

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 12/13/2012
NRHP 02/05/2013

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Bloomfield

other names/site number Holly Knoll, VDHR File #029-0115; 44FX2684

2. Location

street & number 12000 Leesburg Pike

N/A	not for publication
X	vicinity

city or town Herndon

state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 20170

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 12/17/12
 Virginia Department of Historic Resources
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: I-House

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; WEATHERBOARD

roof: METAL: Tin

other: STONE: Sandstone

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Narrative Description

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located in northwestern Fairfax County within one mile of the Loudoun County line, Bloomfield is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled brick I-House with a brick service wing and Federal/Greek Revival-style detailing on an 11.35-acre site in a bucolic setting. The main block was likely built ca. 1858 with a large brick service wing added ca. 1870. Bloomfield is an excellent local example of a late antebellum brick I-House. Several mid-20th century additions, which are tucked away behind the earlier house, do not detract from the view of the main (southwest and southeast) elevations or impact the significant features of the house. The exterior of the original house is well preserved, while some changes have been made to interior spaces and decoration. Two non-contributing resources, a frame garage and a frame shed, both constructed ca. 1942, are also located on the property.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Site Description

Bloomfield stands on an 11.35-acre property on the north side of Leesburg Pike (Virginia Route 7) just east of the Fairfax County Parkway (Virginia Route 286) in northwestern Fairfax County. The house is centered near the rear of the property, which is bordered on three sides by a residential subdivision built in the late 1970s. Currently, open space of the subdivision lies to the southeast and northwest, enhancing Bloomfield's bucolic feel.

The main block of the house faces southwest, parallel to Leesburg Pike, which runs northwest on a diagonal. A service ell faces southeast. One surviving brick pier, once part of a pair, marks the entrance from Leesburg Pike onto a long gravel driveway lined with trees. The driveway ends in a circle at the southeast side of the house and in front of a detached four-car garage. The garage and a small shed sit east of the house, almost to the rear edge of the property. Linear vegetation patterns surround the house and garage and extend toward the street. The current driveway and vegetation patterns were established by the early 1940s.

Bloomfield is commonly known by its later name, Holly Knoll. As Holly Knoll, the property is noted as a contributing property in the locally designated Dranesville Tavern Historic Overlay District. This Fairfax County zoning district, in effect since 1972, regulates changes in the area surrounding the ca. 1823 Dranesville Tavern (VDHR File #029-0011), listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 1972, which sits directly across Leesburg Pike from Bloomfield (Holly Knoll). District guidelines stipulate that Holly Knoll be preserved in place, and follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards in preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of the house.¹

Exterior

Bloomfield is a ca. 1858 two-story, red brick I-House with a two-story red brick service wing. The wing connects at the northeast (rear) side of the main block. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep with symmetrical fenestration and a brick foundation. The red standing-seam metal roof is side gabled. The brick is laid in stretcher bond on the northeast and southwest elevations, and five-course American bond on the southeast and northwest elevations. The brick walls are 14 inches thick, providing structural support for the building. Two interior gable-end chimneys are also brick laid in stretcher bond. A dogtooth brick course runs below the roofline behind newer half-round gutters. The windows are evenly placed 6/6, double-hung sash with wood frames and muntins, brick jack arches and plain sandstone sills. It is unclear if the windows are original; however, they are in keeping with the style and materials of the period of construction. The centered entry's front door is wooden, contains four panels and is topped with a brick jack arch. A three-pane transom and three-pane sidelights frame the door. A small one-story front portico with a flat roof is supported by four plain square posts. Two pilasters mirror the outer posts where the hip-roofed portico attaches to the house. The portico cornice and frieze are plain with modillions above the posts. The portico base is brick with a poured concrete floor and brick steps. A knee-high wooden balustrade connects the posts. All wooden elements are painted white.

The southeast elevation of the main block contains two windows at each story, including the attic. The windows on the first and second floors are evenly placed 6/6, double-hung sash with brick jack arches and plain sandstone sills, matching the windows on the façade. Modern 1/1 storm windows protect these windows. The attic-level windows are smaller and closer

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together, being 4/4, double-hung sash with brick jack arches and stone sills. A bulkhead with wooden doors and a brick jack arch sits below the windows at the northernmost end.

