



# **Tri-County Parkway Location Study**

## **ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATIONS**

**Prepared by:**

**COASTAL CAROLINA RESEARCH, INC., in association with  
PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF QUADE & DOUGLAS, INC.**

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## ABSTRACT

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) has commissioned a detailed study of the proposed Tri-County Parkway in northern Virginia. The purpose of the study is to evaluate a new north/south transportation link connecting the City of Manassas with I-66 and the Dulles technology corridor. The study area is approximately 15 miles long and nine miles wide and covers approximately 110 square miles in portions of Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun Counties. Within the study area, a number of corridor segments have been defined for detailed study.

Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., conducted an architectural survey of the corridor segments for Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas, Inc., the firm retained by VDOT to prepare the transportation study for this project. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for architecture covered the 1000-foot-wide corridor segments plus the resources that are adjacent to or visible from the corridors. Five resources identified during the survey were recommended for additional research to determine if they met the criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These include the George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm (VDHR # 053-0971) in Loudoun County; the Gallagher Farm (VDHR # 053-6040) in Loudoun County; the Old Barrett Farm/Barn at Sunny Brook Farm (VDHR # 076-0073) in Prince William County; the Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR # 076-0179) in Prince William County; and the Conway Robinson Memorial Forest (VDHR # 076-0297) in Prince William County.

The Gallagher Farm (VDHR # 053-6040) in Loudoun County and the Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR # 076-0179) in Prince William County are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The other three resources do not possess sufficient architectural or historical significance to meet the criteria of eligibility and are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

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## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) has commissioned a cultural resources study for the various corridor segments that are under consideration for the proposed Tri-County Parkway. Coastal Carolina Research, Inc. (CCR), conducted an architectural survey of the study area for Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas, Inc., the firm retained by VDOT to prepare the transportation study for the Tri-County Parkway project.

The study area runs through portions of Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun Counties and the City of Manassas. Approximately 30 miles of alternatives are under consideration, and corridor segments C, D, E, F, and G were considered during the Phase I survey. The architectural study corridor was a 1000-foot-wide corridor symmetrical on the center line of the Location Study corridor. The Location Study corridor is 600 feet wide. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the architectural survey covered the 1000-foot-wide corridor segments plus the resources that are adjacent to or visible from the corridors. Figure 1 shows the study area.

The survey resulted in the identification of five resources that appeared to possess sufficient architectural or historical significance to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These include the George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm (VDHR # 053-0971) in Loudoun County; the Gallagher Farm (VDHR # 053-6040) in Loudoun County; the Old Barrett Farm/Barn at Sunny Brook Farm (VDHR # 076-0073) in Prince William County; the Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR # 076-0179) in Prince William County; and the Conway Robinson Memorial Forest (VDHR # 076-0297) in Prince William County (Figure 2).

The purpose of the current study was to conduct evaluations of these five resources to make recommendations for eligibility based on a closer examination.

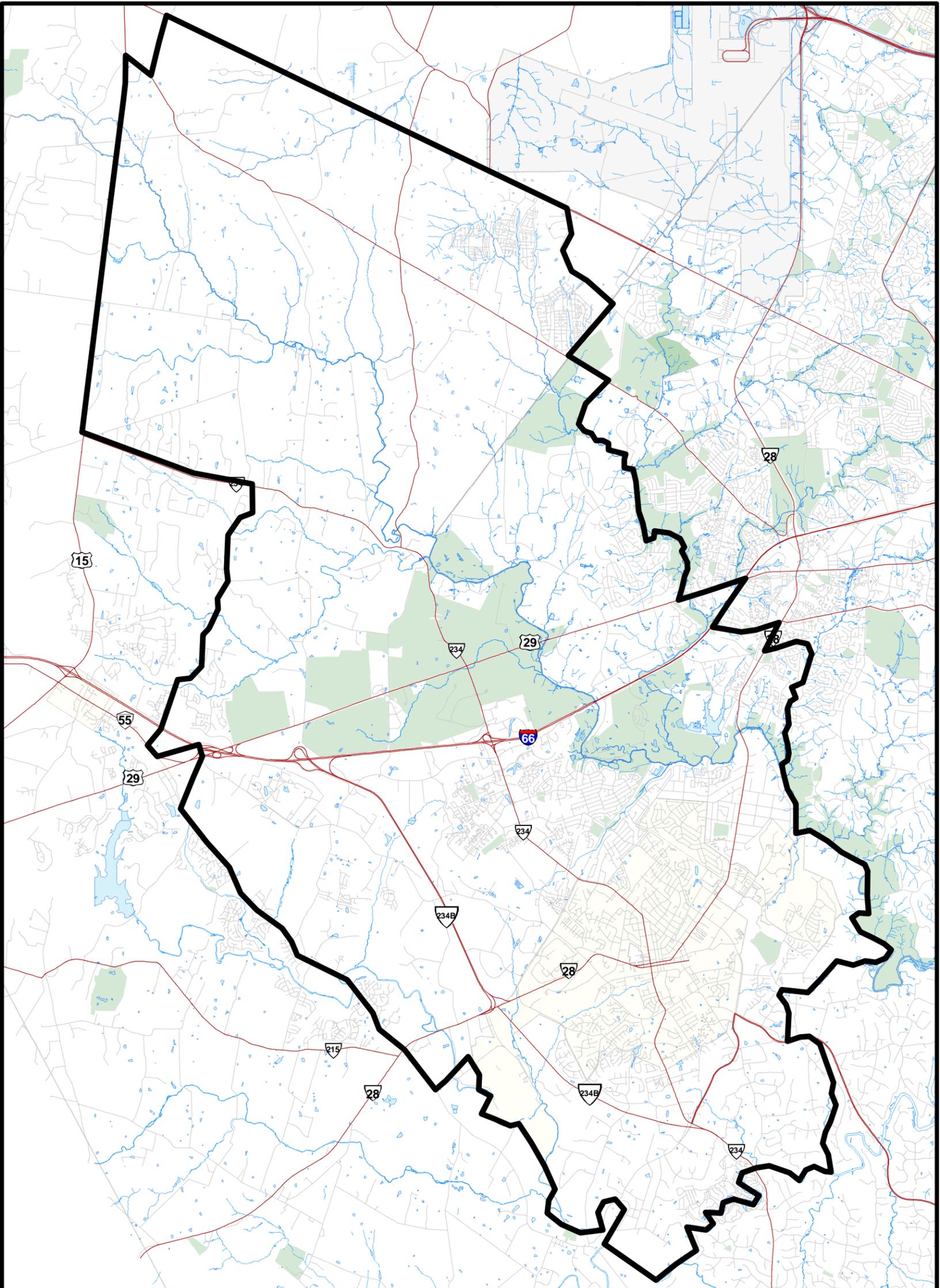
The survey was undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended; 31CFR 800, the regulations governing the Section 106 process; and Section 4(f) of the National Transportation Act. The investigations were conducted according to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects" (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, September 1983, P. 44716-44742, et seq.). The survey was conducted according to the 1996 guidelines prepared by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as revised. This management summary is submitted in accordance with the guidelines of the 1999 Programmatic Agreement Between the Virginia Departments of Transportation and Historic Resources concerning Interagency Project Coordination (Stipulation 12).

Loretta Lautzenheiser was the principal investigator and project manager. Jennifer Stewart served as architectural historian. Bill Hall assisted with the background historical research, Neil Mayberry and Keith Heinrich created the graphics, and Jennifer Stewart prepared the Data Sharing System (DSS) forms.

### 1.2 METHODS

Each resource was revisited and interior photographs were taken where access was allowed. Background information on each resource was obtained, and deed research was undertaken. Research was conducted at the following places:

