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NRHP 2/13/7
NRHP (add. doc) 6/27/7

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 Temple Hall
other names/site number Temple Hall Farm Regional Park; VDHR File No. 053-0303

2. Location

street & number 15764 Temple Hall Lane not for publication N/A
city or town _____ vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 Zip 20176

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.)

Walter S. ... January 3, 2007
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 Signature of Keeper _____
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
 other (explain): _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 9/6/0
NRHP 2/13/7
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____
Signature of Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>18</u>	<u>11</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>19</u>	<u>11</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</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>processing</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>natural feature</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>parking lot</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>conservation area</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
other WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance circa 1810-1956 (the farming continued until 1985 being a leader in crop trends)

Significant Dates circa 1810

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William Temple Thompson Mason

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 286 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	18	281000	4339860	2	18	281170	4340000
3	18	281180	4340120	4	18	282480	4339670

See continuation sheet.

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: Jennifer Marie Perunko /Researcher
Julia B. Claypool / Superintendent of Cultural and Natural Resources

Organization: Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority date 12/16/05

street & number: 5400 Ox Road telephone 703/352-5900

city or town Fairfax Station state VA zip code 22039

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 Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority

street & number 5400 Ox Road telephone 703/352-5900

city or town Fairfax Station state VA zip code 22039

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Temple Hall, originating as an early-19th-century farm, is a 286 acre property located in the northeastern portion of Loudoun County among the gently rolling foothills of the Catoctin Mountains. The main house sits atop a small bluff at the end of a tree-lined gravel driveway, commanding the attention of any visitor to the property. The five-bay, 2½-story dwelling is of masonry construction with a moderately pitched hipped roof. Built in the Federal style by William Temple Thomson Mason, the house features exterior ornamentation, including paneled front doors framed by pilasters and a fanlight, and brick lintels above the windows. The rectangular plan of the house is interrupted by a 1½-story brick dependency to the east with an attached wooden side porch. The house is surrounded by secondary buildings including a 1½-story brick residence, a brick smokehouse, and a converted icehouse. Beyond the small bluff are other farm-related outbuildings. Enclosed fields stretch out to the east, north, and west of the residence completing the rural setting.

The property contains numerous resources, including secondary houses, garages, a smokehouse, an icehouse/garage, various barns, chicken coops, animal shelters, and various sheds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Main House

Temple Hall's main house was built circa 1810 in the then-popular Federal style. It is built of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern with a standing-seam metal hipped roof. Interior chimneys rise from the east and west sides of the house. Originally, the house sat on a partially raised brick basement. Due to landscaping and regrading undertaken during the house's only major renovation in the 1940s by Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Symington, the small horizontal windows that once let light into the basement are now mostly obscured.

The dominant feature of the front or south elevation of the house is a one-story pedimented portico supported by Roman Tuscan columns. The triangular pediment features a shield and scroll design with an interlocking "T" and "H" for "Temple Hall." The portico and shield were added to the house in 1941 during the renovation and were designed by Mrs. Symington. The portico replaced a wooden porch that had extended across the middle three bays of the house and was itself a later

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 2

addition to the house. The set of flagstone steps leading to the small entry porch appear to be original, having been obscured for several years by the front porch.

Sheltered by the pedimented portico is a paneled double door set into a paneled arch. It is framed by fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. Above the paneled doors is a graceful semi-circular fanlight indicative of the Adam style.

The front elevation of the house features elongated six-over-six windows on the first floor and shorter ones on the second floor. Photographs from the late 1800s show the house as having nine-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are most likely original to the house. Though Temple Hall is in close proximity to the cities of Alexandria, Virginia and Washington, D.C., where architectural styles were evolving and changing, Loudoun County was still a rural area, and it is likely that this older window style persisted.

All of the windows are shuttered and topped by brick flat arches. The flat arches of the second-story windows do not project as far from the top of the window as those of the first floor, being interrupted by an unadorned wooden cornice that separates the brick walls from the roof.

Four metal trellises located at the far east and west ends of the front elevation and between the windows of the first story are not original to the house. They serve as end supports of steel tie rods that run through the house in a north-south direction. The rods and trellises were added during the renovation in the 1940s to provide added support to the collapsing house.¹

The wing, located on the east side of the house, is also of Flemish bond brick but is covered by a side-gabled roof. The front elevation contains two six-over-six windows identical to those found in early photographs. The rear elevation contains only one window in line with the eastern window on the front. The southern side of the dependency contains a paneled door topped by a transom. The door is reached by three flagstone steps and leads into a small room off of the kitchen that contains a staircase to the room above. The gable windows on the north and south sides of the roof are not original to the wing, nor is the six-paned lancet window located in the center of the gable end. These three windows were added during the 1940s renovation when the attic space was converted into a small bedroom with bath.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 3

The chimneystack, which rises from the far east side of the wing, is the outlet for two interior fireplaces. The first floor of the wing was originally separated into two rooms—one in the front (south) and one in the rear (north)—each with a fireplace on the eastern wall. When the house was renovated, the wall was torn down and both fireplaces were closed up to provide wall space for 20th-century kitchen amenities.

A wooden lean-to porch is attached to the east side of the wing that is one story in height with a sloping metal-sheeted roof. While the date of its construction is not known, photographs taken just prior to the Symingtons' purchase of the property reveal a similar structure. A doorway is cut into the brick wing at the junction of the south and east walls, allowing access to the porch and smokehouse.

Originally, there existed an identical wing on the west side of the house. A photograph from the late 1800s shows the wing to have a single window close to the main house and a door on the west end of the front elevation. By 1940, when the Symingtons bought the property, all that remained of the west wing was a portion of the northern wall and ghost-markings showing where the gabled roof met the brick wall of the house. Photographs reveal that there was no connecting door between the west wing and the main house. This structure might have served as an office for the owner of the farm. Both of the houses' 19th-century owners had ten children as well as various other relatives and friends living at Temple Hall. Perhaps these men would have needed a private space from which to conduct their business affairs.

