountains, Stoke is a pristine example of an evolved Virginia plantation, dating from the early to mid-19th- century and representing two distinct periods of construction. Sited on 165 acres, which was once part of a 495-acre tract, the ca. 1840 manor house is an example of vernacular building practices when Loudoun County was settled by Tidewater families who migrated west to claim inheritances. The Landmark Ordinary, historic road traces, fieldstone walls, and the original manor house date to this settlement period. The Dower House, The Lodge and tenant house represent a very different period when Stoke was farmed by tenants, rather than the African American labor force it depended on prior to the Civil War. The property also is significant for its early-20th-century revitalization. The manor house, largely abandoned during the Civil War, was transformed by its visionary owners, Colonel Floyd and Mrs. Eleanor Truax Harris, and notable architect Nathan Wyeth, in the Renaissance Revival style. The architecture of the house stands as testimony to the economic regeneration after the Civil War as wealth, from outside of the South, was invested into old Virginia plantations. The manor house and encompassing formal gardens stand today as they did a century ago. In addition, the circa 1924 agricultural complex including the former dairy, milk house, and workhorse barn are illustrative of Loudoun County’s former, vibrant dairy industry. Still owned by the same family who created the Renaissance Revival masterpiece, the farm is essentially unchanged since its early-20th-century transformation. Encompassed by protected farmland, the rural nature and vistas, which originally attracted Norborne Berkeley to the “Mountain House,” remain much as they did in 1938 when Lewis Berkeley purchased the farm.

Stoke’s period of significance begins in 1804, when the Stoke property transferred out of the Mercer family to Mathew Rust, and marking the beginning of settlement patterns in and around the village of Aldie.⁵ The period of significance ends in 1937 and the death of Eleanor Truax Harris, whose vision transformed the sloping lawn surrounding the manor house into the formal gardens and hardscape they are today.

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

Historical Background

Loudoun County, 1820s

Little is known about the early history of the building locally known as the Landmark Ordinary and its associated spring. The two-story, double-pile, side-gabled building fronts on today's Champs Ford Road (which historically was referred to as Landmark Road). The massive exterior stone chimneys are a visually distinctive feature. The building's form suggests that the long-time assumption that it once as a tavern is plausible. Elsewhere on Stoke, the early 19th century road trace and flanking fieldstone walls are incontrovertible evidence of travel through the immediate vicinity. The Landmark Ordinary long served as a tenant house, along with a nearby late-19th-century tenant house, but has not been occupied in recent years.

In 1821, Lewis Berkeley [1777-1853] of Middlesex County inherited family land, located between Aldie and Haymarket in Loudoun and Prince William counties. The inheritance was part of the 2,000-acre "Bull Run Tract" of Carter Burwell.⁶ Lewis Berkeley married Frances Noland [1799-1855] of Loudoun County, whose father, William Noland, had built "Aldie" [DHR 053-0532] in 1778.⁷ Lewis Berkeley purchased "Aldie," "... adjoining the town of Aldie" from his father-in-law as a wedding gift for his new wife. This 344-acre tract was the foundation of the 700-acre farm later to be known as "The Aldie Farm."⁸ Lewis continued adding to his land holdings adding small parcels around Aldie and in 1838, purchased a 315-acre parcel from Matthew Rust.⁹

Lewis and Frances had five children who they raised at Aldie; Edmund [1824-1915], William Noland [1826-1907], Norborne [1828-1911], Mary Lewis known as Molly [1830-1897] and Charles Fenton [1833-1871], named Charles Fenton Mercer.¹⁰ Although Loudoun County was rural, typical of their social and economic standing, each of the four boys received a formal education. Edmund Berkeley V graduated from William and Mary;¹¹ Norborne Berkeley attended Episcopal High School and graduated from Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in 1848. Norborne Berkeley's college academic record was less than stellar, graduating 16th of 24 cadets and acquiring a few demerits along the way. In a letter that he wrote to a professor after graduating, he admitted to not listening in class.¹²

Prosperity Before the Civil War, 1830-1860

Beginning in the late 1840s, Lewis and Frances Berkeley divided their land holdings of Loudoun and Prince William counties among their three sons. In 1845, beginning with the eldest, Edmund Berkeley received a 1,064-acre property, Evergreen House, in Prince William, at the age of 21.¹³ In 1848, William Berkeley, the second oldest, was given property on "the south side of Little River at the age of 22."¹⁴ In 1853, Norborne Berkeley received 310 acres "with all appertences" at the age of 25.¹⁵ The property is described as bordering the "south side of Ashby's Gap Turnpike Road ... middle of the Landmark Road ... corner of Hineson's."¹⁶ Norborne Berkeley was likely already living in the ca. 1840 Greek Revival house at Stoke when he received the gift from his

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parents; in 1849, he was married at Stoke.¹⁷ The 1853 Yardley Taylor map shows “N Berkeley” adjacent to “L Berkeley.” In 1856, upon inheriting the family farm from their deceased parents, the three brothers gave their interest in their parents' estate “The Aldie Farm” to their brother William.¹⁸ The youngest, Charles Fenton Mercer Berkeley, did not receive a tract of land, but was given his inheritance in paper wealth, which proved to be very useful towards the end of the Civil War.¹⁹

Immediately upon receiving title to “Stoke,” Norborne Berkeley leveraged the property to raise cash. Receiving the gift of real estate on March 3, 1853, Berkeley signed a note the following day to Mary R. S. Berkeley for \$4,200, using Stoke as collateral.²⁰ Between 1854 and 1856, in three separate transactions, Norborne bought an additional 189 acres adjoining Stoke between Champs Ford Road and Dover Mill.²¹ Stoke now totaled 495 acres. By 1858, both William Berkeley and Norborne Berkeley were investing in their farms, each making lavish improvements to the manor houses. The buildings at Stoke and Aldie were each valued separately for \$6,000.²²

By 1860, Edmund V, William and Norborne Berkeley had large and productive farms supported by vast livestock. Each owned enslaved African Americans who worked the land. Edmund Berkeley owned “Evergreen” in Prince William County; numerous enslaved persons here had had been brought to the farm by his wife’s dowry.²³ William Berkeley owned Aldie and its 800 adjoining acres. Eighteen enslaved African Americans worked at Aldie. Norborne Berkeley owned 11 enslaved individuals at Stoke.²⁴ Molly Berkeley had moved to Washington D. C., marrying Richard S. Cox [1825-1889], the wealthy son of the Mayor of Georgetown, and was living at Burleith, a 55-acre plantation on Washington Heights outside of Georgetown.²⁵

The 1860 U. S. Agricultural Census reveals both William and Norborne Berkeley were profitable farmers. At age 32, the cash value of Stoke was \$30,000 and the adjacent Aldie was \$31,000. Wheat, corn, and oats were the main crops, followed by livestock for slaughter.²⁶ The 1860 census also listed Richard Cox, Molly Berkeley’s husband, who was wealthy like his in-laws, with \$40,000 in real property and \$25,000 in personal property at Burleith.²⁷ The estate of Lewis Berkeley owned 58 enslaved workers who lived at Aldie, some of whom had been transferred with the real estate deed when the property was given to William in 1856.²⁸ By 1860, the number of enslaved people at Stoke numbered 20.²⁹ It is possible that human chattel was among the holdings deeded to Norborne Berkeley when he married in 1853, although no record has been found. The Loudoun County Death Register indicates “Arthur,” whose mother was owned by Norborne Berkeley, died near Aldie of bronchitis in 1853. During the Civil War, it appears Norborne Berkeley deeded his personal property and slaves to his brother Charles Mercer Berkeley who in turn deeded the personal property and slaves to Richard Cox.³⁰ Mary [Lewis Berkeley] Cox, in a letter reflecting on her life before the Civil War, described each of the five domestic servants ... “I must mention our five good servants who did so much to make us all enjoy life. ... Aunt Violet, Harriet, Mam Mary, Ellen, and Mason.”³¹ While such limited written documentation of the Berkeley enslaved community survives, the locations of the slave quarters and burial grounds remain unknown.

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Civil War, 1860-1861

With hostilities building, the Berkeley brothers with their military background were immediately called to service. In the summer of 1860, Norborne Berkeley organized an infantry company, which was to become “Champe Rifles,” and later to be known as Company D, 8th Virginia Infantry or alternatively the “Berkeley Regiment.” When the Civil War began in April 1861, Berkeley offered his services and Company to the Governor of Virginia and reported to Colonel Eppa Hutton in Leesburg. Berkeley was appointed to the rank of major.³² William and Edmund Berkeley V followed in their brother’s footsteps, forming their own infantry companies. As Eppa Hutton wrote in his 1904 autobiography about an incident from 1861 after the first battle of Manassas:

“We stopped on the south side of Goose Creek, at Ball’s Mill. I named my camp ‘Camp Berkeley.’ This was in compliment to four brothers: Norborne Berkeley, who was the major of the regiment; Captain Edmund and Captain William Berkeley, and Lieutenant Charles F. Berkeley. They were four of the bravest, noblest, most patriotic and unselfish men I met in the war. They were always ready for any duty they were called upon to perform, and always did it with alacrity, courage, and efficiency. I have always been thankful that the four brothers survived the war.”³³

Although the Berkeley brothers quickly joined the Confederate cause, the situation differed somewhat for Molly Berkeley Cox, whose husband Richard S. Cox, had been commissioned as a colonel in the Washington D. C. militia and had taken an oath to support the U. S. Constitution. In April 1861, shortly after the Confederate firing on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, Molly convinced her husband to defect to the Confederacy.³⁴ In a later letter to her grandchildren, Molly revealed the very difficult decision to leave their home that was “pretty and comfortable with long grounds” so that they could “take our stand with all true Southerners.” Anticipating returning at a later date, the Coxes shuttered the house in Georgetown, closing the “happiest chapter of our lives.”³⁵ Molly Cox and her children, in two carriages with five enslaved African Americans, left Georgetown for Virginia. The Coxes moved to Stoke, where Norborne Berkeley’s wife, Lavinia, and their children were living but which “belonged to Uncle C,” Berkeley’s brother, Charles Fenton Berkeley. Shortly after arriving at Stoke, Molly’s brother, William Berkeley, urged her to leave Stoke for his own place, the Berkeley House, near Aldie. Mary Cox and her family traveled there with William and Norborne Berkeley’s families.³⁶

After the First Battle of Bull Run (also known as First Manassas) in June 1861, with their husbands absent and troops in the countryside, the Berkeley families left Loudoun County. As they were a large group, they found it difficult to stay in one place and moved between Hanover, Caroline, and Goochland counties.³⁷ As Edmund Berkeley’s son later wrote, “during the first years of the War [I was] a refugee with the rest of the family.”³⁸ In 1862, with the war continuing in Loudoun County, William Berkeley wrote to his wife Cynthia, “Don’t think of moving up the county this fall before peace is declared.” Financial resources were strained. The Berkeley brothers repeatedly wrote to Richard Cox for “more cloth,” presumably for uniforms for their troops. Financial resources were devoted to the war effort and the Berkeley women and children were asked to do without. William Berkeley instructed his wife either to sell the enslaved

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individuals who remained or to “Hire out M--- [one of the enslaved men]” to gain cash income.³⁹

The Civil War financially decimated the Berkeley families and their farms. Each of the Loudoun and Prince William County farms were raided or the scene of a battle. William Berkeley’s Aldie served as field headquarters for Union General Alfred Pleasonton during the Battle of Aldie on June 17, 1863.⁴⁰ Edmund Berkeley V lamented in a letter that “the Yankees have [occupied] my house [Evergreen] & taken some of the few servants.”⁴¹ It is assumed that during the war Stoke remained largely abandoned, although family lore claims a bullet from a pistol grazed the door casing in the front parlor; the scar remains today. In Washington DC, Richard and Molly Berkeley Cox’s house, “Burleith,” was seized to become a home for African American freedmen and freedwomen.