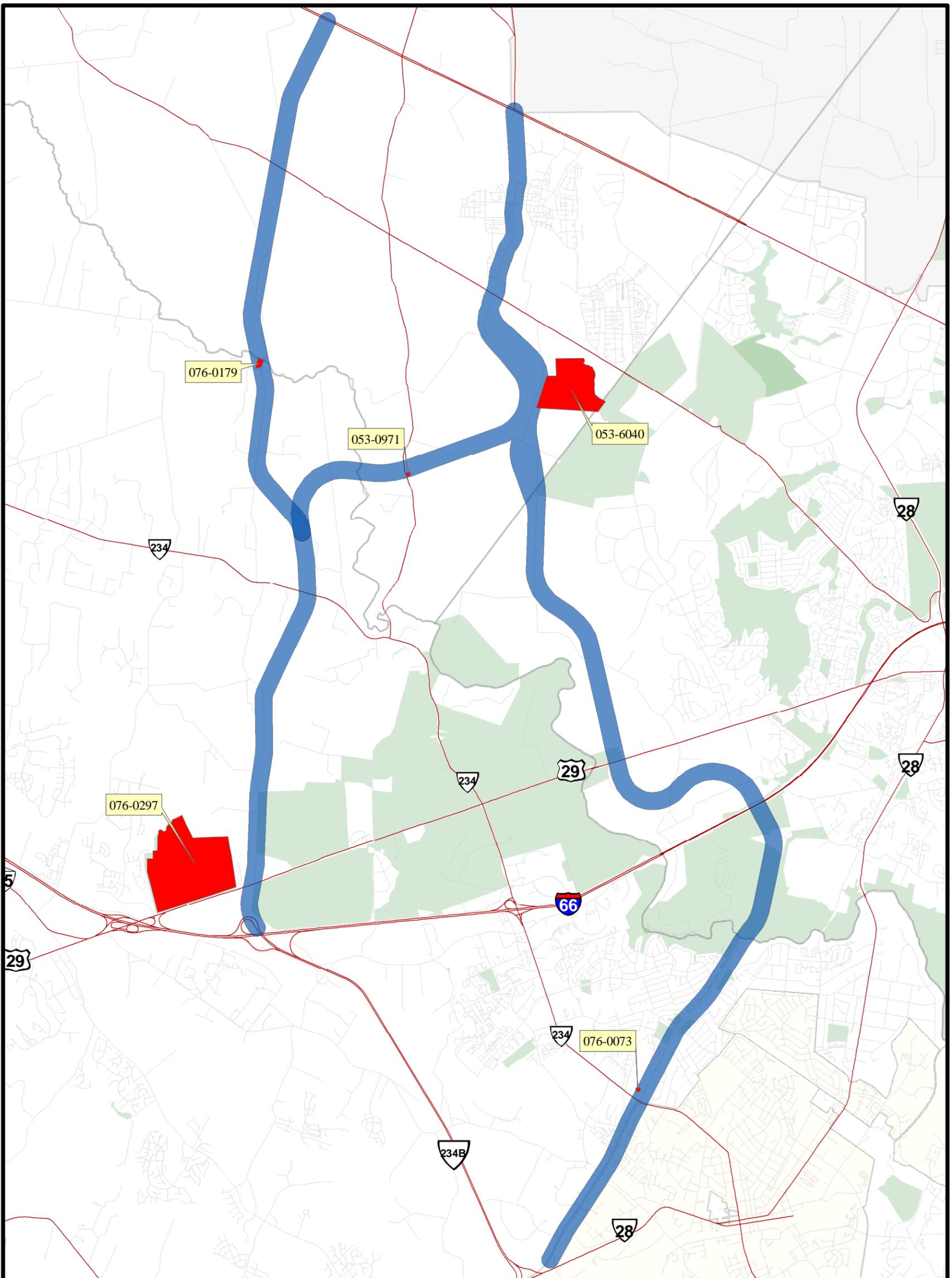
- VDHR, Richmond
- Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC
- Prince William County Tax Assessor's Office, Manassas
- Loudoun County Tax Assessor's Office, Leesburg



 Revised Study Area



Figure 1  
Location of Study Area



Architectural Survey Corridor  
 Architectural Resources

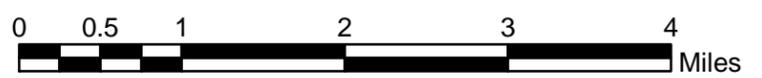


Figure 2  
Location of Architectural Resources

- Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas
- Library of Coastal Carolina Research, Tarboro
- The Library of Virginia, Richmond

The following people provided information or assisted with the research. Their assistance is greatly appreciated.

- Denise Costley, owner of the Putnam-Patton House
- Mike Rohr, owner of the George Hancock House
- John Gallagher, owner of the Gallagher Farm
- John “Jack” Barrett, owner of the Old Barrett Farm
- Ray Brown with the Manassas Battlefield Park
- Virginia Department of Forestry staff

Historic resources that appeared to be potentially eligible for the NRHP were evaluated and assessed against the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP in order to determine their eligibility. These criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1995).

### 1.3 RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

CCR conducted an evaluation of five resources recorded during the identification survey that appeared to possess sufficient architectural or historical significance to qualify for listing in the NRHP. These included the George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm (VDHR # 053-0971) in Loudoun County; the Gallagher Farm (VDHR # 053-6040) in Loudoun County; the Old Barrett Farm/ Barn at Sunny Brook Farm (VDHR # 076-0073) in Prince William County; the Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR # 076-0179) in Prince William County; and the Conway Robinson Memorial Forest (VDHR # 076-0297) in Prince William County. Since the boundaries of these resources could influence corridor location, evaluation of these selected resources was undertaken and recommendations of eligibility were made (Table 1.3-1). Descriptions of each are presented as follows, and their locations are shown on accompanying figures.

#### **George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm (VDHR #053-0971)** 26982 Gum Spring Road (Route 659)

**Description:** The George Hancock House (Figure 3) is located on the east side of Gum Spring Road north of Manassas in Loudoun County, Virginia, on a parcel of land that contains 18.12 acres. The historic resources on the property include an early-nineteenth-century house and three twentieth-century outbuildings.



Figure 3: George Hancock House (VDHR# 053-0971), Front Elevation of the House.



Figure 4: George Hancock House (VDHR# 053-0971), North Elevation of the House.

**TABLE 1.3-1 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

<b>VDHR #</b>	<b>Name/Address</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>City/County</b>	<b>Recommended NRHP Eligibility</b>
053-0971	George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm, 26982 Gum Spring Road (Route 659)	post 1800	Loudoun	Not Eligible; significantly altered
053-6040	Gallagher Farm, East Side of Bull Run Post Office Road (Route 621)	ca. 1769	Loudoun	Eligible under Criteria A and C
076-0073	Old Barrett Farm/Barn at Sunny Brook Farm	ca. 1930	Prince William	Not Eligible; significantly altered
076-0179	Putnam-Patton House/Deseret, 3200 Saunders Lane (Route 705)	ca. 1860	Prince William	Eligible under Criterion C
076-0297	Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest, North Sside of Lee Highway (US 29)	ca. 1937	Prince William	Not Eligible

This two-story I-House features a timber frame system that rests on a solid stone foundation. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding, and the side-gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal. This house features two stone chimneys. One chimney is located on the north exterior end of the roof (Figure 4), and the second is on the east exterior end of the rear ell. The one-and-one-half-story ell, which is reportedly the original log home that was constructed ca. 1810 by George Hancock, was added in the beginning of the twentieth century. The later addition of the I-House was built to face Gum Spring Road. The interior and exterior of the new and old sections of this house have been modernized. The front porch has been reconstructed and features a hipped roof and new square wooden supports, decking, and railing. Other alterations to the house include new one-over-one double-hung sash windows, a picture window, vinyl siding, new doors, decorative shutters, new light fixtures, a one-story addition that was constructed in the 1980s on the east elevation (Figure 5), and a deck on the southeast corner of the house. The current homeowner made a majority of these improvements (Mike Rohr, personal communication 2004). Before 1980 this house featured a weatherboard exterior and six-over-six wooden sash windows.

According to the homeowner, the original form and plan has been maintained, though a majority of the house, including the interior walls and the kitchen, have been gutted and reconstructed. There are three fireplaces in the house. When the Rohrs purchased the house, all of these had been enclosed and the original mantels had been removed. The Rohrs reopened the fireplaces and installed replacement mantels. Mr. Rohr also faced two of the fireplaces with brick over the original stone. Very little of the interior remains intact.

Outbuildings include two wooden sheds, one to the south (Figure 6) with a metal shed roof and one to the northeast (Figure 7) with a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal. There is also a modern garage (Figure 8) constructed within the last 20 years that features a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles.

**Historic Context:** The earliest record in the Loudoun County Deed Office noted that the land that the George Hancock House is located on belonged to John Carter (1739-1789). This is the John Carter who built Sudley Manor and is the grandson of Robert “King” Carter (1663-1732). Robert “King” Carter was one of the richest men in colonial Virginia, owning several plantations in eastern Virginia (Dowdey 1976). The property that the George Hancock House is located on may be a small portion of the land that was originally owned by Robert “King” Carter. John Carter died in 1789, and an inventory of his property was recorded June 9, 1790, mentioning that he owned Sudley Farm in Loudoun County and two other plantations in Prince William County (Loudoun County Will Book [WB] D:70-79). John Carter’s son, Robert Carter, inherited three tracts of land referred to as Heath’s lot, Halley’s (Hawley’s) lot, and Foley’s lot (Loudoun County Deed Book [DB] 3-A: 25-27). After the death of Robert Carter, his son Alfred inherited the land.

In a Deed of Trust the land was transferred from Alfred Carter to Richard Henderson. Richard Henderson, who was acting under orders of the Superior Court of Chancery held a public auction at the Fairfax County Courthouse to sell three tracts of land once owned by Robert Carter that totaled 650 acres. George Hancock purchased the three tracts at the auction (Loudoun County DB 3-C:4-6). George Hancock constructed the house that is still standing on the property today. The will of George Hancock was probated July 14, 1845, and stated that his property was to be left to his wife and upon her death to be divided among his children (Loudoun County WB 2-B: 411-412). The grandchildren of George Hancock received the land after the death of his wife, and they included Thomas Merriwether and his wife Alice; Martha Smith; Addie Smith; Susie Smith; and Edith Smith. Members of the Hancock family must have retained some of the land, because the heirs of the Hancock property then conveyed 165 acres of what was once 650 acres to William G. Hutchinson for \$1,700 (Loudoun County DB 7H:272-274).