The northwest elevation contains only two attic-level windows, matching those on the southeast elevation with 4/4 double-hung sash with brick jack arches and stone sills. The northwest elevation is mostly obscured by the service ell. However, there are three visible windows on the second story at the western end, and one window on the first story. These windows are also 6/6, double-hung sash with brick jack arches and plain sandstone sills. Modern 1/1 storm windows protect these windows.

Wing

The two-story brick service wing contains several sections built at different times. The oldest section of the wing was probably built ca. 1870. It extends northeast off the main block to create an ell, and faces southeast. It is gable roofed with five bays. The roof is clad in red standing-seam metal. On all three elevations the brick is laid in five-course American bond. On the southeast elevation, a door is located at the southernmost bay of the first floor. The door has a brick jack arch and stone sill. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with brick jack arches and stone sills. Modern 1/1 storm windows protect these windows. Two interior brick chimneys extend from the roof, one at the center and one at the north gable end.

A one-story, shed-roof porch and a section of the first floor protrude southeast, connecting the wing to the driveway. Decorative 20th-century metal trim with a grape vine motif lines the porch. An earlier porch once extended across the entire length of the ell; it was replaced in the mid-20th century and the two northernmost bays enclosed. From the porch there is an additional door facing southwest that leads into this section of enclosed porch.

On the northwest elevation, the second story has three bays of 6/6, double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches, stone sills, and 1/1 storm windows. These windows are not spaced symmetrically; the southernmost window provides light for an interior stairway.

The first floor contains several later additions extending northwest from the earlier brick wing. A small ca. 1942 enclosed frame porch contains four 6/6, double-hung sash windows and a door with two lower panels and 12 upper window lights. The southwest exterior wall is clad in seven-and-a-half-inch-wide wood siding. Connecting to the northwest side of this porch is a ca. 1968 one-story brick addition designed by architect Walter Macomber.² This one-room addition has a slightly pitched roof, a chimney at the northeast elevation, and doors on the northwest elevation that open onto a later enclosed modern porch. The modern porch, added between 1980 and 1991, is surrounded by windows at the northwest end. The modern rectangular windows are in sets of three topped with transoms.

Interior

The interior of the single-pile main block is organized around a central hall plan, with the hall and two rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor. Wood finishes are consistent throughout the main block and include decorative lintels and window surrounds, plain floorboards, and tongue-and-groove pine flooring with widths varying from three-and-one-fourth inches to six inches. Four of the rooms have fireplaces with mantels. This section of the house also contains an attic and a basement.

The first floor is one room deep, with a central hall and one large room on each side of the hall. The hall leads to the rear of the main block and behind a central stairway. The prominent stairway has a sizable turned segmented newel post with large fluting. The turned balusters and a curving handrail extend to the attic. A living room is to the northwest of the hall and a library is to the southeast. The living room contains a fireplace with a decorative mantel on the west wall. The mantel has pillars with fluted engaged columns, a frieze with urns and triglyphs, and a cornice with dentils. The library contains built-in wooden bookshelves on the north wall and a fireplace with a mantel on the east wall. The mantel has a plain frieze and pillars. The second floor contains three bedrooms and one bathroom. The largest bedroom is to the southeast and extends the full depth of the house. There is a fireplace with a plain mantel on the southeast wall. The northwest end of the second floor appears to have been partitioned into two rooms, a medium-sized and a smaller bedroom. The medium-sized bedroom contains a fireplace on the northwest wall with a mantel identical to the one in the largest bedroom. A bathroom is at the front of the house to the southwest of the stairwell. The stairs continue to ascend to a finished attic, with a small room with a slanted ceiling on each side of a small hallway. A basement with brick walls and a poured concrete floor can be accessed from a door on the first floor beneath the central hall stairs.

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Several doors and doorways on the first and second floors connect the main block to the service wing. The older (southeast) section of the wing contains two main rooms on the first floor: a kitchen and a dining room. Both rooms have fireplaces. A hallway containing a stairway connects the dining room to the main block, and also serves as an entry hall from the southeast exterior door. Northeast off the dining room is the kitchen at the rear of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in the mid-20th century with replacement cabinets and flooring; however, it still contains a large older brick fireplace. Off the southeast end of the kitchen is the enclosed section of the one-story porch, which contains an entry area, a sink and a small bathroom to the rear. On the second floor of the wing, one small bedroom and a bathroom can be accessed from the stairs in the entry hall. The bedroom contains a fireplace. A second stairway in the kitchen leads to another second-floor bedroom with a fireplace and a bathroom. This bedroom and bathroom are inaccessible from the rest of the second floor.