The Civil War also decimated the Berkeley family financially as they had largely assumed the expenses for the Berkeley Regiment themselves. In rapid succession, each farm was mortgaged and lost to pay for past debts. In 1865, Norborne Berkeley exchanged the property Goose Pond for Stoke with his brother, Charles Berkeley. Only \$3,000 was exchanged as Stoke may have already been heavily leveraged.⁴² A year later, Charles and William Berkeley re-mortgaged Stoke to raise additional funds.⁴³ Two years later, in 1868, Charles Berkeley sold Stoke to Richard and Molly Berkeley Cox. Cox paid “\$30,000 for 495 acres known as Stoke.”⁴⁴ He purchased Stoke with money borrowed from his brother, Thomas Cox, and his cousin, Sally Cox Smith.⁴⁵

Reconstruction

In 1870, Cox returned to Stoke and, due to amnesty offered to Confederates who swore loyalty to the Union, was able to resume a career in civilian life in Washington D.C.⁴⁶ Financial strain, however, continued and between 1870 and 1876, Cox repeatedly mortgaged Stoke to keep the property financially afloat, evidence of the enormous financial hardship endured after the war.⁴⁷ Between 1870 and 1910, the Berkeley and Cox families were listed as defendants on no fewer than seven civil suits for unpaid debts.⁴⁸

Meanwhile, Norborne Berkeley and his family, having sold their interest in Stoke, moved between family farms. In the 1870 federal census lists, they were included as part of William Berkeley’s household at “Aldie.” Family letters indicate Norborne Berkeley was living at Goose Pond. During the 1880s, he taught briefly at Virginia Tech near Blacksburg,⁴⁹ and died in 1911 while living with his brother at Evergreen.⁵⁰ William Berkeley also was financially decimated. Loudoun County personal property records show that he had been a prosperous farmer prior to the Civil War, with \$4,040 in horses, cattle, gold and silver according to the 1860 census. By 1876, William Berkeley had only one horse worth \$250; he eventually moved his family to a farm outside of Charlottesville.⁵¹

Despite their enormous financial losses, the Berkeleys retained their civil leadership positions. During the 1867-1868 General Assembly sessions, Norborne Berkeley served serve in the State

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Constitutional Convention of Virginia in Richmond.⁵² Of the six Cox family children, by 1870 the four older were attending school in Washington D. C.⁵³ Norborne Berkeley's son, William, graduated from the University of Virginia in 1891 and received his Ph. D. from John Hopkins in 1898,⁵⁴ while Edmund Berkeley Jr. graduated from Washington & Lee University in 1868.⁵⁵

In 1876, Stoke was court-ordered to be sold by the Berkeley family.⁵⁶ Richard Cox, who had used Burlieith as collateral to purchase Stoke, lost the Georgetown house to creditors and thus defaulted on Stoke. In the advertisement for Auction, the 495 acres of Stoke are described as:

“ now the occupancy of RS Cox esq ... dwelling house and all necessary farm buildings, a large orchard, well watered land ... abundance of timber and firewood and is recognized as one of the most desirable farms in the county of Loudoun.”⁵⁷



Figure 1: Manor House at Stoke, Loudoun County, Late 19th Century Photograph.

In 1882, Special Commissioner Burr P. Noland, acting on behalf of the Loudoun Circuit Court, sold 477 acres of Stoke to H.W. Skinner at \$31.50 per acre for \$15,026.⁵⁸ For the next quarter-century, Stoke was owned by the Skinner /Douglass families and it was during this time the ‘Dower House,’ a contributing resource, was built on the property.⁵⁹ Another secondary dwelling, today known as The Lodge and facing the Old Coach Road trace, also dates to the late 19th century, as does the tenant house in the Landmark Ordinary complex, suggesting that during the Skinner/Douglass ownership, the property was likely worked by tenant farmers. J. E. Douglass also owned the Aldie Mill and was a man of great wealth and likely did not farm the property himself. Deeds of trust during the Cox ownership, immediately after the war, also document tenant farmers at Stoke.⁶⁰ Tenancy farming was typical after the Civil War with the collapse of the slavery-based labor economy. Typically land owners contributed acreage for farming and some measure of operating capital. Tenant farmers contributed their labor. Profits of the crops were divided between landowner and tenant farmer. The additional dependencies built at Stoke in the later part of the 19th century relate to the tenant farmer economy.

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The story of Stoke and the financial ruin of the Berkeley family tell the story of Loudoun County during Reconstruction. Other neighboring families were destroyed during the war and lost their property to financial ruin, including the Rogers family at nearby Oakham [DHR 053-0091].

Revitalization of Stoke

In 1907, Thomas E. Durban of Erie, Pennsylvania, sold Stoke to Colonel Floyd and Mrs. Evelyn Truax Harris.⁶¹ It does not appear that Durban ever occupied the farm. Owning Stoke for only a year, he may have purchased the property as an investment, acquiring it for \$41 per acre and selling for it \$50 an acre.⁶² Colonel Harris at that time had retired from military service and the couple was raising their young family in Washington D. C. They looked to the Virginia countryside for a weekend retreat.

Having recently returned from military service in the Vienna court, which was at the time a center of European culture, the Harrises remodeled Stoke in the Renaissance Revival style, drawing heavily from the European influences with which they were familiar with their recent tour of duty. Colonel Harris hired architect Nathan C. Wyeth [1870-1963] to transform the property.

Nathan Wyeth's Early Career and Renaissance Revival

The practice of architecture as an American profession was evolving in the early 20th century with young architects returning home from academic studies at *L'Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris. Among the trendsetters were John Carrere and Thomas Hastings, who both studied at *L'Ecole* and later established their own firm in New York City. Known for their connections to powerful clients, the firm was prolific along the East Coast, producing work from Long Island to Florida.

The practice of architecture demanded intensive labor from interns, who endlessly drew and re-drew plans by hand in ink on linen. One of these intern, Nathan C. Wyeth worked for Carrere and Hastings for a year, leaving in 1900 to work for the federal government in Washington D.C. In 1904, Wyeth returned to private practice, establishing his own firm. It is not known where Wyeth and the Harrises met, but it is possible that Colonel Harris knew Wyeth's father from their time in the western provinces. It is also possible that the couple met Wyeth from his work in private practice in Washington, as Wyeth not only designed the renovations for Stoke, but also their home at 1717 P Street in Georgetown.⁶³

Beaux Arts, and the related Renaissance Revival, flourished in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century, at a time when the nation's economy was recovering after a depression during the 1890s. Private fortunes were made and the newly rich were eager to demonstrate their wealth. The Stoke main house and dependencies were likely in near ruinous condition, having been largely abandoned since the Civil War. For the Harrises, recently returned from years in the most fashionable European courts, Stoke, with its bucolic setting, was ideal for remodeling in the Renaissance Revival style as a French-inspired chateau. They may have looked for inspiration to Richard Morris Hunt's work in the French/Renaissance styles for the Vanderbilt family and other

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millionaires. Interiors often had banquet halls lined with tapestries, which Stoke's Edwardian-inspired Trophy Room, with its beamed ceiling, evokes.

Renaissance Revival at Stoke, 1907- 1937

In 1907, the Harrises and Wyeth embarked on a seven-year collaboration to transform Stoke. Drawings and specifications of the 1907-1919 renovations remain in family archives at Stoke and give insight into how renovations and expansions of the original 19th-century dwelling were completed.⁶⁴ New construction techniques were coming into common use, including structural steel, reinforced concrete, and fireproofing, all of which were used at Stoke. The Trophy Room ceiling is spanned by steel "I" beams, wrapped in oak veneer and worked with an adze to give the appearance of a centuries-old hand-hewn beam. Reinforced concrete was used throughout the newly renovated basement servants' quarters, with a "concrete floor... reinforced with expanded metal." Fireproofing was a central concern and was addressed with then-new products such as "Prince's Metallic Paint," known for its fire retardant qualities. Meanwhile, exterior renovations and interior upgrades followed the Renaissance Revival style, notably an overhaul to the library that included paneling and built-in bookcases with leaded-glass doors.

The 1907 renovation not only focused on stylistic concerns, but also modern conveniences of the early 20th century. A furnace room, plumbing, septic system, and electricity were integrated into the newly remodeled basement. Well-equipped bathrooms were becoming standard and were integrated into Stoke. Adjoining the basement and though a small passage is an icehouse, a novelty for its time.

Integrating servants' quarters within the main house, rather than providing them with separate dependencies, also was more in the European style. At Stoke, either the 19th-century domestic dependencies had been destroyed during the war or removed as part of the renovation to make way for a new formal garden. The entire basement, once dining quarters for the Berkeley family with spacious 8'-6" ceilings, was renovated into 'Servants' Quarters,' including servants' rooms, a wine room, furnace, laundry, pantry, storeroom, and miscellaneous accessories

Meanwhile, the grounds around the manor house were transformed into a Renaissance Revival-style formal landscape. The extant pergola, balustrade, wall fountain, in-ground pool, and tennis court, as well as beds filled with formal plantings, demonstrate a strong European influence in style, layout, and character. The retention of these features today is a character-defining aspect of Stoke's historic setting and represents the holistic vision for the property carried out by the Harrises and architect Nathan Wyeth.