Figure 5: George Hancock House (VDHR #053-0971), Rear One-Story Addition.



Figure 6: George Hancock House (VDHR #053-0971), Wooden Shed.



Figure 7: George Hancock House (VDHR #053-0971), Wooden Shed.



Figure 8: George Hancock House (VDHR #053-0971), Modern Garage Outbuilding.

On October 31, 1912, brothers J. Reynolds and F. Reynolds purchased the property from Nellie Virginia Skillman and her husband, S. L. Skillman. Nellie may be the daughter of William G. Hutchinson and therefore inherited the land from her father. The Reynoldses purchased the 117 ½ acres containing the George Hancock House, frequently called “Oak Level” during the early 1900s and sometimes referred to as “Oak Level” today (Loudoun County DB 8-R:131-133). The property was then transferred from F.H. Reynolds and his wife, Lola, and J. I. Reynolds and his wife, Ella, to Eli S. Coffman and his wife, Eva (Loudoun County DB 8-Z:352-353).

The Coffmans conveyed the 117 ½ acres of land to John A. Marshall and Mattie E. Marshall, who paid \$3,750 for the property (Loudoun County DB 9C:354-355). The subsequent owner of the property was J. H. Peters, and after the death of J. H. Peters, Wilson M. Farr was designated to act as trustee of the property in behalf of Cammie Peters. On November 10, 1937, Farr conveyed the land to Martin Griffin and Margaret Griffin (Loudoun County DB 10-Y:391). The Griffins then conveyed the land to Joseph L. Cofer and Joann Cofer by Deed of Gift on May 19, 1980 (Loudoun County DB 760:441-442).

On November 6, 1982, Joseph L. Cofer and Joann Cofer Hudgins conveyed 18.1204 acres to James and Eleanor Clarke (Loudoun County DB 817: 626-627). The current owners, Michael and Bonnie Rohr, purchased the 18.12 acres on July 31, 1983. Although the tax map still shows the 18.12 acres, according to Mr. Rohr, a contract has just been completed to sell 15 acres of the tract, retaining the five-acre house tract.

**Recommendations:** Michael and Bonnie Rohr are the current owners of the 18.12 acres on which the George Hancock House is located. The farm that once consisted of 650 acres in the late eighteenth century is now only a fraction of the size. The early-nineteenth-century house is well maintained but has been severely altered in the interest of modernizing the interior and making the house more efficient. Alterations to the house include the I-house addition to the west elevation (early twentieth century), vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement doors, a rear one-story addition constructed in the 1980s, a deck (Figure 9), and numerous improvements to the interior. These additions detract from the architectural integrity of this house.

The outbuildings associated with the house appear to date from the early twentieth century and are not of notable design or construction, and they reflect common forms and types seen on farms throughout the region. In addition, many outbuildings that once completed this farm complex have been demolished.

Overall, the house and outbuildings retain a low level of integrity and are not a good example of an early-nineteenth-century farmstead. The house does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, workmanship, or design to convey any historical significance. In addition, the house and outbuildings are of vernacular forms and designs commonly seen on other farms throughout the county, and they do not exhibit any unique or notable architectural characteristics. There are no known associations with historic events or persons important in our past. Therefore the George Hancock House/Oak Level is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### **Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040)**

East side of Bull Run Post Office Road (Route 621)

**Description:** The Gallagher Farm (Figure 10) is located on a parcel of land that contains 193.5 acres, on the east side of Bull Run Post Office Road north of Manassas in Loudoun County, Virginia. The historic resources on the property include a late-eighteenth-century house and farm buildings.



Figure 9: George Hancock House (VDHR #053-0971), East Elevation of the House.



Figure 10: Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040), South Elevation of the House.



Figure 11: Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040), East Elevation of the House.

Built ca. 1769, this one-and-one-half-story Frame Vernacular-style house features a wooden frame structural system and rests on large stone piers. The structural system of a mid-eighteenth-century house could feature a heavy timber frame with hewn and pegged joints, but an investigation of the interior of this house was prohibited by the current owner. This house displays an extended hall-and-parlor plan. The entrance is slightly off-center to the west. The stones in the foundation are rough-cut and laid in irregular courses. The original exterior is covered in asbestos shingles and the side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This house features a stone chimney on the east (Figure 11) and west exterior ends of the roof and a brick chimney in the central interior of the shed-roofed addition in the rear (north) of the house (Figure 12). The south elevation features a shed-roofed porch (Figure 13) that rests on concrete block piers and was screened at one time. The windows are six-over-six wooden double-hung sash (Figure 14), and the windows in the attic feature wooden sashes with four lights each. The shed-roofed addition on the north elevation spans the entire width of the house. The original doors have been replaced. The cellar entrance (Figure 15) is located on the west elevation and features a dirt floor. This house is currently vacant.

There are eight outbuildings associated with this property. There is a wooden corncrib (Figure 16) with a tin roof, a wooden feeding trough (Figure 17) also with a tin roof, a concrete block shed (Figure 18), a two-story garage with weatherboard siding and six-over-six wooden double-hung sash windows (Figure 19), the ruins of a barn with a stone foundation, a small garage with three bays, a large three-story barn with a stone foundation and corner stone that displays the date June 22, 1904 (Figure 20), and the ruins of another building that featured a concrete and stone foundation. The outbuildings all appear to date from the early twentieth century.

The property owner denied further documentation of the house; therefore, the interior of the house was not examined.

**Historic Context:** The first document on file pertaining to this property was an Indenture of Lease between Lewis Ellzey and Richard Major recorded November 10, 1767 (Loudoun County DB F:288-290). In the lease Richard Major was required to plant 150 apple trees and “put the place in Tenantable Repair and keep it so after the term of three years from the date hereof.” The lease stated that Major was allowed to stay on the 350 acres so long as he or one of his two sons was alive.

On September 11, 1769, Richard Major deeded the land to Isaac Smalley, Jr. The deed states that the conveyance is subject to the same conditions stated in the Indenture of Lease between Richard Major and Lewis Ellzey (Loudoun County DB G:168-169). Isaac Smalley, Jr., the new tenant of the 350-acre farm, was born April 17, 1714 in Piscataway, New Jersey, and his wife was Susannah (<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/1500/dat188.htm>). It was common during this time for permanent settlers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland to migrate to Loudoun County. In the will of Isaac Smalley, which was probated September 10, 1781, Isaac stated that the “leased plantation I now live on” should be sold (Loudoun County WB B:376-378). William Smalley (1750-1817), the son of Isaac, acquired his father’s land that contained 350 acres. William then leased the land to John Hawley of Prince Georges County, Maryland. The terms of the lease once again stated that John Hawley could stay on the land so long as Richard Major or one of his sons lived and the lease included all fences, orchards, garden, etc. (Loudoun County DB N:252-254). An inventory of Hawley’s estate is in Loudoun County Will Book M, page 15.

John Hawley died in 1815, and his will was probated March 13<sup>th</sup> of that year. In his will, Hawley left his property to his daughter, Mary, provided that she remained single. In the event that she married, that land was to be sold (Loudoun County WB L:105-106). The next record of this property is in a case between William Ambler and his wife versus Jeremiah Hawley and others. It is presumed that Mary Hawley married William Ambler since the record states this is the



Figure 12: Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040), West Elevation of the House.



Figure 13: Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040), South Elevation of the House.



Figure 14: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Window on Front Façade of House.



Figure 15: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Cellar Entrance and Base of Western Chimney.



Figure 16: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Corncrib Outbuilding.



Figure 17: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Feeding Trough Associated With Gallagher Farm.



Figure 18: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Concrete Block Outbuilding.



Figure 19: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Weatherboard Clad Garage.



Figure 20: Gallagher Farm (VDHR# 053-6040), Wooden Barn Outbuilding.

same property that John Hawley left to his daughter, Mary. This court record was recorded in Loudoun County Minute Book 1840-1841, and the case was heard on August 11, 1841. The court ordered that the property be put up for auction and sold to the highest bidder. It is assumed at this point that John Wilson acquired the property at auction.

In the mid-nineteenth century the property was described as 195 acres near the Loudoun and Fairfax line, three miles from Sudley Mills. After the death of John S. Wilson a special commissioner was appointed to settle a dispute between his heirs. P. P. Powell, the special commissioner, granted the land to Wilson's heirs: John Wilson, James Wilson, Edith Wilson, Mary Wilson, and Sarah Cole (Loudoun County DB 6-C:65-66). John Wilson's heirs auctioned off the property. John Schneider purchased the property at auction January 8, 1883, obtaining the entire 195 acres located in the Broad Run District for \$6.50 an acre (Loudoun County DB 6-T:159-160). The will of John Schneider was written on November 3, 1936. In the will John Schneider appointed his son, John L. Schneider, as executor of his will. The executor was instructed to sell the land and divide the proceeds 10 ways equally (Loudoun County WB 3-Z: 162-164). The heirs of John Schneider conveyed the property to John L. Schneider and William T. Schneider by a deed dated July 8, 1941. The property consisted of three tracts of land, two of which were contiguous and adjacent and amounted to 193.5 acres (Loudoun County DB 11-M:186-188).