During the renovation work, what little remained of the west wing was removed and a crack which ran from the foundation to the roofline was repaired. In addition, the Symingtons added doors on either side of the interior fireplace on the first floor and added windows above on the second floor. They intended to build a porch at this end but working the farm kept them busy, and they never found the time to do so.²

The rear or north elevation is in most ways identical to the front, as the Federal style was based on ideas of symmetry and balance. It contains two windows on either side of the center door on the first floor and five windows on the second floor. The original back doorway of the house is surrounded by the same paneling as is found in the front. However, as a result of the addition of an enclosed, gable-roofed porch in the 1960s, it can only be seen from inside the house. The doors leading into the enclosure reflect in style the double doors of the front of the house. A fan-shaped

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 4

pediment tops these doors. Access to the porch is gained by ascending steps located east and west, which meet at a landing in front of the doors. Ghost marks from a porch (similar to the porch described earlier in connection to the front elevation) can be seen on the brick walls. However, photographs reveal at least two porches of different lengths were attached to the back of the house through the years.

Directly below the far east and west windows of the first floor are doors leading into the basement. The doors are reached by descending sets of masonry steps. The doors were added during various periods of renovation in the 1940s and 1950s when the basement was converted into a furnace/utility room and guest room. Originally, access to the basement was gained through large wooden bulkhead with wooden plank steps.

The interior plan of the house has been altered since the house was built in the early 1800s. Originally, the first floor of the house was a central hall plan with a room on either side running the full width of the house. Viewing the house from the front, the room to the left of the hall was not altered, but the room to the right was divided, creating a larger dining room in front and a smaller study at the back. The enclosed porch added to the back of the house extends the central hallway and contains a large closet and powder room.

The staircase is located on the western wall of the central hall. It rises to a landing before making the turn toward the front of the house and continuing to the second floor. A transom window located at the level of the landing was closed up when the back portico was added. A small, narrower staircase, consisting of a flight of stairs, a landing, and another flight of stairs on the eastern wall of the central hall, allows for access to the attic.

A narrow hallway runs east-west on the second floor and originally ended with two bedchambers running the full width of the house. A smaller room located in the front of the house separated the bedchambers. This second floor plan was changed after 1940 because of the introduction of indoor plumbing to the house, as well as the different needs of its 20th-century owners.

The bedchamber on the western side of the house, like the living room below, is unaltered and still runs the full width of the house. The small room in the front of the house was reduced in length and became the master bathroom. It is accessed by a door from the bedchamber and one from the hallway. The bedchamber on the eastern side of the house was divided and recombined

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 5

with a portion of the original front room. Today, the bedchamber is at the back of the house with a small bathroom and sitting room at the front. Between the three rooms is a small square landing that contains a rather steep flight of stairs that allows access to the room above the wing and to the wing staircase. As the fireplace was no longer a necessity in the house, it was covered up by a built-in chest of drawers and closet unit.

The attic of the main house contains three interconnecting rooms that run the length of the house east to west. A picture of the house, dated 1893, reveals gabled windows projecting from the east and west sides of the roof. In later photographs, the gabled windows are missing. The windows may have been removed when the shingled roof was replaced with standing-seam metal sheeting. Regardless, the Symingtons replaced the gabled opening on the east side of the house and put in an exhaust fan during the renovations. Today, instead of serving as the living quarters of slaves and servants, or overflow sleeping space for guests, the attic contains the mechanical units for the 20th-century house.

Approximately twenty years after purchasing Temple Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Symington converted the basement of the main house into a guest room with its own entrance and bathroom. The wooden storm doors and ladder were removed and replaced with French doors and brick stairs. Two wooden washtubs were removed and the large cooking fireplace greatly scaled down. The dirt floors were paved in concrete with piping underneath to heat the room. The brick walls were paneled in cypress wood. In addition, a staircase was constructed under the main staircase, connecting the basement with the floors above for a time.³

Cistern

Located under the wood porch on the east side of the house is an in-ground cistern. Its location outside the original side door of the eastern wing and under a late-19th-century porch, leads to the supposition that the cistern is an original feature of the house. The cistern is constructed of brick and is seven feet in diameter and ten feet deep. A metal pipe extending from the house opens into the cistern at the top layer of bricks. The walls curve into a dome shape at the top, with a 42-inch diameter opening slightly above ground level. The walls of the cistern are parge with plaster. Before the Symingtons' renovation of the porch, a pump extended from the cistern through the floor of the porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 6

Secondary Buildings

Immediately surrounding the main house are two original buildings--a smokehouse and an icehouse/garage, both contributing resources, and a residence referred to as "Temple Small", a non-contributing resource built in 1967. On the east side of the house is the single-story, square brick smokehouse. It is topped by a standing-seam metal, pyramid-shaped roof with an open cupola and bell on top. The roof's metal cladding is not original to the smokehouse, but it replaced the original cedar shingles prior to the Symington's residency. However, the bell and cupola were Mrs. Symington's additions. The smokehouse is entered via a large wooden door located in the western wall facing the main house. Small, slot-like openings located in the upper half of the three other walls serve as ventilation for the smokehouse.

Located behind and to the northeast of the house is the garage, a contributing building. Two stories in height, this wooden rectangular structure was originally an icehouse. During the 1940s renovation, it was converted into a garage by removing the long southern wall and adding a roofed, open lean-to structure. In addition, a floor was added, creating storage space in the upper portion of the structure. Original fireplace mantels from the house have been stored here since the 1940s renovations.

Temple Small is a two-story brick residence built in 1967 and located to the southwest of the main residence. The house, to some degree, reflects the main residence in style and materials. The entrance, like that of the main house, is covered by a pedimented portico. Gabled windows protrude from the standing-seam metal, side-gabled roof, similar to the east wing of the main house.

Several yards beyond the main residence to the northwest are a 19th-century barn and an attached 20th-century chicken coop, both contributing resources. The barn is of hand-hewn post and beam construction with board-and-batten siding. The chicken coop was built in the 1940s and originally sat much closer to the main residence. When Mrs. Symington's interest in horses increased, the chicken house was moved to its present location, perpendicular to the barn, and it became a tack room. Today, it serves as the office for Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority employees who work and interpret the farm.