Colonel and Mrs. Harris's Transformation of Stoke

Stoke thrived under the stewardship of the Harris family. After completing the renovation to the main house and gardens, Colonel Harris turned his attention to the farmyard, turning the summer home into a working farm and in time, turning the farm into a full-time residence.⁶⁵ In 1924, Colonel Harris constructed the extant dairy, and likely at the same time, the associated milking

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house and workhorse barn. In the federal census, Colonel Harris listed his profession as ‘farmer.’ This was also a time when Loudoun’s dairy industry was thriving. With close proximity to The Plains railroad depot, transportation of products to the D.C. market was easily accessible.

At the same time, Mrs. Harris transformed the rural landscape around the manor house into formal gardens. Her gardens were not only known for their beauty but she, like Colonel Harris, transformed her hobby of gardening into a profitable venture.

Eleanor Truax Harris

Eleanor Truax Harris [1869-1937] was born in the Idaho territory at Fort Lapwai, where her father was stationed as part of the U. S. Army. Her father, Sewell Truax, was a civil engineer by profession, working as a surveyor for the U. S. government, and remained in the western territories raising his family of seven children. The family moved to Washington State when Eleanor was still quite young. All of the Truax received formal education, and Eleanor proved to be an accomplished student, mastering her studies of humanities, music, and languages.

Eleanor married and was widowed at a young age, and received a massive inheritance of stock from her deceased husband’s investments. While mourning the death of her first husband and living with her widowed mother in Walla Walla, Washington, Eleanor met then-Captain Floyd Harris, who was in training before being dispatched to the Philippines. Married in 1900 in Hong Kong, the Harrises settled in Manila while he served as aide-de-camp to Civil War hero General Arthur MacArthur. Their first child, Eleanor, was born in Manila on April 19, 1901. It was here in Manila that the Harrises met Doroteo Baclig, who would become a lifelong servant to the Harris family, returning with them to Virginia.⁶⁶

With strong support from General MacArthur, Captain Harris was named military attaché to the Hapsburg Court at Vienna in Austria-Hungary in 1901. He remained in this position until 1905, during which time the couple had two more daughters, Mary Virginia [born 1902] and Martha [born 1904]. After the death of her brother-in-law Dave Crocker, Mrs. Harris wished to return to the U.S. to raise her growing family and be in closer contact with loved ones.⁶⁷

The Harrises chose to settle in Virginia, where Mrs. Harris was able to nurture her passion for the landscape. Her legacy is not only her work at Stoke but also her contributions to the broader world of horticulture. Over the years she variously served as a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, vice-president of the Garden Club of America, and director of the American Horticultural Society, as well as making enormous contributions locally. In 1923, Mrs. Harris and several neighbors founded the Aldie Horticultural Society, with Mrs. Harris serving as its president for fourteen years. In 1924, at the April meeting, Mrs. Harris offered to investigate the “advisability of raising daffodils in the kitchen garden [adding] The roots multiply rapidly and the cut flower trade is profitable the venture would probably be well worth undertaking.” Mrs. Harris could testify to the viability of the cut flower industry; she had already purchased 3,000 bulbs on her own, planted them at Stoke, and was selling cut flowers and bulbs to metropolitan markets; she donated the profits to charities, particularly the American Episcopal

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Missions. Now available online, vintage catalogs showing the extent of the Berkeley Gardens' offerings provide further insight into the extent of Mrs. Harris's activities.⁶⁸

The tall, fieldstone walls of the "Berkeley Nursery" remain at Stoke and once held Mrs. Harris's test gardens. She grew a variety of bulbs including daffodils, narcissus, and tulips, as well as herbaceous perennials, rock plants, roses, and annuals. The test gardens were open to horticultural club members, and Harris also made her plants available to hybridists. Her narcissus test garden especially was noted during her lifetime for raising the profile of a then-lesser known flower. Although the gardens have long been abandoned, the stone walls remain. Aerial photographs from 1937 show acres of daffodils in cultivation.⁶⁹

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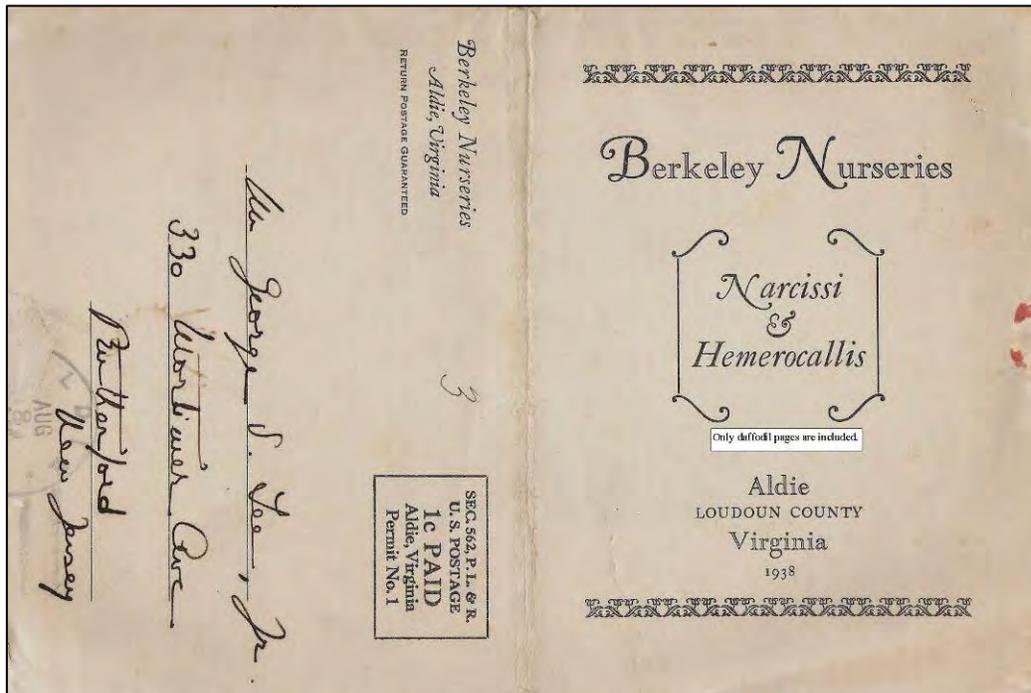


Figure 2. 1938 Catalog Cover from Berkeley Gardens.

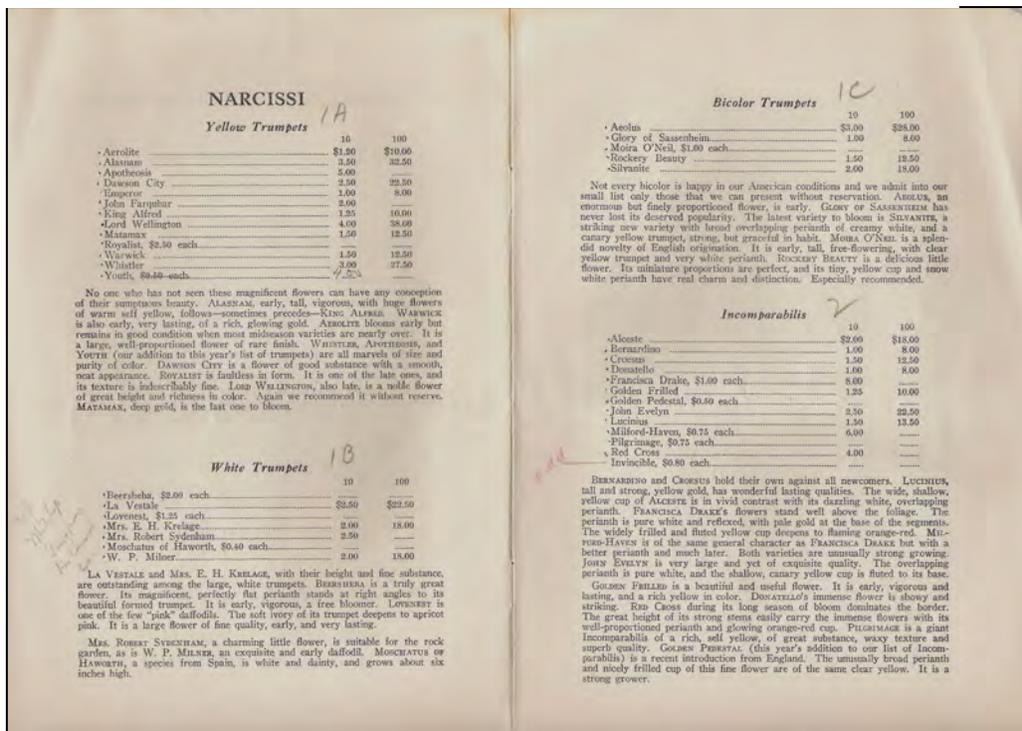


Figure 3. 1938 Catalog page from Berkeley Gardens.

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In June 1925, Mrs. Harris noted “there was an impending quarantine [of bulbs overseas] and everyone who wishes to secure must order at once ... this is an industry that can well be developed making it possible for anyone who has only a small space to engage in this profitable enterprise.” In 1926, in response to Dutch Elm disease, the U.S. placed a ban on European imports. However, in 1929, Mrs. Harris reported the domestic “bulb industry is going well ... [reporting] Mr. Futterman, to whom the bulb growers have been shipping, is anxious that some people raise bachelor buttons and snow on the mountain.” Mrs. Harris also offered a market for box bush cuttings.⁷⁰ In 1928, Stoke’s gardens were included in *Beautiful Gardens in America*.