On February 10, 1949, John and William Schneider conveyed the property to Marion C. Gallagher (Loudoun County DB 12-Z:62-63). Marion then transferred the 193.5 acres of land to her husband, John P. Gallagher, in a deed dated July 15, 1991 (Loudoun County DB 1130:1149-1151). John P. Gallagher, who was born April 10, 1912, died January 30, 1997. John P. Gallagher's will was probated in Loudoun County on May 23, 2003. John was residing in Charleston, South Carolina, at the time of his death, and his will instructed that his real estate be divided among his children. The 193.5 acres of real estate was appraised at \$1.355 million. The current owners are John S. Gallagher and Joan G. Patrick, Trustees. John and Joan were appointed trustees of the estate as detailed in Trust A and Trust B in the will of John P. Gallagher on April 12, 2002 (Loudoun County DB 2473:2476-2484).

**Recommendations:** The Gallagher Farm is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The farm is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the settlement of Loudoun County, and under Criterion C as a good example of a late-eighteenth-century-style house that maintains a good level of integrity. Built ca. 1769, the house has retained its original form and hall-and-parlor plan, which make it a good representative of properties from the colonial period. Though an inspection of the interior was not permitted, the foundation and chimneys exemplify the methods and distinctive characteristics of folk dwellings in the region. The Gallagher House also demonstrates the transition of a linear-plan home that was expanded with a rear shed-roofed addition. This resource is significant at the local level for architecture for the period of 1769 to the early twentieth century when the out-buildings were constructed.

By the 1750s, the region was being more intensively settled as Tidewater families who had exhausted the tobacco fields of the lower portion of the Northern Neck began moving to the area (Russell and Gott 1976). The population of the region grew substantially, as is reflected in the establishment of various county governments. Loudoun was formed from Fairfax County in 1757. The 1769 date of the farm identifies it as one of the earlier farms in the area, which can provide information on the period of early settlement of the county.

The National Register-eligible proposed boundary (Figure 21) includes the 193.5 acres currently owned by John S. Gallagher on the east side of Bull Run Post Office Road in Loudoun County. The property has maintained this approximate acreage since the early nineteenth century. This property is shown as parcel 131371288 to the east of Bull Run Post Office Road on Tax Map 106/72 of the Loudoun County Plat Book for the Broad Run District.

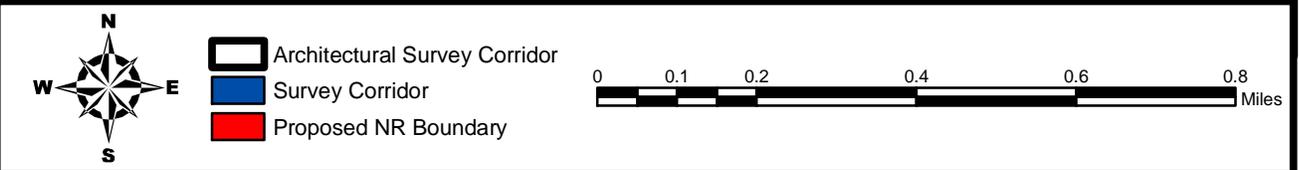
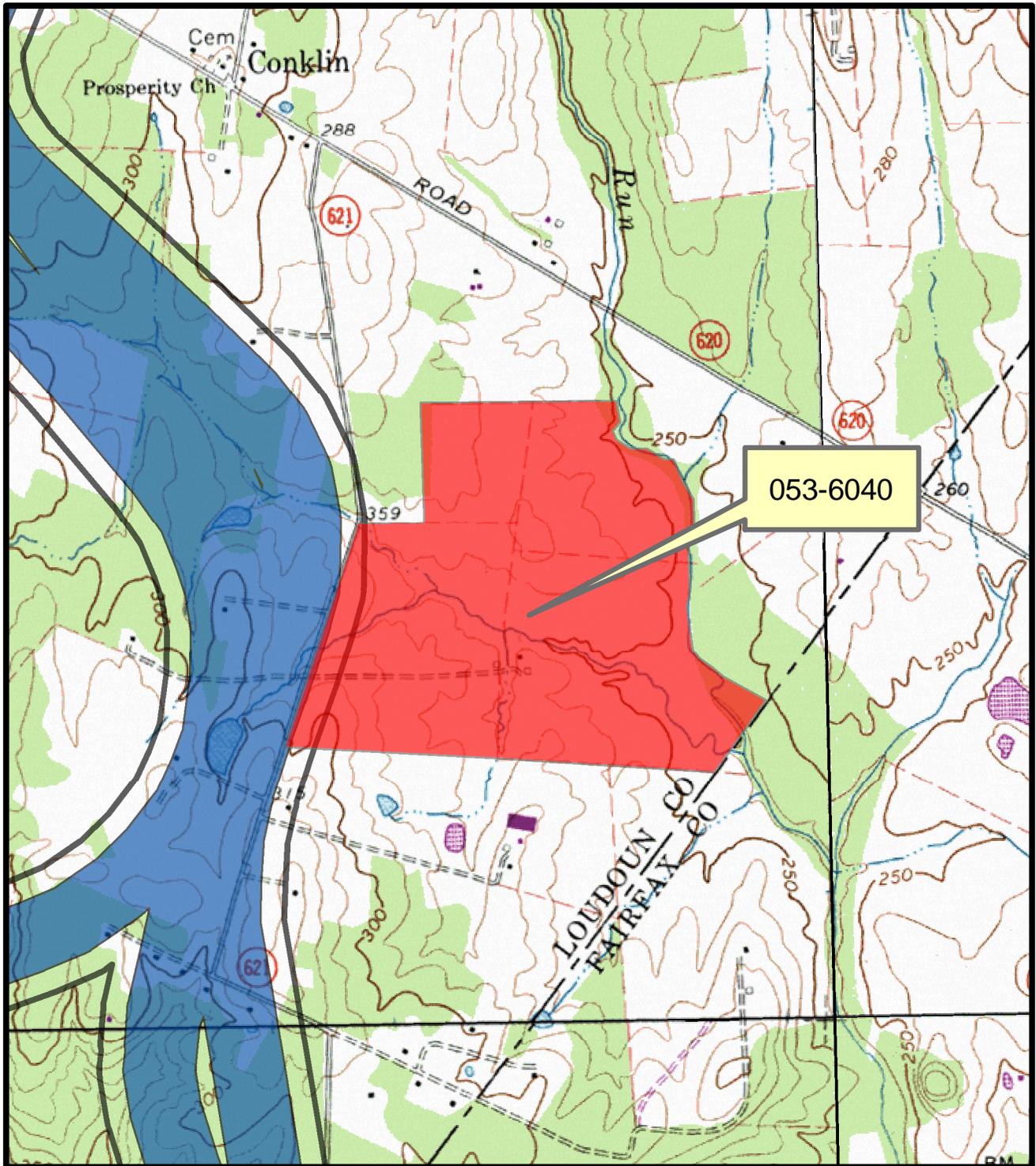


Figure 21  
Location of Gallagher Farm, VDHR # 053-6040

## Old Barrett Farm/Barn at Sunny Brook Farm (VDHR #076-0073)

8535 Sudley Road (Route 234)

**Description:** The Old Barrett Farm (Figure 22) is located on a parcel of land that contains 12.877 acres, on the north side of Sudley Road in Manassas, Virginia. The property is now used as Sunny Brook Golf Practice Range and is owned by John “Jack” Barrett II.

Today the only remaining structures that were associated with the original dairy farm (Figure 23) constructed by John Barrett I in 1930 are the exterior walls of the barn and two silos. The golf practice range is located to the west of the barn, and the golf pro shop now sits where the house originally was located. John Barrett II and John Barrett III currently own and run the golf range. In 1930 John Barrett I began constructing the barn (Figure 24) and silos from stones that were reportedly from a fence created by slaves on the Dogan Farm. According to Jack Barrett (personal communication, 2004), his father obtained the stones from fences throughout the area, working on the barn as stone became available. The barn took seven years to complete. The barn features stone walls and arched openings that serve as windows (Figure 25). John Barrett I added concrete in the tympanum above the doors and window openings that display the impressions of leaves that he pressed in the concrete at the time of construction for ornamentation. The name “Sunny Brook” is written in the concrete above the door on the south elevation (Figure 26).

The remaining exterior walls are now braced with steel girders (Figure 27) so that they do not collapse. The walls are laid in uncoursed rubble, mortared with Portland cement, and decorated with a raised-seam application of the white cement. Attached to the northwest corner of the barn are two stone silos capped by stone domes (Figure 28).

The interior of the structure has completely deteriorated; nothing remains of the internal structure of the barn. The barn was originally used as a 50-stall dairy barn. The only reminder of what was once here are photos of the barn from the 1930s that feature documentation of the wooden truss system constructed by John Barrett I (Figure 29). He constructed an intricate arched truss system of green 1” x 4” poplar, and then the truss system was covered by boards and finally a tin roof (Figure 30).