Beyond the barn are two larger, connected 19th-century barns with fieldstone foundations and board-and-batten siding, a contributing resource. The section on the west end appears to be the older of the two, with wider board siding and larger dimension sills and posts, and contemporary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 7

with the barn previously described. According to a plat of the property circa 1878 titled “Map of Temple Hall” (attached), the barn reached its larger size by the fourth quarter of the 19th century. Loudoun County Land Books also record the increased value of the buildings at Temple Hall Farm from \$2,000 in 1865 to \$3,000 in 1875, which may indicate that the barn addition was made sometime in the intervening decade. The newer section was altered by the Symingtons for their cattle operation—a shed roof/overhang was added to the south elevation and mangers installed. That alteration was reversed in the fall of 2005. The shed roof/overhang was removed and the slat wall and doors rebuilt according to an early photo of the barn and the architectural evidence. Although this barn is not banked on one side, it is very similar to two others in the immediate vicinity that are built on the plan of the Pennsylvania bank barns.⁴

Further north of the barn area is a 1941 machinery shed, a contributing building, and a 1959 farm manager’s house, garage, and a circa 1960s one-room house built to house seasonal farm laborers, all non-contributing buildings. In the same area is an early-20th-century tenant house referred to as the “1910 House”, a contributing building because of its age and its use by the Symingtons when they were restoring the main house. The 1910 House has a garage and two sheds in its yard, all contributing resources. Animal shelters (two contributing and two non-contributing resources), three hay barns (all contributing resources), and four additional outbuildings (two contributing and two non-contributing) are scattered throughout the surrounding pastures and fields.

The 1878 plat of the property and photographs reveal at least three, today non-extant, structures to the east of the house. The driveway, which leads from the main road up to the house, curves to the right before continuing back towards the barn area. On the right side of this driveway, opposite the smokehouse and the ice house/garage, were two small square wooden outbuildings and an outhouse.⁵ All were removed some time after the Symingtons arrived. Also to the right of the driveway and further out in a field was a tenant house.⁶ By 1940, this structure no longer existed.⁷

Natural Features

Temple Hall Farm is located within the “limestone conglomerate areas” protected by Loudoun County for their “unique geologic characteristics, natural beauty, tourism potential, and the quality of groundwater.”⁸ One feature of these areas are the rock outcrops composed of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 8

limestone and other geologic materials that resemble coarse concrete. The outcrops at Temple Hall Farm occur in certain fields in the forest conservation area and have been used for the foundation of the largest barn.

The fertile soils of the farm have proved to be highly productive for most crops; consequently, most of the 286 acres have been under production for the farm's entire existence. However, the numerous limestone outcrops in the southwest corner of the farm led past owners to allow the growth of a forest there with cattle grazing as its only agricultural purpose. That area is now designated as a conservation area with a public nature trail, and native plants are growing around and on the limestone outcrops. Also being conserved is the small feeder creek to Limestone Branch that runs north to south through the farm. An essential water source for the farm for 200 years, the creek is now protected from livestock access and a riparian buffer of native plants has been established.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 9

LIST OF RESOURCES

Building	Date	Material: Foundation	Material: Roof	Material: Walls	Material: Other	C/NC	Photograph Roll #/Neg.#
Temple Hall	c. 1812	Stone	Metal	Brick	Wood	C	2/2
Cistern (Structure)	c. 1812	Brick		Brick	Plaster	C	5/23
Ice House/Garage	c.1820-50	Stone	Metal	Wood		C	3/23
Smokehouse	c. 1812	Brick	Metal	Brick	Wood	C	2/6
Temple Small	1967	Brick	Metal	Brick	Wood	NC	3/4
Small Barn	c.1820-50	Stone	Metal	Wood		C	4/6
Chicken Coop (2)	mid-1940s	Stone	Metal	Wood		2 C	4/6
Machine Shed	1941	None	Metal	Wood		C	4/3
Farm Manager's House	1959	Brick	Metal	Wood		NC	4/1
Garage	c. 1959			Wood		NC	
Outbuildings/Sheds (2)				Wood		2 C	
Large Barn (Combined)	c.1820-50 & c.1870	Stone	Metal	Wood		C	4/5
1910 House	c.1910	Brick	Metal	Wood		C	3/13
Garage	c. 1910			Wood		C	
Outbuildings/Sheds (2)				Wood		2 C	
One-room House	early 1960s	Cement block	Asphalt shingles	Wood		NC	2/12
Animal Shelters (4)			Wood	Wood Wood		2 NC 2 C	4/10
Hay Barns (3)	c. 1960	None	Wood	Wood		3 NC	3/16
Outbuildings/Sheds (4)			Wood	Wood Wood		2 C 2 NC	3/21

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 10

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Temple Hall is important at the local level of significance under Criterion A in agriculture, which continued until 1985, and Criterion C in architecture. Located five miles north of Leesburg, in Loudoun County, Virginia, Temple Hall was established as a rural estate by circa 1810. The farm has witnessed many of the major historic trends that shaped Northern Virginia. These include the establishment of the landed gentry to the area, in this case the Mason family, who was associated with the founding of the United States and its early years of development. Temple Mason built the main house on the property in the Federal style that was still fashionable in Loudoun County in the 1810 to 1813 period of construction. Few contemporary dwellings in the county equaled Temple Hall in size or architectural design; the brick house reflected the status of Temple Mason. It survived in relatively unchanged, though deteriorating, condition until 1940, when the Symingtons purchased the property and renovated the house. The Masons produced grain crops and livestock on the farm for much of the first half of the 19th century. Later, Temple Hall experienced not only the division of the nation, but also that of Loudoun County during the Civil War, when its highly partisan owner Henry Ball hosted Confederate troops. During the post-Civil War period through 1940, with its acreage greatly reduced and its mansion deteriorating, Temple Hall Farm was rented to a series of tenant farmers who continued to work the land, raising wheat, corn and livestock. In September of 1940, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Symington purchased Temple Hall Farm. Under their guidance, the Federal-style mansion house was renovated, and the farm once again began to thrive. The Symingtons raised crops such as popcorn and potatoes in addition to livestock, leading a trend towards specialized crops that would help make family farms viable in the latter half of the 20th century. In 1985, Mrs. Symington deeded the property's 286 acres to the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority in order to preserve an example of the county's rural past in the midst of rapid suburbanization.