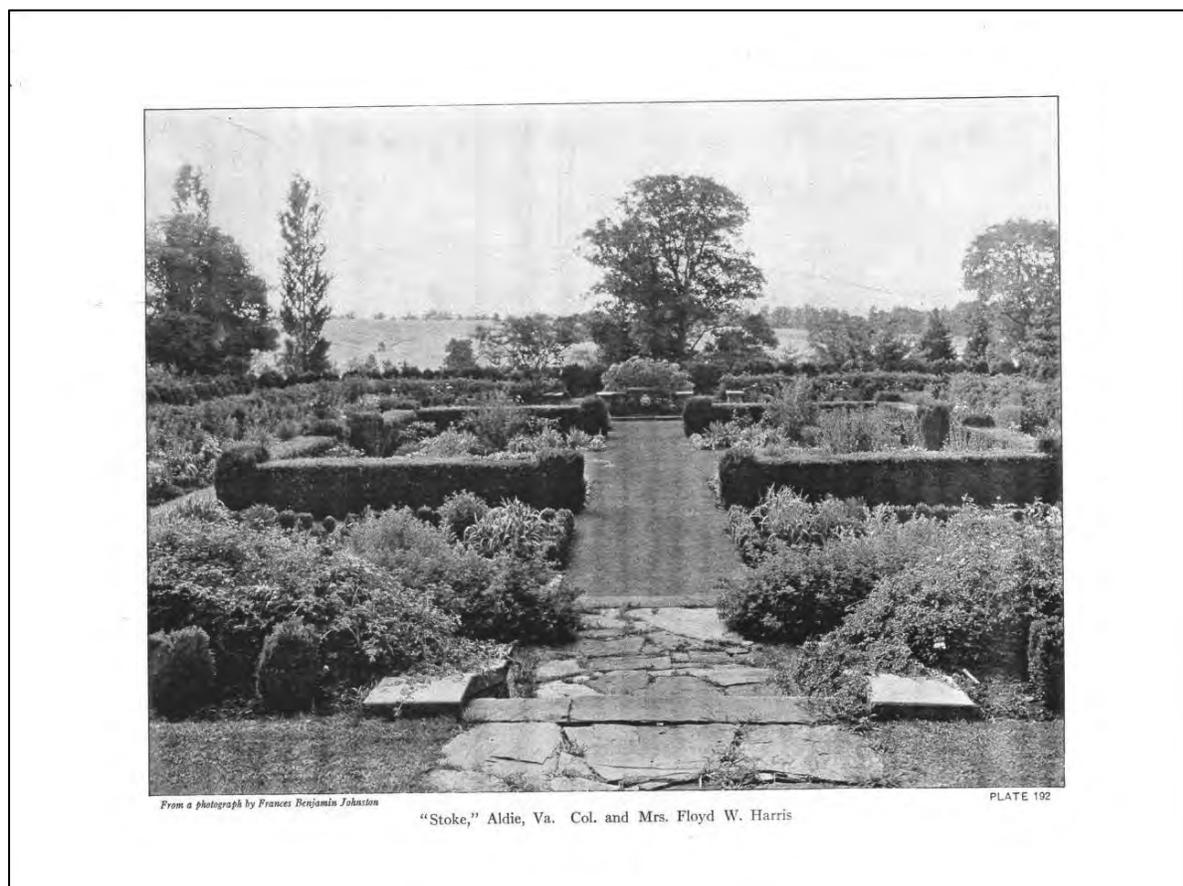


Figure 4. Garden at Stoke, as featured in *Beautiful Gardens of America* (1928).

As a result of her vision to import European bulbs before the ban, Mrs. Harris became a local revolutionary, bringing the cut flower industry to the women of Aldie. At the time, earning an income outside of the house was not socially acceptable for middle- and upper-class women, but the cut flower industry provided an avenue to circumvent this social more.⁷¹ During the grimmest years of the Great Depression, the ability to earn cash income became important even for previously comfortable families. Eleanor Harris also pioneered local competitions, which led to the improvement of the bulb and hybridization of new species. In 1937, the Garden Club of

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Virginia established the Eleanor Truax Harris trophy as a memorial to Mrs. Harris's contributions.⁷²

In addition to her attention to the narcissus, Mrs. Harris locally re-introduced the boxwood for cultivation. The Garden Club of Virginia noted in 1937 that "the renaissance in box was largely due to Mrs. Harris."⁷³ Family tradition maintains that the prolific boxwood at James Monroe's nearby Oak Hill originated from slips taken from the boxwood at Stoke.

1955 to Present

Following Eleanor Harris's passing in 1937, renovations to Stoke ceased and the landscape remained largely untouched. Colonel Harris continued with his dairy operations and some boxwood sales. Colonel Harris died in 1955 and left the farm to be divided among his four surviving children.⁷⁴ A year later, Sally Morison returned to Virginia from New York to take up residence at Stoke. The Morison family's continued stewardship of the property through the twentieth century assured its preservation and retention of the fine Renaissance Revival stylistic treatments so important to the manor house and grounds. Today, Sally Morison's son, George Morison, and her grandson, Dulany Morison, have assumed responsibility for the historic property and continue to provide careful maintenance of its historic features while also keeping it in use as a working farm.

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Loudoun County Personal Property Tax Books

Loudoun County Will Books:

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U. S. Federal Census for Loudoun County

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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: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; Library of Virginia, Richmond; Library of Congress, Washington DC; Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA; Loudoun County Courthouse; University of Virginia Special Collections; Virginia Military Institute; Morison Family papers at Stoke

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File No. 053-0123

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 165 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.797560 | Longitude: -77.666940 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.976290 | Longitude: -77.662750 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.968630 | Longitude: -77.659260 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.964010 | Longitude: -77.660890 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.964230 | Longitude: -77.665670 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.964480 | Longitude: -77.671940 |

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7. Latitude: 38.968150 Longitude: -77.670370

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundaries include the 165 acres currently associated with Stoke and bounded on the east by a vineyard, currently owned by White Cloud Nine Ventures; on the west by Champs Ford Road; on the south by Chelten Lane and on the north by Route 50 (John Mosby Highway). This is the same parcel recorded in Loudoun County's tax assessment office as "Stoke," parcel identification number 433-10-0290-000, transferred to George Morison, recorded April 2003, Loudoun county 200304010037331

Boundary Justification

The historic boundaries for the Stoke property encompass 165 acres of the original Norborne Berkeley tract as given to him by his parents in 1853 and recorded in Loudoun County Deed Book 5G page 142. The boundary includes all of the extant resources and the agricultural setting historically associated with the property, including the 19th-century manor house built by Norborne Berkeley; early-20th-century gardens as designed by Nathan Wyeth and Eleanor Harris; the 20th-century agricultural complex including the dairy barn and work horse barn; the early-19th-century Landmark Ordinary complex; and the early 20th century front entrance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert Jacobs and Jane Covington
contact organization: Jane Covington Restoration
street & number: PO Box 741
city or town: Middleburg state: VA zip code: 20118
e-mail: jane@janecovington.com
telephone: 434-960-4678
date: June 6, 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are common to:

Property: Stoke

VDHR File Number: 053-0123

Location: Loudoun County, Virginia

Photographer: Jane Covington, unless otherwise noted

Date: 2015

Digitals repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Photo 1 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0001

View: north and east elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 2 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0002

View: South elevation and garden courtyard, showing 20th century elements; camera facing north

Photo 3 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0003

View: Rear (northwest) elevations and rear courtyard; camera facing southeast

Photo 4 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0004

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View: Interior front hall showing original front doorway and 20th century leaded glass, camera facing east

Photo 5 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0005

View: Interior, dining room with 20th c mantel and portrait of Colonel Harris above; camera facing east

Photo 6 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0006

View: Interior, library with Beaux Arts elements as designed by Nathan Wyeth. Camera facing west;

Photo 7 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0007

View: Interior, parlor, camera facing southeast;

Photo 8 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0008

View: Interior Trophy Room, camera facing west.

Photo 9 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0009

View: Old Coach Road and stone walls, camera facing south

Photo 10 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0010

View: Balustrade, north wall, camera facing west

Photo 11 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0011

View: Pergola, camera facing south

Photo 12 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0012

View: Wall fountain, garden elevation, camera facing west

Photo 13 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0013

View: Pool, camera facing south

Photo 14 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0014

View: Tennis court, camera facing south

Photo 15 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0015

View: Berkeley Nursery gate, north wall, camera facing north

Photo 16 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0016

View: Front gates, camera facing east

Photo 17 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0017

View: Landmark ordinary complex, camera facing south

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Photo 18 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0018

View: Landmark Ordinary, front (west) elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 19 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0019

View: Landmark Ordinary spring, camera facing south

Photo 20 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0020

View: Landmark Ordinary tenant house, front (north) elevation, camera facing east

Photo 21 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0021

View: Dairy, front (west) elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 22 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0022

View: Workhorse barn, east elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 23 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0023

View: Bell House, front (north) elevation, camera facing south

Photo 24 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0024

View: Equipment shed, front (north) elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 25 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0025

View: Dower House, front (north) elevation, camera facing south

Photo 26 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0026

View: The Lodge, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 27 of 27 VA_LoudounCounty_Stoke_0027

View: Doroteo's Tomb, camera facing west

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 100 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.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Dorotes Baclig. was born in Manila and would have started working for Colonel Harris as a young boy. Dorotes moved with the family to Washington D. C. and Loudoun County and is listed in the 1910, 1920 and 1930 U. S. census as living with the Harris family. Serving both as “servant” and “butler,” Dorotes was much more; Dorotes served as a witness to Mrs. Harris’s will and codicil in 1919 and 1933.

² Drawings for the Dairy, outlining the layout of equipment, remain in family archives and confirm the 1924 date. Possibly the entire dairy or equipment for the dairy was made by the James MFG Co, located in Elmira, New York. The location of Stoke is erroneously recorded on the drawings as “The Plains, Virginia,” which was probably the train depot to which the dairy equipment was shipped.

³ The “Bell House” reflects the typical architectural features of an early 20th century milk house; one-story construction, built into the ground to hold consistent temperature, and separate entrances to keep the ‘work room’ and ‘mechanical rooms’ separate for sanitary purposes.

⁴ The only written record found of “Landmark Ordinary” is on the Loudoun County Map by Eugene Scheele as viewed in the Loudoun County Archives room. Family records state this structure was used as a dwelling for tenants. The structure is currently abandoned.

⁵ **LCDB 2E/271 (1804)** Charles Mercer to Matthew Rust. This deed references “large rock in the middle of Little River,” a notable landmark which remains visible today at the entrance to Stoke. Also of note in this deed, Mercer “reserves the right to construct a butement [sic] for a mill dam wherever he may please.” Although Mercer did not construct the Aldie Mill until 1807, the plans were already forming.

⁶ Evergreen Manor House Preservation Committee: <http://www.evergreenmanorhouse.org> Lewis Berkeley was orphaned at a young age and left the family home in Middlesex County to be raised in Clarke County at Carter Hall, the home of his uncle, Nathan Burwell. Nathan inherited a portion of the “Bull Run” tract from his father, Carter Burwell. (see Frances Young, *The Berkeleys of Barn Elms*, page 44 and Carter Hall, DHR file No. 021-0012)

⁷ Frances Berkeley Young. *The Berkeleys of Barns Elms*. The Shoestring Press: Hamden, Connecticut, 1964. p. 44. This house is also known as “Pemberton,” “Aldie,” and today is known as “Berkeley House.”

⁸ **LCDB 3E/312 (1822)** “William Noland and his wife to Lewis Berkeley of Prince William.” Lewis Berkeley purchased the farm for \$15,000 The farm was two tracts; one tract of 326 acres, which is likely the portion south of Route 50; and a second tract of 18.5 acres, likely the house lot north of Route 50. Before moving to “Aldie,” Lewis and Frances Berkeley lived at Evergreen, in Prince William County, which Lewis had inherited from his family.

⁹ **LCDB 4L/245 (1838)** John and Elizabeth (nee Rust) Ratrice to Lewis Berkeley. This is the same parcel Elizabeth inherited from her father Matthew Rust.