**Historic Context:** John Barrett I constructed the barn in 1930 (Figure 31) in two separate phases, and upon his death his four sons inherited the property. The Barrett brothers transferred their interest in the land to John “Jack” Barrett II and his son John Barrett III. The house that was associated with the dairy farm was destroyed by fire in 1967, and in the 1980s The Sunny Brook Golf Practice Range was created. The current owner intends to create a conference center/ restaurant within the shell of the former barn, but no actions have been taken so far to create the new plans (Jack Barrett, personal communication 2004).

Architecturally, little remains of the barn. The round roof that once adorned this barn reflected a popular style for the 1920s, because it was discovered that the round roof was more efficient in providing loft storage. This style of roof was sometimes referred to as an arched or rainbow roof (Noble and Cleek 1997). After World War I, technological advances in construction inspired the innovation of the round roof for barns. The creation of dimensional lumber and cut nails allowed for lighter framing systems that allowed barns to be constructed with round roofs to enlarge hay capacity. This was a popular form that was well-suited for dairy barns. The round roof barn plan was promoted by county and state agricultural agents associated with the Cooperative Extension Service (Kalbian 1999). The Cooperative Extension Service provides the original plans from the early 1900s and modified plans to the public still today. The silos are interesting with the stone domes that cap the top of the structures, but are only a portion of the deteriorated barn that once was part of a large farm complex in the 1930s.

**Recommendations:** The Old Barrett Farm/Sunny Brook Farm is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Very little of the original barn that was begun in 1930 is



Figure 22: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), View of Barn and Silos.



Figure 23: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Aerial Photograph of Dairy Farm in the 1930s.

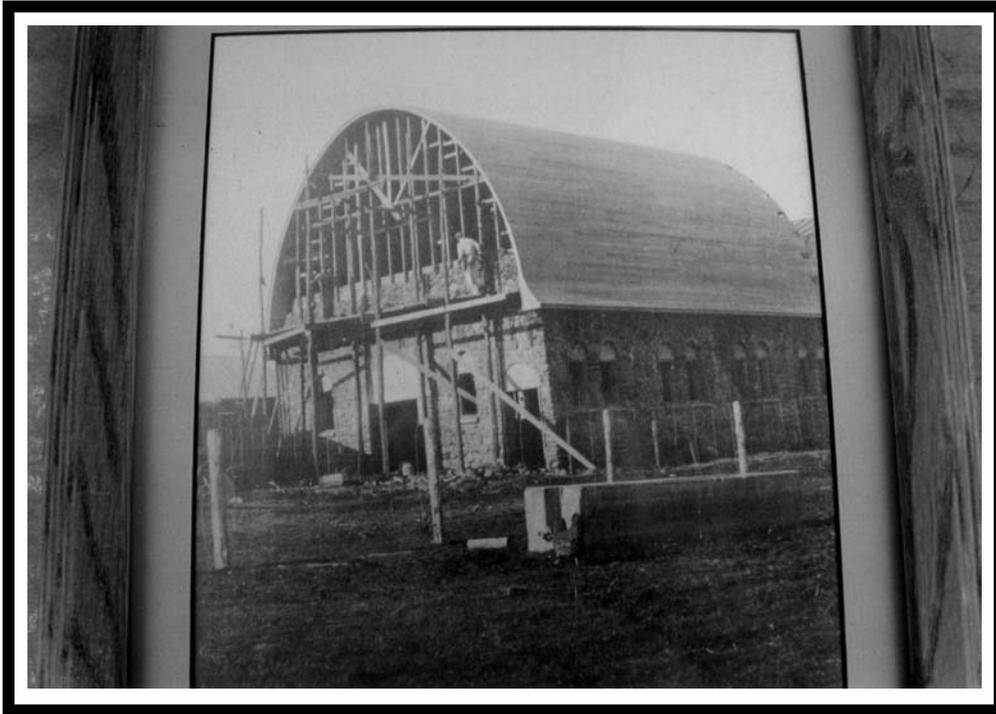


Figure 24: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Barn Under Construction by John Barrett in 1930.



Figure 25: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Detail of Window.



Figure 26: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), South Entrance to Barn.

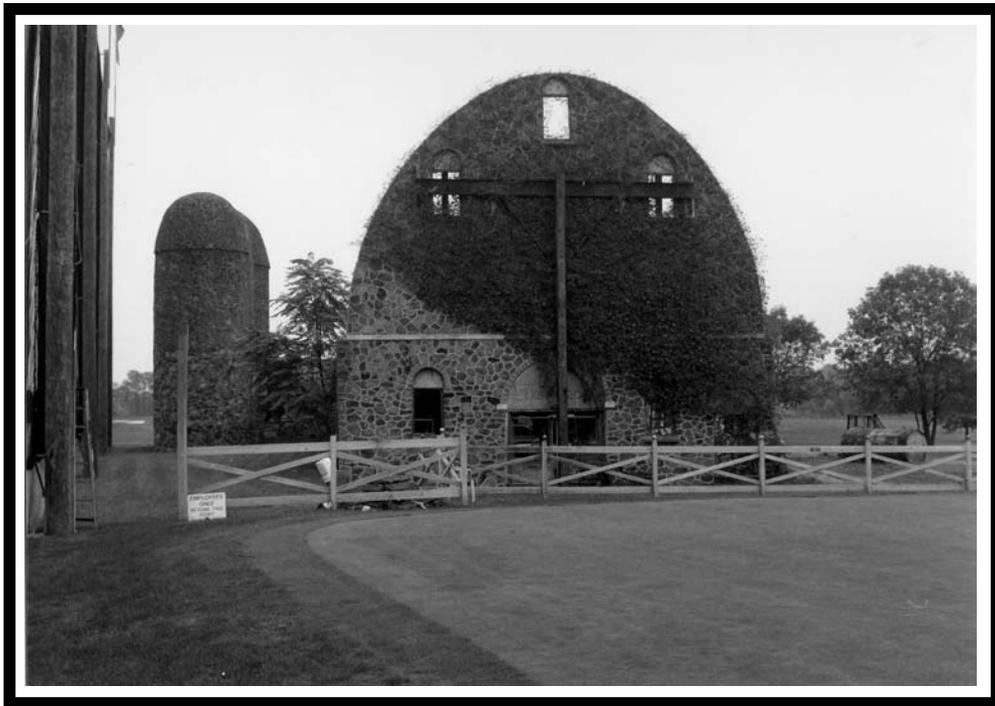


Figure 27: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Southern Wall Supported by Steel Girders.



Figure 28: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), View of Silos.



Figure 29: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), 1930s Photo of Original Internal Truss System.



Figure 30: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Photo of Barn's Round Roof in the 1930's.



Figure 31: Old Barrett Farm (VDHR# 076-0073), Barn Documented in 1930s Photo.

still intact. The exterior stone walls of the barn and two silos are all that remain from the original dairy farm. The round roof style of barns was promoted by the Cooperative Extension Service and reflects a style seen on farms throughout the region. The loss of the truss frame roof and the deterioration of the interior of the barn contribute to the loss of architectural integrity for this resource. In addition, all the other buildings that were once associated with this dairy farm have been demolished. The barn has lost integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Overall, the barn and silos retain a low level of integrity and are not an outstanding example of an early-twentieth-century farm structure. The barn does not possess significant architectural distinction or integrity and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

#### **Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR #076-0179)**

3200 Sanders Lane

**Description:** The Putnam-Patton House (Figure 32) is located on a parcel of land that contains 4.0291 acres, on the west side of Sanders Lane north of Manassas in Prince William County, Virginia. The historic resources on the property include a mid-nineteenth-century Italianate style house and associated outbuildings.

Built ca. 1860, the Putnam-Patton House is a two-story Italianate-style residence (Figure 33) that features a wooden frame structural system. The original house features a structural system composed of 10" x 10" hewn posts that support circular-sawn 2" x 10" joists. The eastern portion of the house that contains the last bay of windows on the front façade was supposedly a later addition by Mr. Patton in the early part of the twentieth century. The exterior is covered in weatherboard, though parts of the house feature asbestos siding that is being removed by the current homeowners. The house rests on brick piers with concrete infill. The low-pitched cross-gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal, and fenestration includes the original two-over-two and six-over-six wooden double-hung sash windows with decorative window crowns. Other exterior ornamentation includes decorative brackets under the eaves, corbelled chimneys, and decorative porch railing. There are three brick chimneys located on the north, east, and south interior ends of the roof. The front elevation features a two-story bay window with decorative trim between the first and second floors. The front entry features a single paneled wooden door, with a decorative door surround that includes a transom and sidelights. The original two-tier elaborate porch that once adorned the rear of the house has been removed, but the current owner has plans to replicate the porch from old photos (Denise Costley, personal communication 2004).