The property has numerous secondary buildings including four houses with associated outbuildings and various agricultural related buildings such as barns, animal shelters, hay barns, storage buildings, a chicken coop, and a machine shed. Nineteen contributing resources and eleven non-contributing resources exist on the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 11

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Masons of Temple Hall

Temple Hall Farm was part of the 2,998-acre tract granted by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax to Captain Thomas Awbrey and later sold by Awbrey to Ann Mason, widow of George Mason III of Gunston Hall. Seeking to amass land for her younger sons, since George Mason IV would inherit Gunston Hall, Ann Mason acquired additional acreage and deeded 4,000 acres to her youngest son, Thomson Mason, in 1761.⁹

William Temple Thomson Mason, the younger of two sons of Thomson Mason of Raspberry Plains and his second wife Elizabeth Westwood Wallace, established Temple Hall. He was named after his father's cousin, Sir William Temple of England. Known as Temple Mason, he also was the nephew of the great Virginia statesman, George Mason of Gunston Hall. Temple, only a young boy when his father died, was left in the care of his mother and older half-brothers. In his will, Thomson Mason expressed concern that his younger sons should continue to reside in a more northern area of Virginia.¹⁰ At the age of 19, Temple was sent to the College of William and Mary to obtain a gentleman's education. He spent two years at the college, graduating in 1803.¹¹

Having reached the age of 21, Temple received a parcel of land in northern Loudoun County not far from the house in which he grew up. According to Thomson Mason's last will and testament, recorded in Stafford County on September 26, 1784, he bequeathed to Temple, his brother Westwood Thomson Mason and their half-brother, Abram Barnes Thomson Mason, several hundred acres of land along the Potomac River. On November 29, 1803, at the Loudoun County Courthouse in Leesburg, the brothers filed a document in which they partitioned the land, with Temple receiving 757 acres.¹²

Temple Mason built his home in the simple, yet elegant Federal style. The exact dates of construction are unknown; however, a sound estimate would be after 1810, as that year's census records do not indicate Mason living in Virginia, but before 1813. On June 16, 1812, Temple married Ann Eliza Carroll, daughter of Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll and Anne Jennings, in Annapolis, Maryland.¹³ Their first child, Temple Anna, was born at Temple Hall in 1813.¹⁴ By 1830, Temple Hall was home to the Masons, their ten children and a dozen slaves.¹⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 12

As the youngest son in a very large family, it is unlikely that Temple Mason received much more from his father than the land. The house he built, though in a popular architectural style and larger than the houses of most county residents, is much more modest than the plantation houses in Loudoun County such as Belmont, Oatlands, and Oak Hill, the homes of Ludwell Lee, George Carter, and James Monroe respectively. Each of these mansions has more elaborate exteriors than does the main house at Temple Hall and considerably larger acreage in the 1800s.

In addition, as architectural styles went in and out of fashion, plantation houses such as Oatlands and Morven Park were updated and changed. Neither Mason, nor the house's next owner, made extensive renovations to the interior or exterior of the mansion, possibly indicating that they were men of more modest means.

Nevertheless, Temple Mason's farm of 757 acres placed him among Loudoun County's larger landowners; only 11 people owned tracts of more than 1,000 acres, and three-quarters of the landholders held between 100 and 500 acres.¹⁶ By 1820, Mason's plantation was valued at \$20,439,¹⁷ an amount over four times the average value of Loudoun County farms through the end of the 19th century.¹⁸

The settlement of eastern Loudoun County by people of English descent in the second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries coincided with a growing market overseas for wheat.¹⁹ The grain crops and livestock raised at Temple Hall Farm were typical of the other area farms, a shift from the market crop of tobacco that Mason family plantations raised several decades earlier. Slave labor produced the grain crops at Temple Hall. In 1820, Temple Mason owned nine slaves older than 16 years of age at a time when 60 percent of those farmers who held slaves owned less than five.²⁰

The agricultural schedule of the 1850 Federal Census listed Temple Hall Farm as having 530 acres of improved land under cultivation and 230 acres of unimproved land, primarily woodland. In 1849, the farm produced 3,500 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of potatoes and 30 tons of hay. Mason's livestock included 13 horses, 8 milk cows, 100 swine, 35 cattle and 32 sheep. The grain not consumed by the livestock would have been sent to one of the over seventy water-powered mills in Loudoun County before being shipped to Alexandria, Baltimore or Washington.²¹ Loudoun farms such as Oatlands and Oak Hill had their own mills; Temple Hall did not.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 13

Like so many other men of prominent families, Temple Mason not only oversaw the management of a prosperous farm, but also was involved in the community life of Leesburg, Virginia. He served as a vestryman at St. James Episcopal Church²² and oversaw the polls during elections in Loudoun County.²³ In regard to the latter, Temple engaged in a public debate, via the local newspaper, *Genius of Liberty*, with a fellow Loudouner, who accused him of wrongdoing in regard to the most previous presidential election.²⁴

Of particular interest in the history of the house and indicative of the Masons' social standing, is General Lafayette's visit to Temple Hall with President John Quincy Adams and former President James Monroe in August of 1825. General Lafayette had been invited to tour the United States as a guest of the nation for his assistance during the Revolutionary War. Sojourning at Monroe's home, Oak Hill, in the southern portion of Loudoun County, Lafayette was invited to a celebration in his honor in Leesburg. After enjoying a meal on the lawn of the Loudoun County Courthouse, and prior to stopping for the night at Belmont, Ludwell Lee's farm, the trio visited Temple Mason's farm at the urging of one of their traveling companions. There, rather unexpectedly, they were engaged in the baptism of Mason's younger daughters, with Lafayette serving as godfather for Mary Carroll, and Adams and Monroe serving as Maria Louisa's godfathers.²⁵

On January 2, 1857, six years after the death of his wife, and having himself reached the age of 75, Mason sold the property to Henry A. Ball for the sum of \$50,000²⁶ and retired to Georgetown in Washington, D.C. The fact that he sold the farm instead of passing it on to one of his children may indicate that he was financially unable to do so. However, it may just as likely mean that none of his remaining offspring wanted to continue farming. Many young men during this time period chose to leave the rural areas in which they grew up for jobs and homes in nearby cities, such as Washington, D.C.²⁷

Temple Mason passed away in 1862 and was buried at Old Episcopal Churchyard in Leesburg, Virginia. His will indicates that he had few remaining possessions or assets. His stocks and bonds were divided among his surviving children with the exception of his daughter Mary Carroll who was the sole heir of his brother Westwood's estate. The children also inherited Mason's slaves, though they would not own them for long due to the outcome of the Civil War.²⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 14

The Ball Family and the Civil War Come to Temple Hall

Henry Ball, with his wife Elizabeth, ten children, and numerous slaves worked the farm after the Masons. Wheat and corn continued to be the major crops of Loudoun County farmers like Ball. Just ten years after the 1850 Census information recorded for Mason's ownership, Ball's Temple Hall Farm had 567 acres of improved land that produced 5,000 bushels of corn, 3,300 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 75 bushels of rye, 40 bushels of potatoes, 1 bushel of peas or beans and five tons of hay. The crops were seemingly produced with slave labor, although 17 of the 20 African-Americans owned by Ball were under the age of 16.²⁹

The Balls enjoyed relative prosperity at Temple Hall for almost four years before the Civil War changed their lives forever. Loudoun County, like the state of Maryland just across the Potomac River, was divided in its feeling regarding both slavery and war. Large landowners in the southern and eastern areas of the county whose livelihoods relied on slave labor supported the Confederacy, while the Quakers and Germans, who had established smaller farms in the northern and western areas of the county, were ardently against slavery and supported the Union.³⁰ When Loudoun County cast ballots regarding Virginia's secession from the Union, Henry Ball was one of the 1,628 Leesburg males who voted for secession; 726 voted against.³¹ With Virginia preparing to go to war, Ball's two eldest sons, William and Charles, left home to join the 6th Virginia Cavalry. Charles never returned, being mortally wounded at the Battle of Spotsylvania in 1864.