¹⁰ Young, p. 10

¹¹ Evergreen Manor House Preservation Committee: <http://www.evergreenmanorhouse.org>

¹² VMI Cadet Files, Norborne Berkeley (1828 – 1911), Letters to F H Smith, 1849

¹³ Young, page 45

¹⁴ **LCDB 5B/99 (1848)** Lewis Berkeley to Wm N Berkeley, gift “on the south side of Little River.” Although the deed is recorded in 1848, William does not appear in land tax records until ten years later. William probably stayed at “Aldie” to help farm.

¹⁵ **LCDB 5G/142 (1853)**: Lewis Berkeley to Norborne Berkeley. 310 acres is gifted.

¹⁶ Hineson’s, also known as Hixons, was in charge of a syndicate that owned the Dover Mill, adjoining Norborne’s property, Stoke.

¹⁷ VMI Cadet Files, Norborne Berkeley (1828 – 1911). Norborne Berkeley was married at Stoke January 1, 1849, at the age of 21. Norborne married his cousin, Lavinia Hart Berkeley, daughter of Dr. Edmund Berkeley and Mary Randolph Spotswood Berkeley of Staunton. Norborne’s wedding vest remains framed

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in the front hall of Stoke. The property may have been previously given to Norborne and the deed recorded at a later date.

¹⁸ **LCDB 5Y/32 (1856)**: The property is described as the “Aldie Farm” in the deed. The name “Stoke, Aldie” may have been given in reference to Lewis Berkeley’s farm, “Aldie,” not the village of Aldie.

¹⁹ Loudoun County Personal Property Tax Records (1858). CFMB owns 3 adult slaves and \$9,000 of stock and bonds but no agricultural wealth such as sheep, hogs or cattle.

²⁰ **LCDB 5G/ 273 (1853)** March 4 –Deed of Trust; “Norborne indebted to Mary Berkeley \$4,200 due to her by note date March 4, 1853: \$2,500 already received, \$900 now deposited in the bank of the Valley in Staunton, \$800 due July 1, 1853 with interest.” Mary R S Berkeley is presumed to be his sister-in-law. Norborne continued to borrow against Stoke; LCDB 5P/146 (July 1857) deed of trust: “N Berkeley to J Henry Wickham of Hannover County, 500 acres to secure 2 bonds.” The family owned land in Hanover County; this land may have been part of Norborne’s wife’s family.

²¹ **LCDB 5K/233 (September 1854)** Wm Rogers to N Berkeley; 37 acres, \$2,261.62, “adjoining land of Berkeley, John Hixson, south side of Ashby’s Gap Turnpike Road.” **LCDB 5P/71 (May 1855)** Benj Hixson to N Berkeley; “same as purchased by Hixson Nov 16, 1852 (LCDB 5G/125); Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 sold at public auction for \$2,620 on east bank of Little Dover, Dover Mill, south of Turnpike Road.” It appears when the Dover Mill partnership was divested; Norborne purchased the property adjoining Stoke. **LCDB 5P/86 (August 1856)** Estate of William Lynn to N Berkeley; “86 acres, adjoining Lewis Berkeley, middle of Landmark Road, North side of Little River, Ashby’s Gap Turnpike Road”

²² Loudoun County Tax Records, 1850 -1860

²³ Evergreen Manor House Preservation Committee: <http://www.evergreenfarm.org>

²⁴ Loudoun County Tax Records, 1850-1860

²⁵ Fletcher, Carlton, <http://gloverparkhistory.com/estates-and-farms/burleith/burleith-history/>

²⁶ U. S. Agricultural Census for Loudoun County 1850, 1860

²⁷ Fletcher, Carlton, <http://gloverparkhistory.com/estates-and-farms/burleith/burleith-history/>

²⁸ **LCDB 5Y/32 (1856)**: When the “Aldie Farm” [Berkeley House] transferred from the estate of Lewis Berkeley to his son William, some of the enslaved were listed by name on the deed: “also the following slaves to wit: Tom, Michall, Lot, Parker, Sam Carter, Edmund Peter, Little Mike Beverley, Nelly, Betsy and the three children, Judy Anne Mary and Jack, Franky and child Walker, Louisa and two children, Maria and William, Hannah and her three children Fenton, Francis and Julia, Nancy Ellen Eliza Sarah and Maria.”

²⁹ Loudoun County Slave Schedules 1850/ 1860; Loudoun County personal property records 1850/ 1860

³⁰ **LCDB 5U/449 (1865)**: Norborne to Charles Berkeley; **LCDB 5Y/301 (1868)**: Charles N Berkeley to R S Cox.

³¹ Letter attributed to Mary Lewis Berkeley Cox to grandchildren, Balch Library, Leesburg, VA; date unknown.

³² VMI Cadet Files, Norborne Berkeley (1828 – 1911), Autobiographical accounts.

³³ National Park Service. Civil War in Loudoun Valley; The Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, June 1863 2004. As viewed on line:

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/middleburg/middleburg-history/civil-war-in-loudoun-county.pdf>

³⁴ Fletcher, Carlton, “Letter of resignation, R S Cox,” as viewed on line :

<http://gloverparkhistory.com/estates-and-farms/burleith/burleith-history/>

³⁵ Cox, Mary Lewis Berkeley. Unpublished letter to her grandchildren “My dear little Grandsons.” Reference file 1995 – 0050. Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia

³⁶ Ibid.; Although the deed does not indicate transfer until 1865, Molly is clear in her letter that Charles owned Stoke, not Norborne, at the time of her arrival.

³⁷ Ibid.

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- ³⁸ VMI Cadet files; Edmund Berkeley, Jr. (1847-1906). Autobiographical account. Despite their refugee status, the women educated the children. Edmund Jr. later matriculated to VMI in 1863 at the age of 16.
- ³⁹ Divine Joh, As transcribed by: "War Letters of Confederate Maj William Noland Berkeley to His Wife, 1861-1865," Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg Virginia.
- ⁴⁰ As viewed on line: <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/middleburg/middleburg-history/civil-war-in-loudoun-county.pdf>
- ⁴¹ VMI Cadet Files, Edmund Berkeley, Jr. (1847-1906). Letter from Edmund Berkeley [senior] to Gen Smith at VMI, Dec 2, 1864. The letter was written from the "trenches."
- ⁴² **LCDB 5U/449 (1865)** N Berkeley to C F Berkeley. "In consideration of the conveyance of the one undivided half of an estate in the County of Caroline known as Goose Pond to the made by ___ CF Berkeley to Norborne and further consideration of \$3,000, Norborne do grant unto CFB a certain tract of land in Loudoun known as Stoke, 495 acres." Charles Berkeley received liquid assets, not land, from their father, Lewis Berkeley and would have been in a position to fund these efforts.
- ⁴³ **LCDB 5V/117 (1866)** Deed of Trust Charles Fenton Berkeley to Wm Berkeley, "*Stoke,*" upon (CFB) Berkeley now resides, 495 acres, Same land conveyed to CFB by Norborne Berkeley by deed dated 2 Dec 1865 5U/449. To secure payment of a note
- ⁴⁴ **LCDB 5Y/301 (1868)** Charles Berkeley to R S Cox
- ⁴⁵ <http://gloverparkhistory.com/estates-and-farms/burleith/burleith-history/>
- ⁴⁶ The 1870 U. S. census of Loudoun County lists Richard S. Cox, age 45, as a farmer, with \$100,000 in real property, and \$5,765 in personal property; Mary L. Cox, age 40, keeping house. Children listed: Eliza, 16; Berkeley, 14; John L., 12; Frances C., 10; Richard T., 8; and Custis L., 6.
- ⁴⁷ **LCDB 6B/4 (1870):** deed of trust on 500 acres of Stoke to secure a note due to Hatcher; **LCDB 6E/487 (1873):** sale of 80 acres of crops; **LCDB 6F/379 (1874):** sales of wheat crop to pay for fertilizer, **LCDB 6F/376 (1874):** deed of trust on wheat, corn and rye; **LCDB 6F/380 (1874):** deed of trust on entire personal property of Stoke; **LCDB 6G/421 (1875):** deed of trust on what Oates [sic] & corn; **LCDB 6I/115 (1876):** wheat corn and rye at Stoke. In 1871, Cox grants power of attorney to his brother-in-law, Edmund Berkeley. Edmund may have negotiated these deals on RS Cox's behalf, while Cox was employed in D. C.; **LCDB 6 C/258 (1871)**
- ⁴⁸ Chancery cases (Loudoun): **1883-085:** Bank of Old Dominion vs. William N. Berkeley etc.; **1870-030:** William Lynn vs. Richard S. Cox & Wife, etc.; **1884-050:** Exrs. of Cuthbert Powell vs. Richard S. Cox & Wife; **1887-001:** Hough vs. Mary L Berkeley; **1910-050** J. N. Harper etc. vs. Edmund Berkeley & Wife etc.; Norborne Berkeley & Wife, etc. (Prince William); **1870-008:** Assns. of James P. Pickett vs. Edmund Berkeley etc.; **1887-011:** Hough vs. Mary L Berkeley etc.
- ⁴⁹ VMI cadet files, Norborne Berkeley. (1828-1911) Although reported by Norborne Berkeley in an autobiographical account, VPI has not substantiated this. Newspaper accounts corroborate his living in Blacksburg
- ⁵⁰ *ibid.*
- ⁵¹ *ibid.*
- ⁵² *ibid.*
- ⁵³ 1870 U. S. Census, Loudoun
- ⁵⁴ VMI cadet files, Norborne Berkeley. (1828-1911) "W. N. Berkeley Dies," Obituary newspaper clipping announcing the death of Norborne's son, William N Berkeley; 1945. There are multiple letters written to VMI during the Civil War asking for admission for Berkeley nephews. Lavinia Berkeley, while fleeing the war and living in Hannover County, writes to VMI asking for admission for her brother Spotswood Berkeley of Staunton.
- ⁵⁵ VMI Cadet files. Edmund Berkeley, Jr. (1847-1906). Edmund Berkeley [senior], writing from behind enemy lines, asks for permission for his son to continue at school, even though school fees have not been paid.

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⁵⁶ Chancery case **1884-050**: Case was not recorded until 1884. As viewed online

<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/>

⁵⁷ Newspaper clipping advertising the sale of Stoke, 1876; as viewed in Morison Family archives at Stoke.

⁵⁸ **LCDB 6R/ 349 (1882)**: Richard S Cox to WH Skinner at auction. **LCDB 8B/427 (1906)** At Skinner's death, his children, in-laws and grandchildren inherit Stoke and in 1906 sell their interest to Thomas E Durban.