The interior of this house retains a high level of architectural integrity. The form and interior plan of the house have been well maintained. The kitchen in the northern portion of the rear ell was extended in the early part of the twentieth century, and the staircase (Figure 34) was moved from the front living room to the east into an enclosed foyer just inside the front entry. The original entrance to the stairs has been enclosed with the construction of built-in cabinets (Figure 35). The wooden floors, doors (Figure 36), and surrounds have been maintained. The rooms throughout the western portion of the first floor feature crown moldings and wainscot beneath the chair railing. Minor alterations that date from the early twentieth century have been made in the kitchen, including the construction of cabinets. The first floor of the house features four rooms: a large room to the west of the front entry with its original mantel (Figure 37), a living room with original bay windows to the west of the entry, a dining room/kitchen to the north, and a room that was supposedly added in the early part of the twentieth century to the north of the kitchen. A small storage room is located to the west of the kitchen's extension. According to the owner, the second-floor plan (Figure 38) is a replica of the first floor minus the small storage room to the west.

Outbuildings associated with the house include a gas manufactory, a meat house, and a dairy house. A large ca. 1895 barn to the west of the house was demolished in the 1980s. The



Figure 32: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), South Elevation.



Figure 33: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), View of the House Facing Northeast.



Figure 35: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Built-In Cabinets on First Floor.



Figure 34: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), View Of Staircase.



Figure 36: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Interior Door.

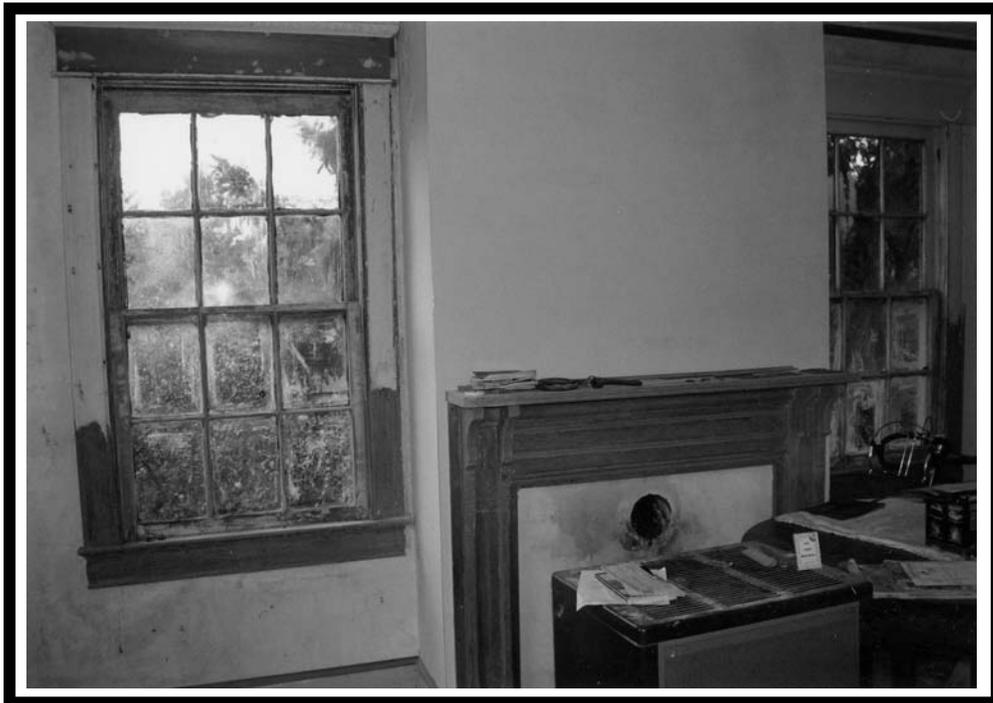


Figure 37: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Original Mantel in Parlor.



Figure 38: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), View Looking Upstairs.



Figure 39: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Gashouse Outbuilding.

barn was a large timber-frame barn with a gabled roof divided into two parts for sheep and cattle. To the west of the barn was another farm building constructed of the same materials that has also been demolished (Jones 1979). East of the house is the gashouse (Figure 39), a weatherboard-clad structure with a pyramidal roof covered in standing-seam metal. The owners of the house collected chicken droppings in the structure to produce a methane gas. The gas ran through a metal pipe in the apex of the roof and into the main house where the gas was utilized for lighting. North of the house is a meat house (Figure 40), a stone structure with a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal. West of the meat house is a dairy house (Figure 41). The dairy house is also a stone structure with a pyramidal roof covered in standing-seam metal. The interior of the dairy house is lined with thick cork for insulation. The outbuildings associated with this house are unique and well constructed.

It is unknown where the house received the name “Deseret,” but longtime resident Jack Alvey reported that the farm was originally part of a larger working farm referred to as “Old Deseret” that was in existence before the 1850s (Jones 1979). There was also a horse track used for races just to the south of the house as evident on an early map of the area (Figure 42). The current owners are working to restore the house to its original condition (Figure 43).

**Historic Context:** The oldest records in the Prince William County Courthouse show a Thomas Benton Putnam receiving the land from an Eliza Walker (Prince William DB 30:573 (543). Part of the original land associated with Thomas Putnam’s property was located in Loudoun County on the north side of Bull Run, but the house is located on the south side of Bull Run in Prince William County. Thomas Putnam was allegedly the man who constructed the house that is referred to as “Deseret.” Deseret, in the Book of Mormon is a term for the honeybee, which symbolizes industriousness. Local history states that Thomas B. Putnam, a peddler from Vermont, purchased the land in the 1850s from Margaret and Mary Gwatkins-Stite. The graves of these two sisters are reportedly located to the west-southwest of this property atop a small hill, where a modern house has been constructed. The county records do not agree with this information, and it is not known how the Stite sisters are connected to the history of the property or if they are connected at all. The location of this house where Bull Run crosses Sanders Lane was once known as Putnam’s Ford, and the property was once part of the Beale (Bell) Farm, which spanned both sides of Sanders Lane (Jones 1979). Thomas Putnam bequeathed the property to John T. and Lola B. Patton (reportedly relatives of Thomas Putnam) after his death (Prince William County DB 79:326-327). Thomas Putnam’s will is located in Prince William County (WB X:9).

John Patton, as reported by Patton relatives, made improvements to the house around 1910. An inventor, Patton also may have built the barn (no longer standing) and the gashouse. Patton also ran a sawmill on the property and was the first in the area to install running water in his house. The Patton family lived in the house until 1924. A photograph in the possession of the current owners shows the Patton family in front of the house and displays the condition of the house in the early 1900s (Figure 44). The photograph of the Patton family includes two adults; John Thornton and Lola Belle McKimmey Patton, the children from the left; Roy, Mae, Raymond, Francis, Sarah, Julian, Emory, Louise, Kathleen, Mildred, and Nurse Kate Cornell. The hired hands in the background are Browery McIntosh, Jim Pearson, and Henry Grayson. The names are on the back of the photograph. Another photograph of the house features the two-tiered porch on the rear of the home with Mr. Patton leaning on an unfinished fence (Figure 45). On March 29, 1924, F. H. Saunders purchased the land from Thomas Lion, who was appointed special commissioner due to a chancery case between the Pattons and H. T. Davies, Trustee, et al. The court ordered that the Patton property be sold. The entire farm, consisting of 947.64 acres, was divided into lots, and Saunders purchased lot 3 which consisted of 449.64 acres and contained the farm known as “Deseret” (Prince William County DB 79:326-327).

On July 29, 1931, J. W. Alvey received the property consisting of 449.64 acres known as “Deseret” from F. H. Saunders (Prince William County DB 89:222). Twelve years later, on



Figure 40: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Meat House Outbuilding.



Figure 41: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Dairy House Outbuilding.