Because of Loudoun County's agricultural wealth and proximity to the Union capital, Washington, D.C., it witnessed much fighting during the four years of the war. Though no major or even decisive battles took place here, more than 50 skirmishes, engagements and actions occurred as Union and Confederate troops fought for control of this strategic and well-supplied area.³²

Though too old to enlist himself when the war started, Ball did his part to help the Confederacy, supplying Confederate forces with food and other supplies from Temple Hall. When Union troops threatened Leesburg in October of 1861 at Ball's Bluff (less than five miles from the farm), he was the only private citizen to take up arms.³³ Two years later, Henry Ball, along with Campbell Belt of Leesburg, was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Delaware for declining to take the oath of allegiance to the Union.³⁴ After unsuccessful attempts to free the men, Confederate

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 15

forces arrested and imprisoned two Loudoun Unionists, which only prompted the Union to arrest more Confederate sympathizers.³⁵

The men of the Ball family were not the only ones to actively support the Confederacy. In 1864, Kate and Bettie Ball, two of Henry's daughters, with Colonel Elijah White's wife (who, with her children, had been residing at Temple Hall while her husband was leading the 35th Virginia Battalion, better known as the "Comanches") and another young woman, Annie M. Hempstone, crossed the Potomac from Virginia to Maryland under the guise of visiting Mrs. White's ailing mother. While in Maryland, the women collected clothing and other supplies from families whose sons were in the Confederate Army. All four women were caught by Federal troops attempting to smuggle the goods into Virginia and were arrested and imprisoned.³⁶

Shortly before the women's arrest, John Singleton Mosby and his men, the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry, set up camp not far from Temple Hall after clashing with Union troops at Point of Rocks in July of 1864.³⁷ Mosby, also known as the "Gray Ghost" or "Scarlet Cloak", had been operating in Loudoun County since 1862 as the leader of a partisan cavalry group which used guerrilla-like tactics to rid the area of Union troops.³⁸ It was while Mosby was dining at Temple Hall that he received word that Union troops were hunting for him just outside of Leesburg. The next day, Mosby and his men laid waste to Federal cavalry forces at Mt. Zion Church.³⁹

The war devastated the Ball family, like many other plantation owners, leaving them deeply in debt, although the buildings were valued at the same \$2,000 in 1865 that they were in 1820.⁴⁰ When Henry died in 1867, his will set forth the sale of all but 286 acres of Temple Hall.⁴¹ Ball's problems echoed those of other Loudoun County landowners; there were 20,000 fewer acres of land in farms by 1870 than a decade earlier, but that acreage was divided among a larger number of farms. For the two decades after the Civil War, large plantations were "steadily undergoing partition in consequence of the social and industrial changes in progress."⁴²

After Henry's youngest child had reached the age of 21 in 1878, Colonel Elijah White as administrator of Ball's estate advertised Temple Hall and the remaining 286 acres for sale in the *Washingtonian*, *Frederick Citizen* and *Washington Post*. In one of the newspapers, Temple Hall was advertised as "that well known and valuable estate."⁴³ The advertisement goes on to list the assets of the farm such as a "Commodious Brick Dwelling, an excellent Barn and other usual outbuildings" and its proximity to the W&OD Railroad and White's Ferry. Also mentioned was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 16

the productive quality of its land together with an orchard and fields enclosed by fences. Temple Hall was sold to Richard and Marion Heater, who paid 1/3 of the bid price at the time of purchase. However, the property was never deeded to the Heaters, but to John H. Thompson who made the final payment and paid Heater \$60 per acre.⁴⁴ On May 14, 1881, the transfer of the property was recorded at the Loudoun County Courthouse. Thompson, in turn, willed the property to Harvey K. Arthur and his wife Helen.⁴⁵

Temple Hall Meets the 20th Century

Unlike many of the other plantation homes in the area, Temple Hall never became the country home or weekend retreat for one of Washington, D.C.'s upper class families. Instead, Temple Hall was rented out to a series of tenant farmers; the last two families were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hope, who worked the farm from 1914 to 1923, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Compher, who were tenants from 1923 to 1940.

Of the 2,035 farms in Loudoun County in 1925, 465 were farmed by tenants.⁴⁶ Temple Hall farm was among the 465, even though the property was larger than 80% of the farms in the county.⁴⁷ The Hopes and their three children farmed the property with two ploughs (3 horses to each span) and raised hogs.⁴⁸ The Comphers became tenants in 1923 until September of 1940, when the Arthurs sold the property to James H. and Valerie Symington for \$25,500.⁴⁹ At this time, Henry Compher was permitted to continue farming until January 1, 1941 when the property was officially turned over to the Symingtons. During their tenancy, the Comphers worked on shares; the owners (the Arthurs) furnished half the seed, fertilizer and machinery and received half the income.⁵⁰

The Symingtons had lived in east coast cities all of their lives prior to settling at Temple Hall—Mrs. Symington in New York and Mr. Symington in Baltimore. The Symingtons did not need to farm to make a living; however, it was Mr. Symington's dream to pursue farming. He had been working for a friend in Lynchburg, Virginia, to learn the ins and outs of farming when the couple met and married. When the Symingtons began their search for a farm, Mrs. Symington was looking for a property with indoor plumbing, while Mr. Symington's main concern was for good soil. They never found a farm that met both their desires, so they purchased Temple Hall, which indeed had good soil, and the indoor plumbing came later.⁵¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 17

The house was in deplorable condition, having been used as a hay barn by the tenant farmers when the Symingtons moved to the Loudoun County property at the beginning of 1941. They lived in a smaller house (referred to as the "1910 House", a former tenant house) on the farm while the main house was being renovated. Over a five-month period, plumbing and electricity were introduced to the house for the first time along with the repairs and renovations described in the previous section. A telephone line already ran into the kitchen wing of the house. In addition, the second-floor ceiling had to be completely replaced, as it was lying on the floor below, and so did most of the window glass.