⁵⁹ Chancery Suit 1906-041 Douglass vs. Douglass. Court filings reveal a dower was reserved for motherless Douglass children, Katherine F and John M Douglass. Also, see **LCDB 8B/427 (1906)** Douglass to Durban, where a 1/16 of the tract is reserved to be conveyed separately. This is likely the small cut-out of property surrounding the Dower House.

⁶⁰ Col R. S. Cox lived and worked in Washington D. C. and used tenant farmers to keep Stoke in production. During this time, Cox mortgaged the future value of crops to keep the farm afloat. The name of the tenant farmer and the percentage of crop ownership are listed in each of the deeds of trust: LCDB 6E/487 (1873); LCDB 6F/379 (1874); LCDB 6F/ 380 (1874); LCDB 6G/421 (1875); LCDB 6I/1115 (1876); LCDB 6K/106 (1877).

⁶¹ Colonel Floyd [1861-1955] ; Eleanor Truax Harris [1868-1937]

⁶² **LCDB 8E /211 (1907)**: Durban to Harris. \$24,000, \$50 per acre; "... all tools, farming implements, livestock and other personal property now on the above described premises... excepting and reserving, however, from the conveyance one black mare, "Galeta," and one colt and one light harness bay mare."

⁶³ The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects as viewed on line at <http://public.aia.org>

⁶⁴ The following discussion of the restoration at Stoke is based on review of these existing plans and specifications housed in Morison family archives at Stoke.

⁶⁵ The exact date of moving to Stoke full time is not known, but the younger children were enrolled in schools in Warrenton.

⁶⁶ Eleanor Shaw, "Romantic Saga Started in Days of Spanish War," *The Spokane Review*, Sunday Feb 20, 1955, page 4 as viewed in the Morison family archives at Stoke. In 1894, Eleanor inherited \$1M, the equivalent of \$26M if her investments were valued in today's dollars.

⁶⁷ Morison family archives viewed at Stoke.

⁶⁸ Rebecca Ottinger, as transcribed by, Meeting minutes of the "Aldie Horticultural Society" on file at Balch Library. April 1924. Catalogues of cut flowers and bulbs for sale from the "Berkeley Nursery" can be viewed on line: <http://dafflibrary.org/catalogs/catalogs-1901-1940/berkeley-nurseries-virginia-usa/>

⁶⁹ Loudoun County areal maps as viewed on line: <http://logis.loudoun.gov/archive/> and corroborated with Stoke site visit with Mrs. Richard (Ginger) Wallach. During the site visit, Mrs. Wallach recalled the locations of daffodil fields for production; these fields have been returned to pasture. April 2015.

⁷⁰ Meeting minutes "Aldie Horticultural Society."

⁷¹ Sara L. Van Beck, *Daffodils in American Gardens: 1733-1940*. University of S.C. Press, Columbia: 2015, pp. 160-163

⁷² Garden *Gossip*, Garden Club of Virginia, Volume XII, September, 1937, Number 9, p.2

⁷³ *Ibid.*; p.2, Remnants of the boxwood nursery remain west of the pool and north of the Stoke property line.

⁷⁴ **LCWB 4D/412**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stoke

Name of Property
Loudoun County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1



**Undated Aerial View of Manor House at Stoke (On file at the Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

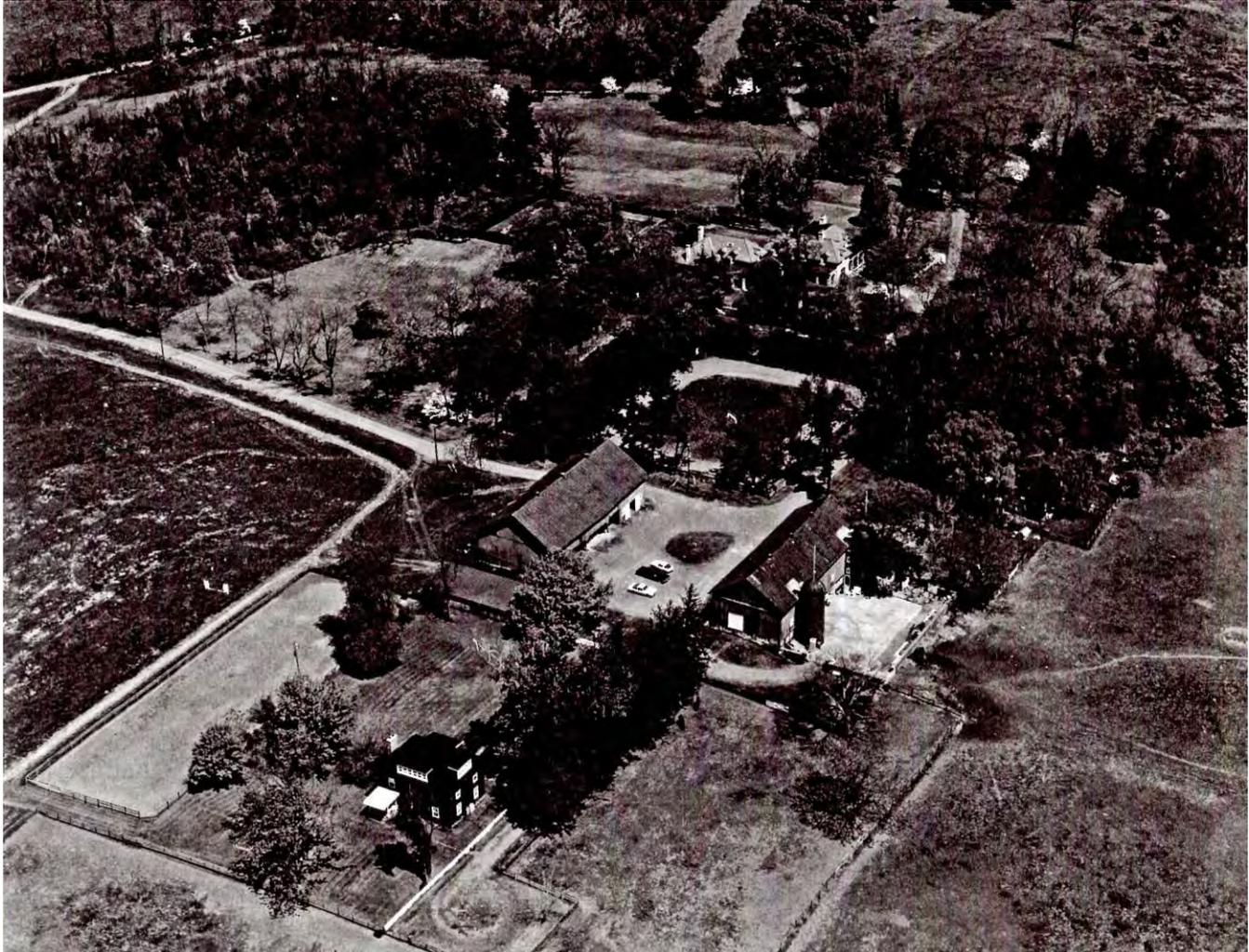
Stoke

Name of Property
Loudoun County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2



Undated Aerial View of Domestic and Agricultural Complexes at Stoke (On file at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

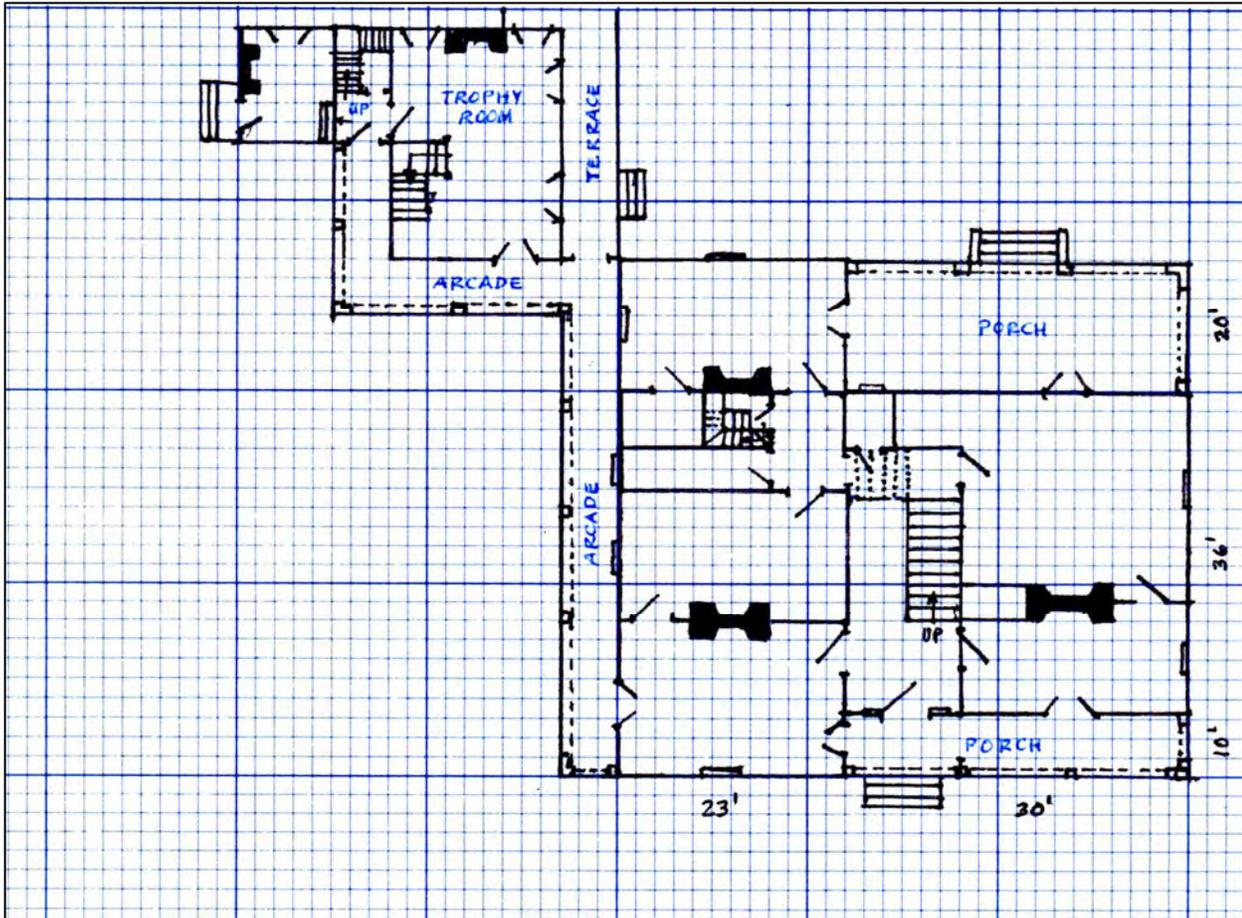
Stoke

Name of Property
Loudoun County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3