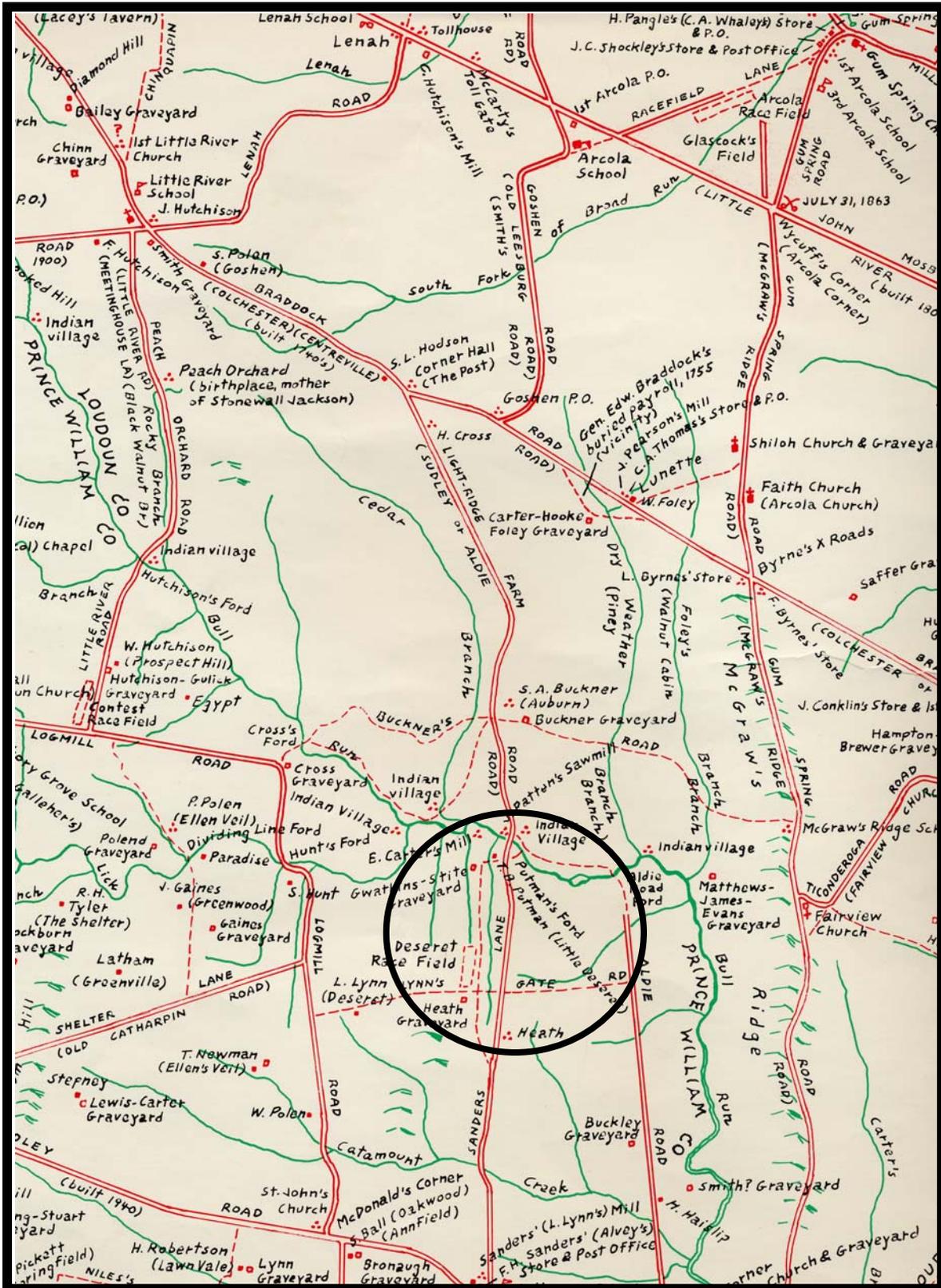


Figure 42: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Shown on Eugene Scheel's 2000 Map *The Tri-Counties of Upper Prince William, Lower Loudoun, and East Fauquier Showing All Battles and Actions of the Late War and Historic Sites.*



Figure 43: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Renovation Showing Removal of Asbestos Siding.



Figure 44: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Patton Family.



Figure 45: Putnam-Patton House (VDHR# 076-0179), Facing Southwest;  
View of House with Mr. Patton in foreground.

February 25, 1943, Lester L. Parsons received the land from J. W. and Pearl Alvey (Prince William DB 110:6-7).

On November 10, 1947, the tract of land known as “Deseret” was conveyed to Mary Ann Chalmers, Thelma and Joe Holcomb, Bess Rutherford, and James Darneley from Lester and Della Parsons (Prince William DB 128:238-239). Two years later on November 29, 1949, James Darneley conveyed his interest in the property to the other grantees (Prince William DB 140:424).

Mary Ann Chalmers, Thelma and Joe Holcomb, and Bess Rutherford conveyed the 449.64-acre tract to John and Pamela Skinner on April 28, 1950 (Prince William County DB 143:393-396). The Skinner family then sold the property to Charles and Genevieve Renner on May 15, 1952 (Prince William County DB 160:262-264).

On January 12, 1967, Bull Run Venture acquired the property from Charles and Genevieve Renner. The original 449.64-acre tract now consisted of only 300 acres (Prince William County DB 417:241-244).

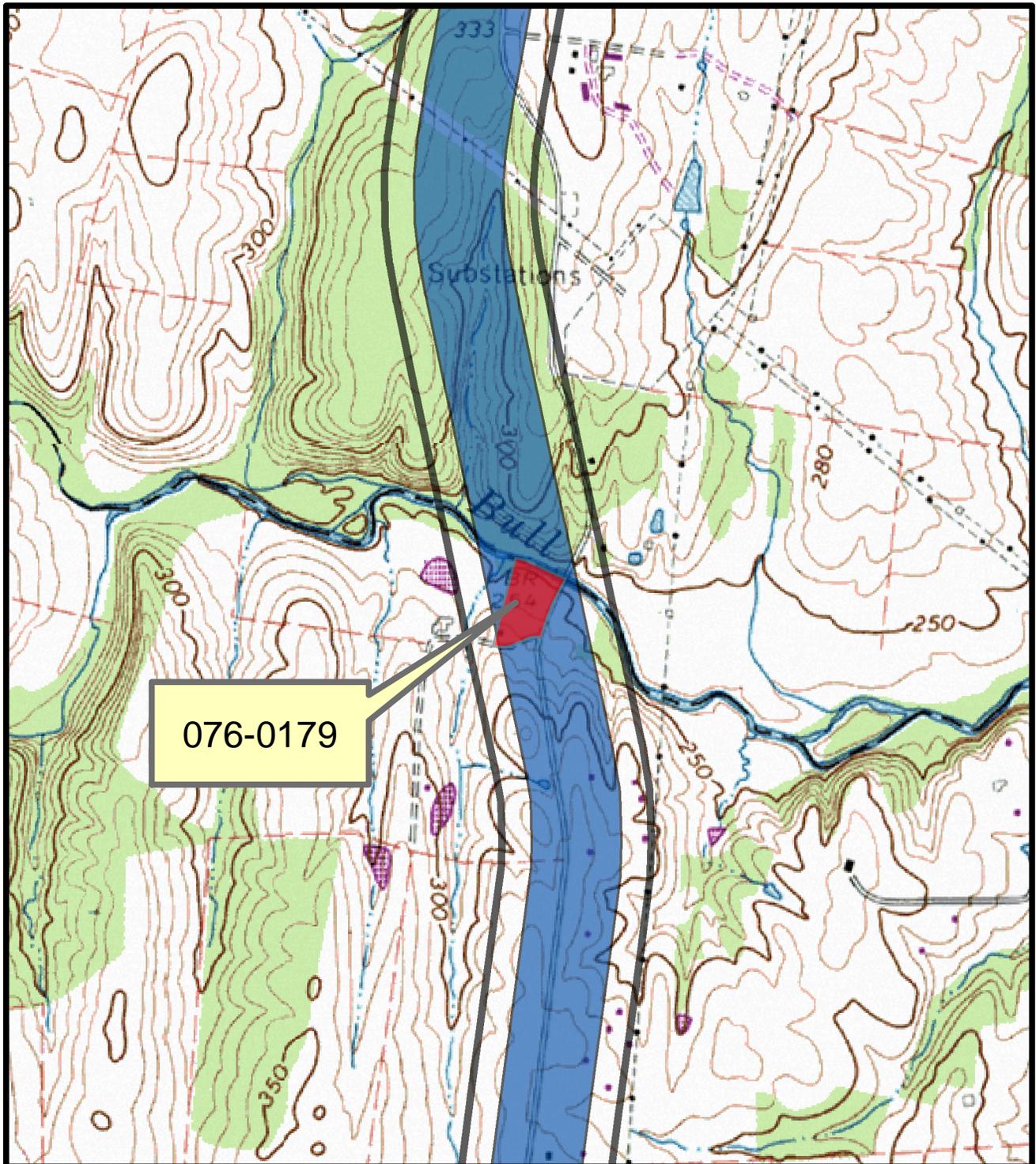
Bull Run Venture was dissolved, and 4.0291 acres of the land were sold to Eugene P. and Hiltrud McCarren on November 1, 1976 (Prince William County DB 878:104-108).

The current owners of the property are Thomas N. Drake and his wife, Denise M. Costley, who purchased the 4.0291 acres from Eugene and Hiltrude McCarren in December 1985 (Prince William County DB: 1355, 79-80). The deed is subject to a 30-foot-wide ingress-egress easement adjacent to and across the southern end of the property from Route 705 to the western side of the property.

**Recommendations:** The Putnam-Patton House is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a mid-nineteenth-century Italianate-style house that maintains a high degree of overall integrity and embodies the distinct characteristics of the Italianate style. Built ca. 1860, this house has retained the original form and plan, which make it a good representative of a style that is not typical for this area. The interior of the house reflects the construction methods of the period in the plastered walls, wooden floors, decorative mantels, doors, windows, and nine-foot ceilings.

Three of the original outbuildings are still intact, and they maintain a high level of architectural integrity that is displayed in the preservation of their original design and materials. The gashouse and dairy house especially reflect historic technologies as well as aesthetics of the period. The gashouse and the cork on the interior of the dairy house display the innovative designs of a previous owner.