The house was not the only part of Temple Hall that needed repairs. When the Symingtons purchased the farm, the main house was not surrounded by trees as it is today. Most had been chopped down over the years for use as firewood. Mrs. Symington diligently began her landscaping in the spring of 1941 and continued right up to her last days at the farm in 1986. She kept a "baby book" on the trees and bushes, recording when she planted each one and its growth from year to year.⁵²

In their first years at Temple Hall, the Symingtons planted the acreage under production with sweet corn, potatoes and popcorn. It was the popcorn that did so well for the couple, making them the largest grower of the crop east of the Rocky Mountains. They drove the popcorn to markets in Washington, D.C., Fort Belvoir, Winchester, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. When the popcorn market collapsed at the end of World War II, the Symingtons turned their attention to raising cattle and hogs on the farm and growing wheat, corn, and hay to feed the animals. Any surplus was advertised and sold locally. Records kept by Mrs. Symington from 1941 to 1982 indicate that the farm sustained a loss yearly with the exception of 1945 through 1950, in spite of efforts to diversify.⁵³

In addition to running the farm, the Symingtons were engaged in a ferry operation and communications. They were one of three Virginia owners (there were also three Maryland owners) of White's Ferry on the Potomac River and were the owners of the first and only radio station in Leesburg, WAGE-AM, which they purchased in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The ferry was closed down during World War II. The Symingtons did not re-establish ownership when it re-opened for business. They continued as owners of the radio station until the 1980s.⁵⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 18

In the 1970s, when Mr. Symington became too ill to continue running the farm, he turned over the reins to his wife who to this point had not been involved in the day-to-day management of the farm. She spent the 1970s learning the farming business from her husband and an older manager who had been helping Mr. Symington. When both men died, Mrs. Symington was willing and able to run Temple Hall.⁵⁵

Mrs. Symington kept records of crops produced and livestock owned in her "Book of the Seasons" from 1959 to 1975 and the farm journals of the 1970s.⁵⁶ During those years, the farm produced hay, straw, oats and silage. For many of the years, she recorded the production of wheat, corn and barley as well. In 1964, for example, the farm produced 8,815 bales of hay, 1,560 bales of straw, 1,350 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of barley, 318 bushes of wheat, 120 barrels of corn and 150 tons of silage. Much of that produce fed the 42 cows, 16 heifers, 2 bulls, 14 sows, 1 boar, 44 young hogs and a number of riding horses. Despite the crop and livestock numbers for 1964, the farm lost \$11,985.69.

Just one year later, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that Loudoun County had the lowest number of farms recorded for the county to that date.⁵⁷ In 1965, there were 818 farms--down from the 2,144 high registered in 1910. Although the total acreage in farmland was not proportionately smaller, there were 75,000 fewer acres in production in 1965 than 1910.

Over the years, Mrs. Symington had fallen in love with farm life and open land. Knowing she would eventually have to give up the farm, she made the decision to find a way to guarantee that Temple Hall would not be destroyed at some date in the future by the encroaching development that was beginning to spread northward along Route 7 and Route 15.⁵⁸

In September of 1985, Temple Hall was donated to the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NVRPA), 45 years after she and her husband purchased the property.⁵⁹ She stayed on as manager for a year, teaching the Park Authority what her husband and the farm manager had taught her almost a decade earlier. The NVRPA has continued to run Temple Hall as a working farm and added an interpretive center, teaching visitors about farm life and preserving the rural culture of Loudoun County for the education of future generations.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 19

A Phase IA archaeological assessment was conducted at Temple Hall in 2005 by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia. The consultants recommended that a comprehensive Phase I archaeological survey of the entire property be conducted. The potential for archaeological investigations could yield information related to previous buildings and structures, material culture related to domestic and farm life on the property, as well as Civil War related artifacts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 23

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Photographs of Temple Hall dating from as early as 1890 to the present including photographs of the restoration work in the 1940s. In addition, there is an original 1878 plat of the property, various correspondence of the Symingtons, and copies of Mason family letters obtained from the National Archives, Gunston Hall and The College of William and Mary.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 24

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 25

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>18</u>	<u>281990</u>	<u>4339020</u>	6	<u>18</u>	<u>281420</u>	<u>4339020</u>
7	<u>18</u>	<u>281420</u>	<u>4339120</u>	8	<u>18</u>	<u>280820</u>	<u>4339240</u>

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Temple Hall Farm" that was downloaded from Loudoun County GIS mapping (parcel number 141369953). Route 15 borders most of the west boundary of the property; Limestone School Road forms half of the southern and all of the eastern boundary. Private parcels abut the north, northwest and southwest portions of the farm.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the current 286 acres of Temple Hall Farm that are the remainder of the original farm. These acres include the farmhouse, outbuildings and fields that have historically been a part of the Farm from the time it was established circa 1810 through 1956, the end of the period of significance. The land to the north of the current property, sold off after 1867, has been excluded because it has been sub-divided and developed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 26

All photographs are common to the following:

Temple Hall Farm, Loudoun County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHER: Julia Claypool

DATE TAKEN : December 2005, unless otherwise noted

All negatives stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

VIEW OF: South (front) elevation of main house.

NEG. NO.: 22602:2

PHOTO: 1 OF 15

VIEW OF: Temple Hall Farm Lane and front entrance to farm from Limestone School Road, facing north.

NEG. NO.: 22601:2

PHOTO: 2 OF 15

VIEW OF: North (rear) elevation of main house.

NEG. NO.: 22601:11

PHOTO: 3 OF 15

VIEW OF: Interior of main house, center hallway view looking toward front door (south).

NEG. NO.: 22601:13

PHOTO: 4 OF 15

VIEW OF: Interior of main house, center hallway view of stair with back door under stair landing.

NEG. NO.: 22601:14

PHOTO: 5 OF 15

VIEW OF: Interior of main house, first floor dining room facing east with open door into kitchen wing.

NEG. NO.: 22601:20

PHOTO: 6 OF 15

VIEW OF: North elevation of smokehouse with view taken from northeast corner.