Sketch of Stoke Manor House Floor Plan (David Edwards, 1982, on file at the Department of Historic Resources)



LOCATION MAP

Stoke

Loudoun County, Virginia

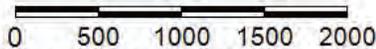
DHR No. 053-0123

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- 1. Latitude: 38.797560
Longitude: -77.666940
- 2. Latitude: 38.976290
Longitude: -77.662750
- 3. Latitude: 38.968630
Longitude: -77.659260
- 4. Latitude: 38.964010
Longitude: -77.660890
- 5. Latitude: 38.964230
Longitude: -77.665670
- 6. Latitude: 38.964480
Longitude: -77.671940
- 7. Latitude: 38.968150
Longitude: -77.670370



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Stoke, Loudoun County

Date: 8/21/2015

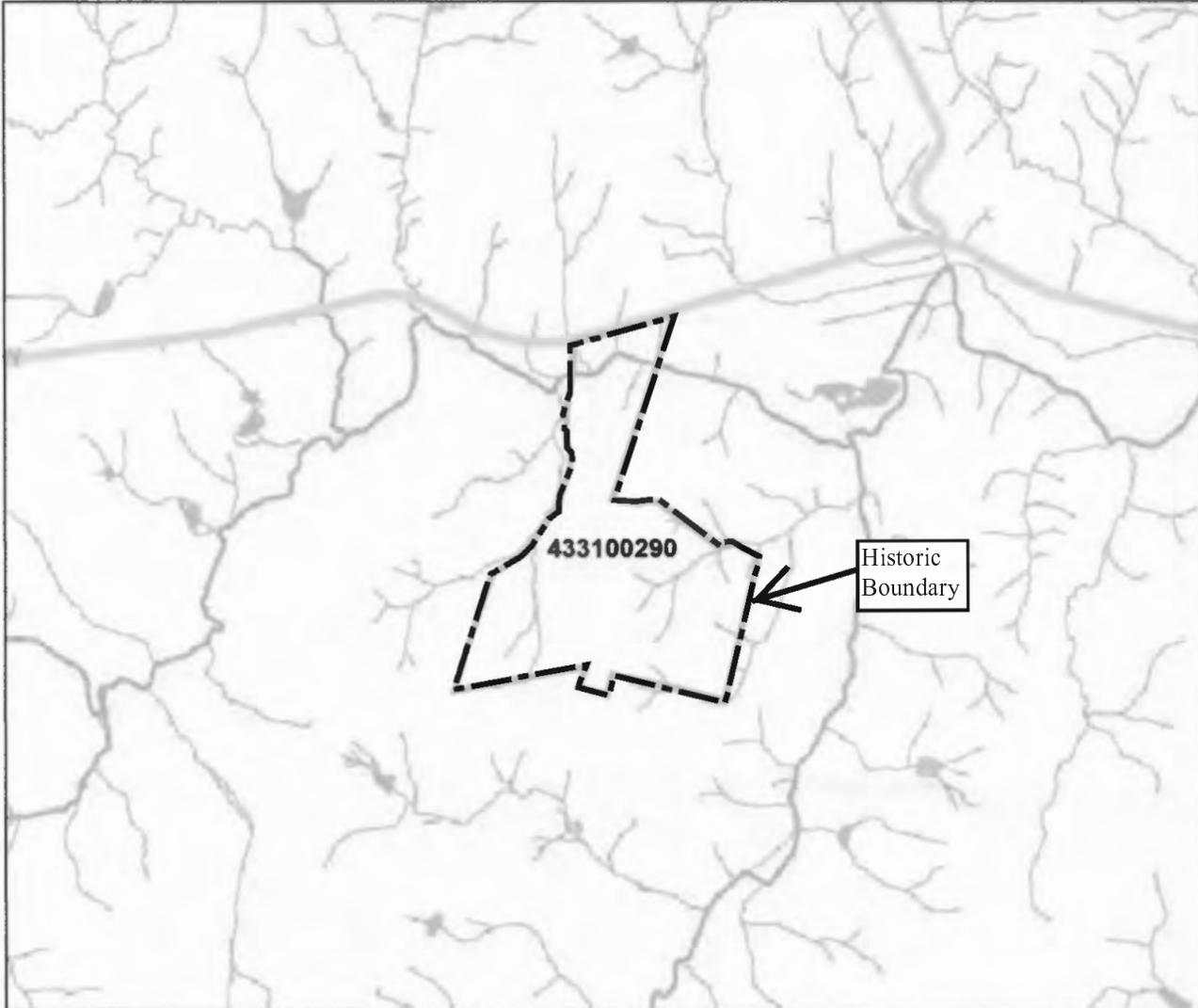
DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Loudoun County, Virginia
www.loudoun.gov

TAX PARCEL MAP
Stoke
Loudoun County,
Virginia
DHR No. 053-0123



Stoke: VDHR file No.: 053-0123

Loudoun County Tax Map

PIN 433100290000

Tax Map # /89/////////24/

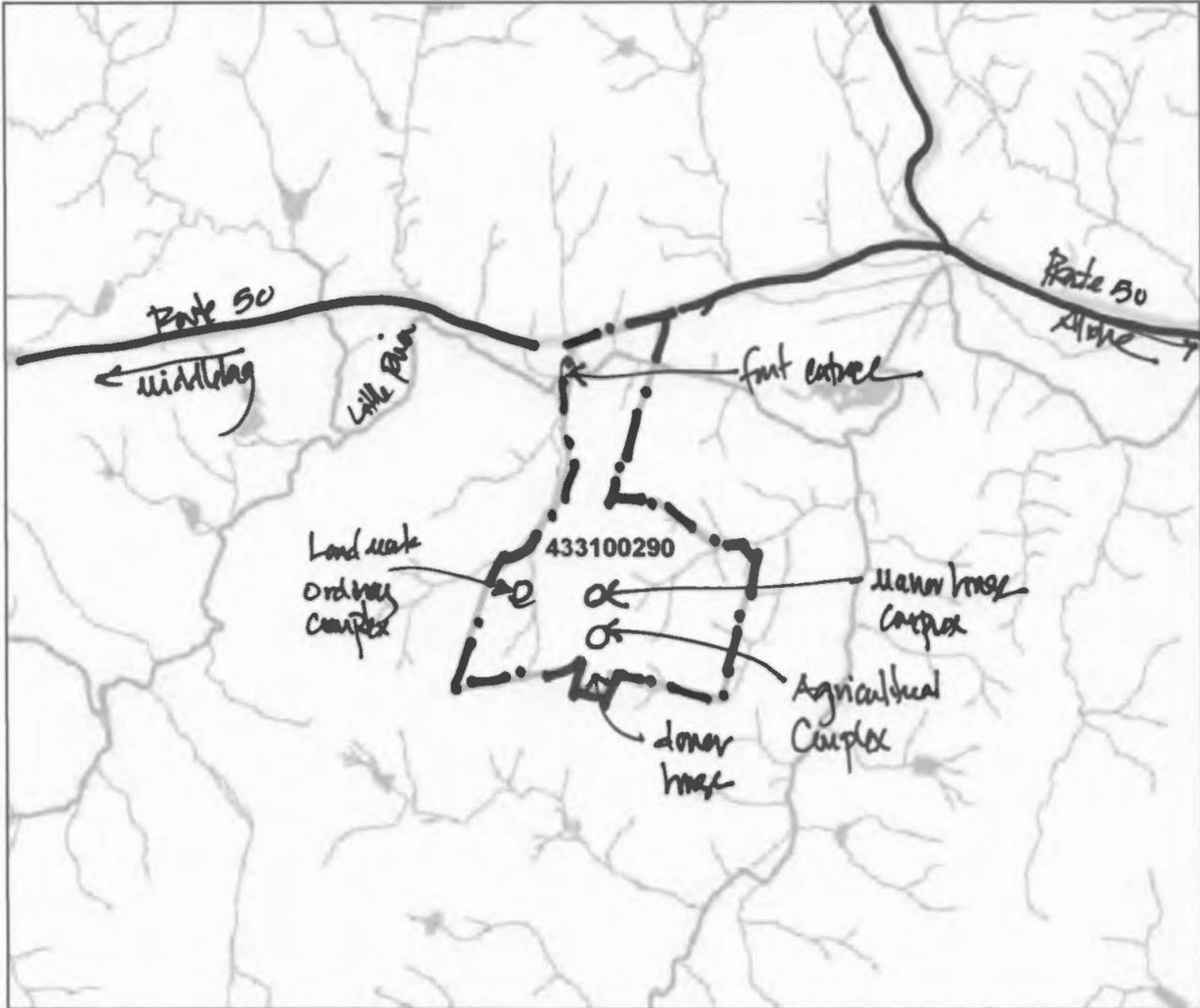
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Town Zip MIDDLEBURG VA 20117