The house is significant at the local level for architecture for the period ca. 1860 to 1924 when the Pattons sold the house. The surrounding landscape maintains a rural setting, though the dirt road that passes in front of the house now leads to property zoned for residential development. The National Register-eligible proposed boundary (Figure 46) corresponds to the 4.0291 acres currently owned by Thomas N. Drake and his wife, Denise M. Costley, bounded on the north by Bull Run, the east by Sanders Lane, the south by a dirt road, and the west by a fence line just west of the dairy house. The boundary includes the farmhouse and associated outbuildings that have historically been part of the property. The adjoining land that was part of the original farm has been excluded as the property has been subdivided for future development. This property is shown as parcel 7400-78-3019 in Deed Book 1355 on page 79 of the Prince William County Deed Book.



-  Architectural Survey Corridor
-  Survey Corridor
-  Proposed NR Boundary

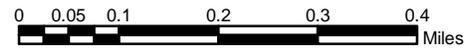


Figure 46  
Location of Putnam-Patton House, VDHR # 076-0179

### **The Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR #076-0297)**

Northwest corner at the intersection of Sudley Road and Lee Highway

**Description:** Located in Prince William County adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield, this 400-acre forest (Figure 47) is a mixture of pine and old growth hardwood stands. It is a wildlife and wildflower sanctuary and is used for environmental education, hiking, watershed protection, and timber production. The forest was deeded to the Commonwealth of Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development on February 14, 1938, by the Conway Robinson Memorial Park Association. The gift was to perpetuate the memory of the late Conway Robinson (Dunn 2004).

The land was to be preserved free of commercialization. The woodlands were to be preserved in their natural state as much as possible, and no trees or timber were to be cut except as necessary to remove fire hazards or to remove dead or dying growth. The use and development of the land was limited by uncertainty over interpretations of the original agreement and by the requirement that Virginia's State Forest system be self-supporting (Dunn 2004).

Past uses of the forest have included research on forest growth and control of gypsy moths, school field trips, scouting activities, visits by wildflower and bird enthusiasts, and picnicking. Within the 400-acre forest is a portion of the Unfinished Railroad, an old home site where only a chimney remains standing, an open picnic pavilion constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps., and a Civil War monument situated on a stone base (Dunn 2004).

A small public parking area and picnic pavilion, located on the south side of the forest along Lee Highway, are currently closed to the public. The pavilion (Figure 48), built in the late 1930s, features a stone floor with a log structure that supports a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. A trail leads from the parking area into the woods on the east side of the pavilion (Figure 49). The amount of use on the trails by hikers and bicyclists is unknown. East of the picnic pavilion (Figure 50) is an old home site, the stone chimney of which can be seen from the road. East of the old home site is a Civil War monument on a stone base, moved to this location in the 1980s. The small monument bears a plaque that discusses the meeting of Longstreet, Lee, and Jackson near the original location of the plaque. The monument was located in the median of Lee Highway until it was struck by a car in the 1980s. The Unfinished Railroad, another resource, cuts through the northern portion of the forest. Today, all that remains of this section of the railroad is the grade cut for the railroad.

**Historic Context:** The land was donated to the state in 1938 by the Conway Robinson Memorial Park Association for use as a natural area. The forest is utilized as a wildlife and wildflower sanctuary (Figure 51). It is reportedly used by hikers and bicyclists for the trails that traverse the area, though the picnic pavilion and main parking area are currently closed to the public (Figure 52).

The portion of the Unfinished Railroad located within the boundaries of the forest was begun by the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1854. Though half the grading and masonry work was completed by 1858, the company found itself needing an additional \$900,000 to complete the route. With the coming of the Civil War, prospects dimmed and work ceased. By the end of the war the railroad had been totally destroyed, with little more than a trace of the roadbed remaining between Manassas Junction and Strasburg. Although the rail line was never completed, it did gain prominence during the Second Battle of Manassas ([http://www.warrentoncaboose.org/history/local\\_history.html#Unfinished](http://www.warrentoncaboose.org/history/local_history.html#Unfinished)). The portion of the Unfinished Railroad that was utilized as the position point for Jackson's troops is found within the Manassas Battlefield Park and not within the boundaries of the forest.



Figure 47: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), Facing Southwest, View of Forest From Route 705.



Figure 48: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), View of Picnic Pavilion.



Figure 49: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), Trail on East Side of Pavilion.



Figure 50: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), Detail of Picnic Pavilion.



Figure 51: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), Overview of the Woods.



Figure 52: Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR# 076-0297), Facing Lee Highway from Forest.

The small Civil War monument situated along the southern boundary of the forest is on a stone base and was moved to its current location in the 1980s. The monument marks the location of a meeting held between Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson in August 1862. The monument was formerly located in the median of Lee Highway and was moved to its current location after being struck by a car. The monument and the eastern portion of this forest are within the Manassas Battlefield Historic District.

The stone chimney of an old homesite is located along Lee Highway and can be seen from the road. The chimney lacks the architectural integrity and historical associations to be deemed significant.

**Recommendations:** The Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR # 076-0297) was recorded in 1980 under the historic context of recreation/arts. However, the forest is primarily a natural area, and its recreational use has been curtailed. The forest is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. This property was set aside for public use; however, the main parking area and picnic pavilion have been closed and are accessible only by Department of Forestry personnel. A small area outside the gate appears to be used for parking by people who are hiking or biking in the forest.

The picnic pavilion is a common design for the period of construction, and a lack of historical associations diminishes its significance. While there is an old homesite within the park where only a chimney now stands, there is no information about the site, and it would be outside the period of significance for the forest. The remnant of the Unfinished Railroad located within the boundaries of the forest was not utilized in significant actions in the Second Battle of Manassas, and the monument on the stone base to the east of the old home site on the south edge of the forest was moved to this location in the 1980s. The forest itself holds no historical significance, it was not the location of a significant event, and it does not possess historic value because of the resources located within its boundaries.

## 1.4 SUMMARY

An architectural evaluation of potentially eligible resources in the proposed corridors for the Tri-County Parkway study area was undertaken. Permission could not be obtained to investigate the interior of the Oak Level Farm in Loudoun County (VDHR #053-0971), but interviews with family members were useful in determining the history and the condition of the interior. The property owner of the Gallagher Farm (VDHR # 053-6040) denied access for a closer investigation of this resource that was recorded during the Phase I survey.

The **George Hancock House/Oak Level Farm (VDHR #053-0971)** is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Overall, the house and outbuildings retain a low level of integrity and do not constitute an outstanding example of an early-nineteenth-century farmstead. Due to numerous alterations, the house does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, workmanship, or design to convey its historical significance. In addition, the house and outbuildings are of vernacular forms and designs commonly seen on other farms throughout the county and they do not exhibit any unique or notable architectural characteristics. These resources do not appear to have the ability to yield important information and are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

The **Gallagher Farm (VDHR #053-6040)** is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a late-eighteenth-century house that maintains a good level of integrity, and under Criterion A for its association with the settlement of Loudoun County in the colonial period. Built ca. 1769, this house has retained its original form and hall-and-parlor plan, which make it a good representative of properties from the colonial period. Though an inspection of the interior was not permitted, the foundation and chimneys exemplify the methods and distinctive characteristics of folk dwellings in the region. The Gallagher House also

demonstrates the transition of a linear-plan home that was expanded with a rear shed-roofed addition. This resource is significant at the local level for architecture.

The **Old Barrett Farm/Sunny Brook Farm (VDHR # 076-0073)** is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Very little of the original barn that was begun in 1930 is still intact. The exterior stone walls of the barn and two silos are all that remain from the original dairy farm. The barn is currently in very poor condition and without the braces added after the roof collapsed, the end walls would have fallen in. The round roof style of barns was promoted by the Cooperative Extension Service and reflects a style seen on farms throughout the region. The loss of the truss-frame roof and the deterioration of the interior of the barn contribute to the loss of architectural integrity for this resource. In addition, all of the other buildings that were once associated with this dairy farm have been demolished.

Overall, the barn and silos retain a low level of integrity and are not an outstanding example of an early-twentieth-century-farm structure. The barn does not possess significant architectural distinction. These resources also do not appear to have the ability to yield important information and for these reasons, they are recommended as not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

The **Putnam-Patton House/Deseret (VDHR #076-0179)** is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a mid-nineteenth-century Italianate-style house that maintains a high level of overall integrity and embodies the distinct characteristics of the Italianate style. Built ca. 1860, this house has retained its original form and plan, which makes it a good representative of an atypical style for this area. The interior of the house reflects the construction methods of the period in the plastered walls, wooden floors, decorative mantels, doors, windows, and nine-foot ceilings. Three of the original outbuildings are still intact, and they maintain a high level of architectural integrity that is displayed in the preservation of their original design and materials.

The **Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (VDHR # 076-0297)** is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. This property was set aside for public use; however, the parking area and picnic pavilion have been closed, and access to the area is limited to Department of Forestry personnel. The picnic pavilion is a common design for the period of construction and a lack of historical associations diminishes its significance. The remnant of the Unfinished Railroad located within the boundaries of the forest was not utilized in significant actions in the Second Battle of Manassas, and the monument on the stone base to the east of the old homesite on the south of the forest is was moved to this location in the 1980s. The forest itself holds no historical significance, it was not the location of a significant event, and it does not possess historic value because of the resources located within its boundaries.

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