NEG. NO.: 22602:6

PHOTO: 7 OF 15

VIEW OF: East (front) elevation of Temple Small viewed from northeast corner.

NEG. NO.: 22603:4

PHOTO: 8 OF 15

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia**

Section PHOTOGRAPHS **Page** 27

VIEW OF: West (front) elevation of 1910 House showing propane tank and garage to rear right.
NEG. NO.: 22603 : 13
PHOTO: 9 OF 15

VIEW OF: View facing west showing part of public entrance road with parking lot at the end (left side); barn area shows beyond parking lot; modern pump house in right foreground; two small modern storage structures associated with corn maze operation to rear of pump house.
NEG. NO.: 22603 : 21
PHOTO: 10 OF 15

VIEW OF: View facing north of barn area taken from back yard of main house.
NEG. NO.: 22603 : 24
PHOTO: 11 OF 15

VIEW OF: Machine shed view from the southeast corner.
NEG. NO.: 22604 : 3
PHOTO: 12 OF 15

VIEW OF: Small barn and chicken coop east and south elevations, view facing west.
NEG. NO.: 22604 : 6
PHOTO: 13 OF 15

VIEW OF: Limestone outcrops within the forest conservation area in the southwest portion of the farm.
NEG. NO.: 22604 : 25
PHOTO: 14 OF 15

DATE: September 2001

VIEW OF: View of cistern showing kitchen porch floor with a section removed over cistern; left side shows cistern brick wall curving to dome-shaped top (cover missing); walls of cistern are parged with plaster.

NEG. NO.: 22605 : 23
PHOTO: 15 OF 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 20

ENDNOTES (Sections 7 and 8)

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² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Warren R. Hofstra, *The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), pp 324-325.

⁵ Temple Hall Photograph Collection. Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

⁶ 1878 plat of Temple Hall. Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

⁷ Symington interview.

⁸ Loudoun County General Plan, page 5-19.

⁹ Temple Hall Archives, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

¹⁰ Pamela C. Copeland and Richard K. MacMaster, *The Five George Masons, Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland* (Lorton, Virginia: Board of Regents, Gunston Hall, 1989), pp. 215-216.

¹¹ Sharon Garrison, Archives Assistant, Earl Gregg Swem Library, The College of William and Mary to Jeff Randolph, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, August 25, 1994. Temple Hall Papers and Archives, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

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¹³ Genealogy Chart and Archives. Gunston Hall. Mason Neck, Virginia.

¹⁴ Ibid. and Obituary of Temple Anna Mason, *Alexandria Gazette*, 11 June 1849, p. 3.

¹⁵ 1830 United States Census (microfilm). Thomas Balch Library. Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁶ Charles P. Poland, Jr., *From Frontier to Suburbia* (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976), pp.26-27.

¹⁷ Loudoun County Land Book, 1820.

¹⁸ James W. Head, *History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County, Virginia* (Park View Press, 1908), p. 92.

¹⁹ Poland, p. 27.

²⁰ Loudoun County Personal Property Tax Book, 1820, and Poland, pp. 131-132.

²¹ Poland, p. 74.

²² *Old St. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg, Va. 1760-1897*, p. 6.

²³ *Genius of Liberty* (Leesburg), 9 October 1830. (microfilm) Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 21

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Harry Ammon, James Monroe, *The Quest for National Identity* (Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press, 1990) p. 550 and Poland, p. 111fn.

²⁶ Loudoun County Deed Book 5-O-260. Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

²⁷ James W. Head, p. 86 and Poland, p. 80.

²⁸ Last Will and Testament of William Temple Thomson Mason, April 25, 1860 (photocopy). Archives. Washington, D.C.

²⁹ U.S. Federal Census of 1860: Population, Slave and Agricultural Schedules.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 183.

³¹ Ibid., p. 180.

³² Ibid., p. 183-184.

³³ Joseph Dorst Patch, *The Battle of Ball's Bluff* (Leesburg, Virginia: Potomac Press, 1958) p. 107-108.

³⁴ Frank M. Myers, *The Comanches: A History of White's Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Laurel Brig., Hampton Div., A.N. V., C.S.A.* (Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Co. Publishers, 1871./Marietta, Georgia: Continental Book Company, 1956) p. 219-220 and Poland, p. 215-216.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Mrs. John P. Sellman, "Experiences of a War-Time Girl," *Confederate Veteran* 35: p. 19-20.

³⁷ Hugh C. Keen and Horace Mewborn, *43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry Mosby's Command* (The Virginia Regimental Histories Series, 1st Edition) p. 140-141.

³⁸ Poland, p. 209-210.

³⁹ Keen, P. 140-141.

⁴⁰ Loudoun County Land Books 1820 & 1865.

⁴¹ Loudoun County Will Book 2-P-175. Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

⁴² Head, pp. 82-83.

⁴³ Copy of advertisement in Temple Hall archives, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

⁴⁴ Loudoun County Deed Book 6-Q-266. Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

⁴⁵ Loudoun County Will Book 3-G-36. Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

⁴⁶ Poland, p. 320.

⁴⁷ Poland, p. 325.

⁴⁸ Symington conversation with Hopes, April 13, 1988; Temple Hall Archives, NVRPA.

⁴⁹ Loudoun County Deed Book 11-I-138. Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

⁵⁰ Symington conversation with Mrs. Compher, June 30, 1979; Temple Hall Archives, NVRPA.

⁵¹ Symington interview.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Temple Hall
Loudoun County, Virginia

Section 8 **Page 22**

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Temple Hall Archives, NVRPA.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid. and Winifred Scheffler, "An Unlikely Farmer Perhaps," *Country Magazine* (April 1983),
p. 20.