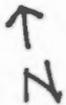


Loudoun County, Virginia
www.loudoun.gov

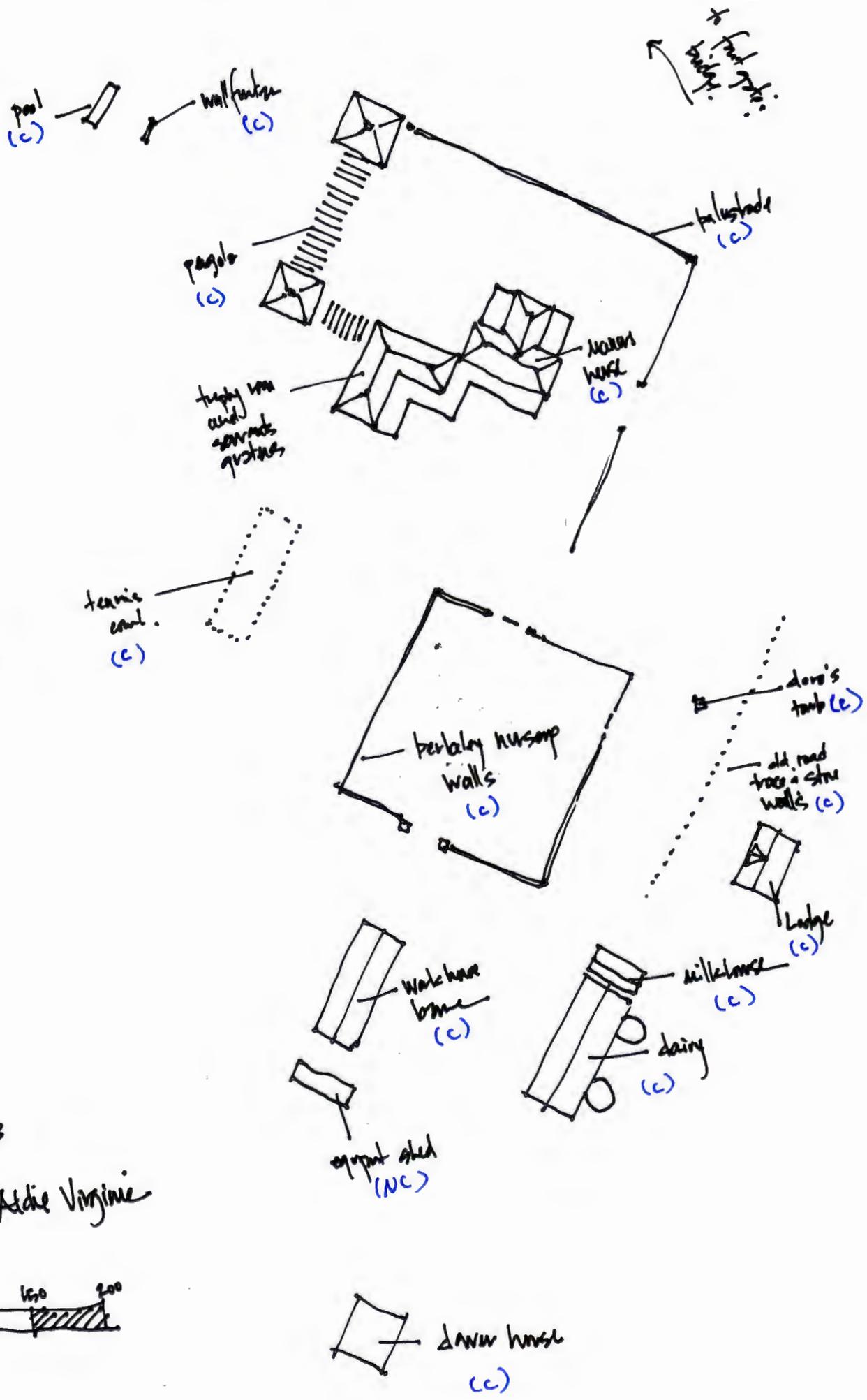
Overview Sketch Map
Stoke
Loudoun County, Virginia
DHR No. 053-0123



Stoke . DHR 053.0123
sketch map
Loudoun County, Aldine VA.



**SKETCH MAP -
Domestic and
Agricultural
Complexes
Stoke
Loudoun County,
Virginia
DHR No. 053-0123**



to Loudoun County complex

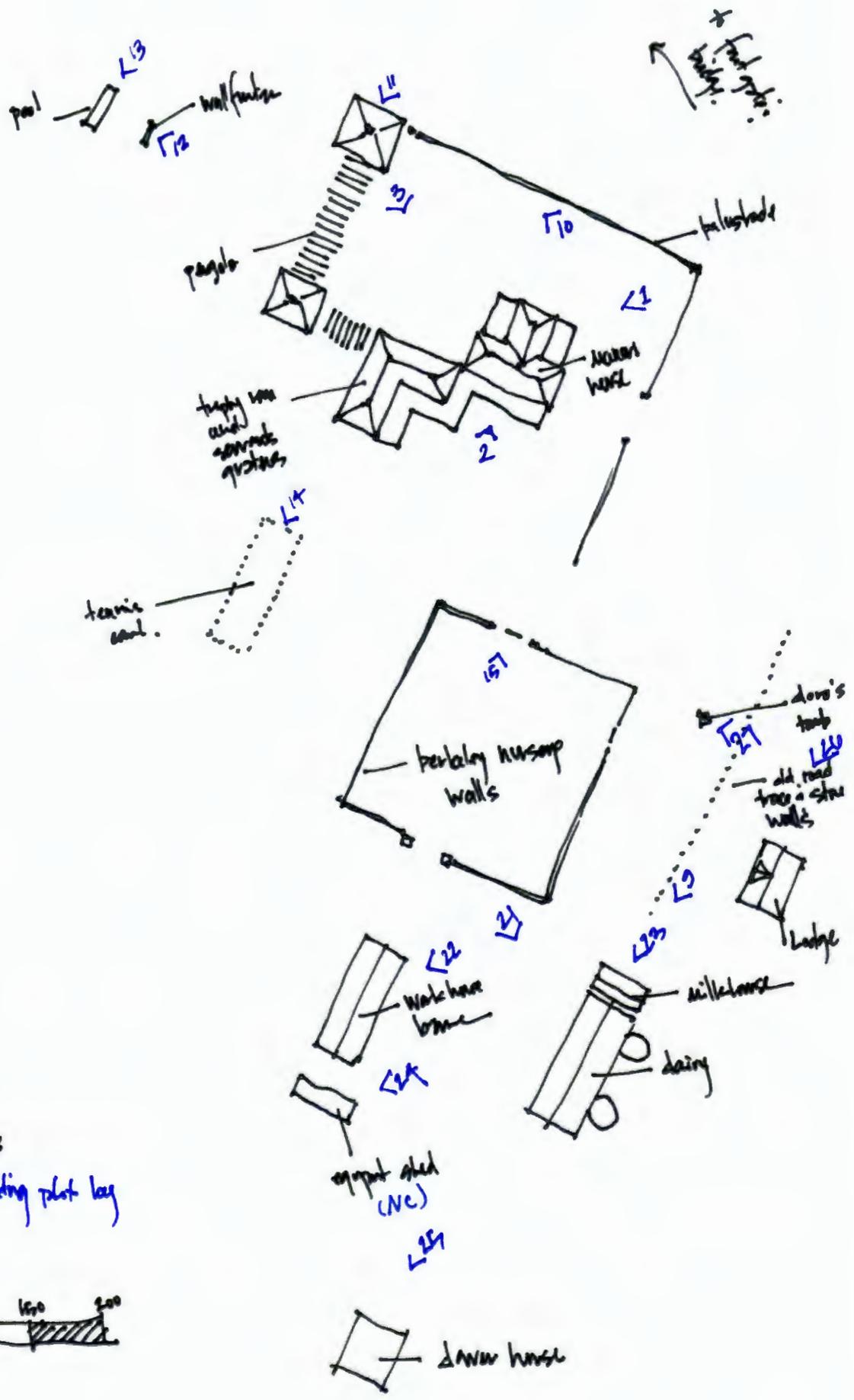
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Stoke
DHR 053-0123
Sketch Map
Loudoun County, Adelle Virginia



drawing house (c)

**PHOTO KEY -
Domestic and
Agricultural
Complexes
Stoke
Loudoun County,
Virginia
DHR No. 053-0123**



to land (walk or drive)
couple

↑
N

Stoke
DHR 053-0123
Sketch Map including plot key



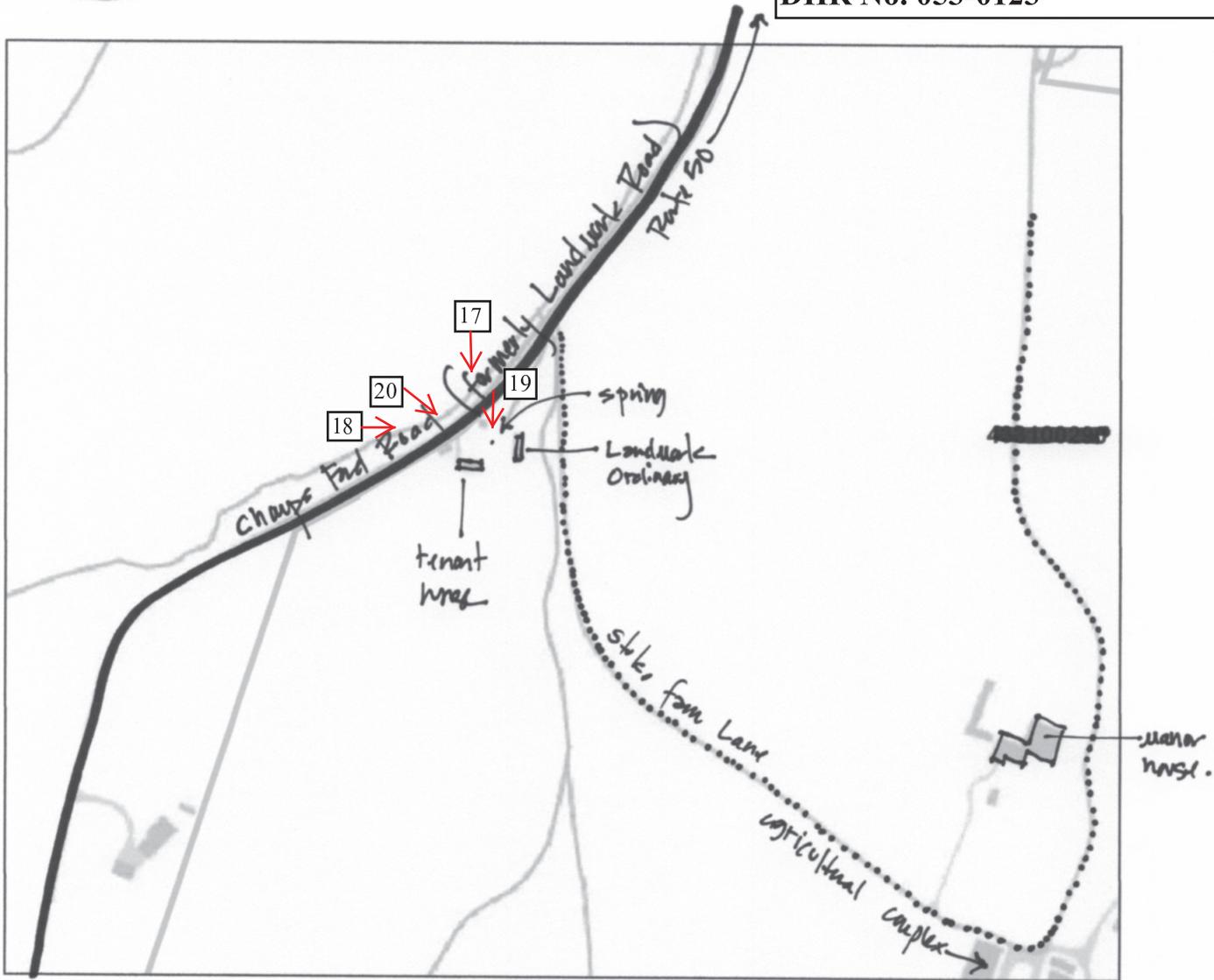
dove house



Loudoun County, Virginia

www.loudoun.gov

SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY -
Landmark Ordinary Complex
Stoke
Loudoun County, Virginia
DHR No. 053-0123



Stoke, DHR 053-0123
Landmark Ordinary Complex - Sketch Map
Loudoun County, Aldie Virginia