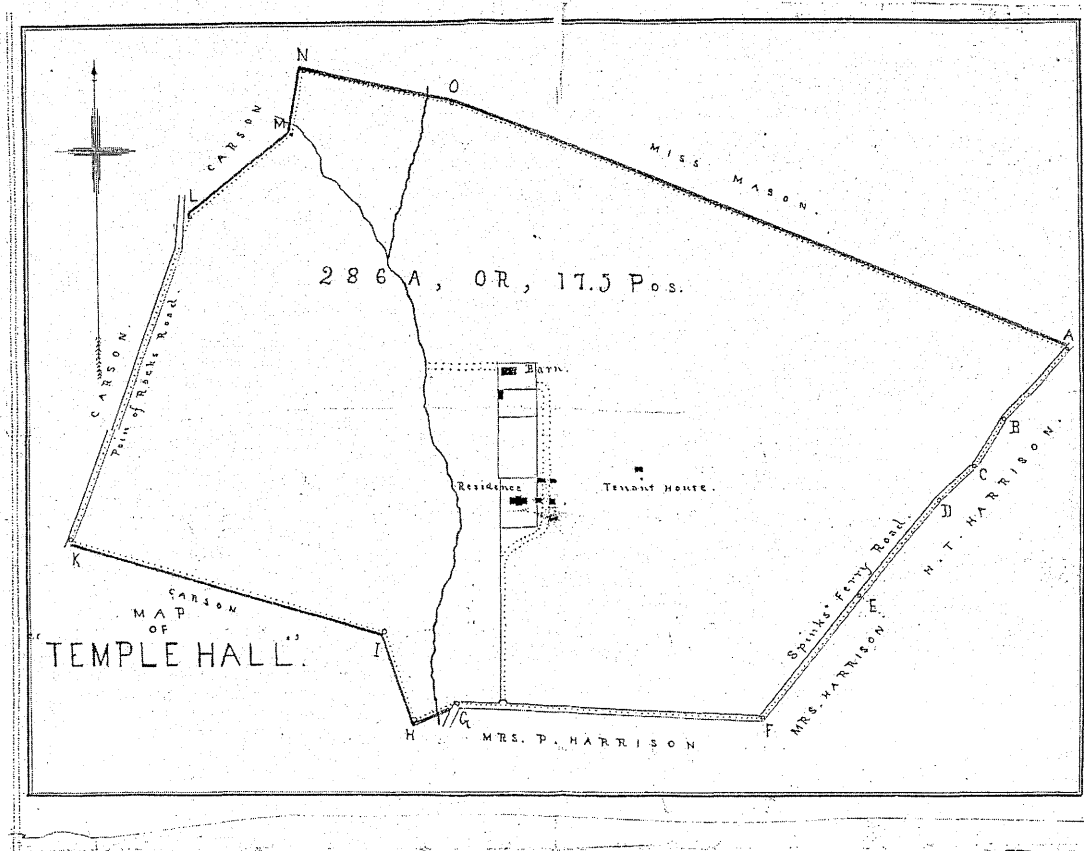
⁵⁶ Temple Hall Archives, NVRPA.

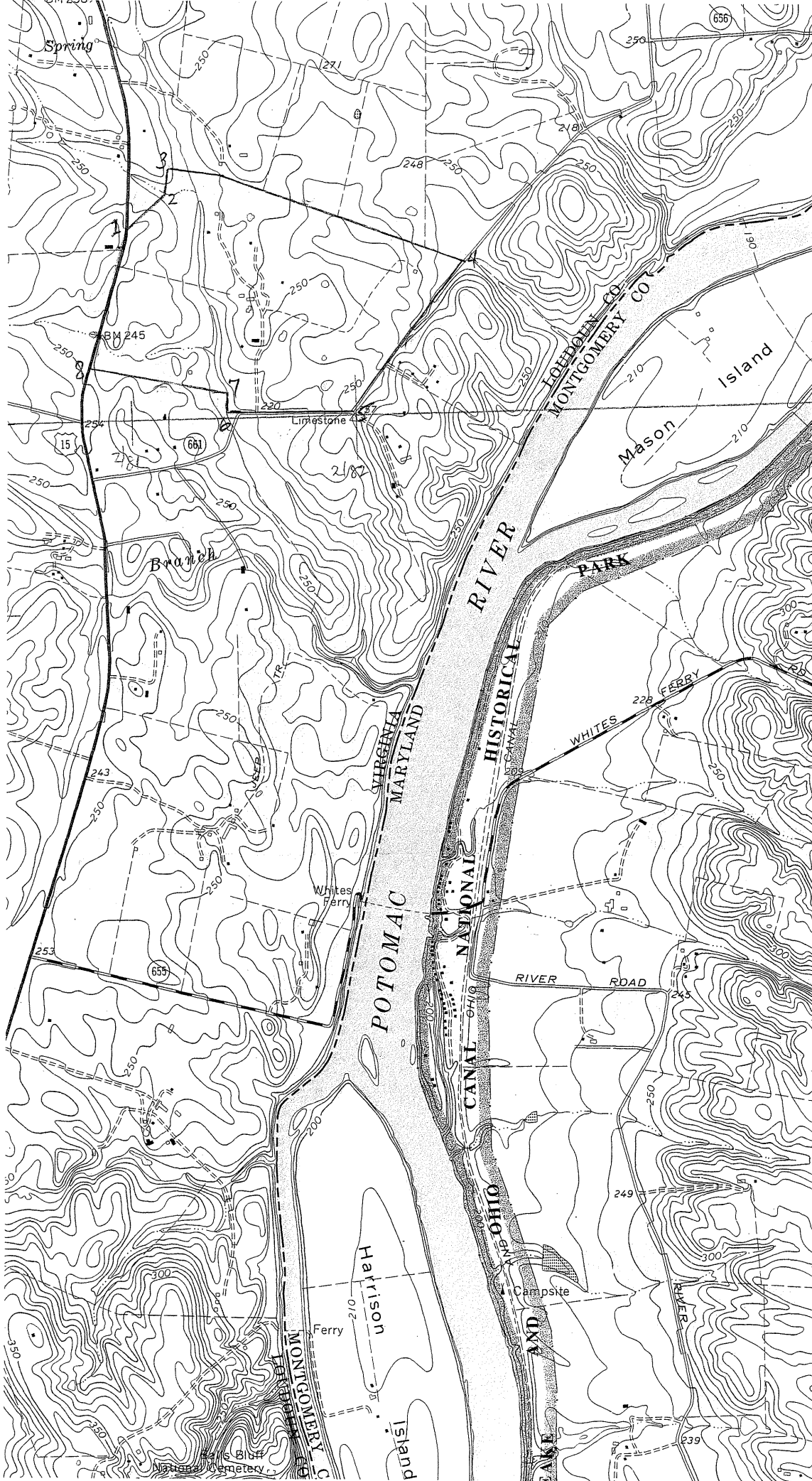
⁵⁷ Poland, p. 360.

⁵⁸ Symington interview.

⁵⁹ Ibid. and Loudoun County Deed Books 874-1951, 921-964 and 1028-896 (microfilm).
Loudoun County Courthouse. Leesburg, Virginia.

Temple Hall Loudoun County, Virginia





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