The 20th-century (northwest) section of the wing is one story and includes a large room off the kitchen and two enclosed porches. On the northeast wall of the large room is a substantial fireplace that features the most elaborate mantel in the house. The mantel has pillars with fluted pilasters topped by rosettes, and a frieze with decoration that curves in a pattern up to the cornice. To the southwest of this room is a small one-story enclosed porch which connects to the entry hall of the southeast section of the wing. Inside this porch original exterior walls and openings of the main block and older section of the wing are visible. To the northwest of the large room is a modern one-story porch, built between 1980 and 1991. An older wooden double door with decorative hardware leads to the porch, which is enclosed on three sides with modern windows.

Secondary Non-Contributing Resources

Garage, ca. 1942

To the east of the house stands a side-gabled frame garage with a shed-roofed extension off the rear (northeast) and wood board-and-batten siding. Four wooden garage doors with panels face southwest.

Shed, ca. 1942

A small frame shed sits adjacent to the east corner of the garage. The walls are constructed of wood boards, and a single door faces east.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1858 - 1941

Significant Dates

ca. 1858

1941

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance

The period of significance begins with the construction date of the main house, ca. 1858, and ends in 1941, when the property was sold out of the Carper and Hammond families. The range reflects the period before the house was modernized for 20th century living and extant non-contributing resources were built.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bloomfield, a two-story, five bay, side-gabled, brick I-House with Federal/Greek Revival-style details, is one of the last remaining late-period antebellum brick farmhouses in northwestern Fairfax County, Virginia. Constructed in ca. 1858 for Martha Mead Carper, with a service wing added to the rear in ca. 1870, Bloomfield has detailing that sets it apart from other I-House dwellings of this period in the county. Several mid-20th century additions at the rear of the house do not detract from the main exterior views or impact the significant features of the house. The exterior of the original house is well preserved, while some changes have been made to interior spaces and decoration. Also located on the property are two non-contributing resources, a frame garage and frame shed built ca. 1942. Bloomfield is being nominated as locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a well-preserved fine example of a late-period antebellum brick farmhouse in Fairfax County. The property retains 11.35 acres, which was part of the site when the house was originally built. The period of significance begins in ca. 1858 with the construction date of the main house, and ends in 1941 when the property was sold out of the Carper and Hammond families. It was after this period that modifications were made to the main house and extant non-contributing resources were built.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historic Context

In 1824, Frederick Carper acquired 230 acres on Sugarland Run in northwestern Fairfax County from his father, Philip Carper, for whom he had previously been managing the land.³ In 1828, Frederick Carper married Martha Mead, a Quaker from Bedford and Loudoun counties, Virginia. The Carpers made their home in an existing ca. 1810 log house on the Sugarland Run property. They called their estate "Bloomfield."

Frederick Carper was a successful farmer and businessman, major in the 60th Virginia Militia, Fairfax County Magistrate and road commissioner, and devout member of the Methodist Church.⁴ He was a trustee of the Town of Dranesville when it was established in 1840 just a few miles east of his Bloomfield property. The Carpers had four children who grew up at Bloomfield and lived to adulthood: Thomas Edward, Catherine Louise, Frances Ellen, and Philip William.

The Town of Dranesville, located near the intersection of the Leesburg and Georgetown Turnpikes, was a dispersed but prosperous community.⁵ It became a local hub of community services and trades. By the mid-19th century, when farming was prolific in the area, the Leesburg Turnpike was heavily relied on to transport goods to market overland to Leesburg or via the Georgetown Turnpike to Georgetown. The Leesburg Turnpike also provided a connection to Martha Mead Carper's family near Leesburg.

Frederick Carper died in 1846 after a long illness. He left behind an estate that was appraised at approximately \$8,000 which included bonds, furnishings, tools, livestock, and grain, as well as eight enslaved workers.⁶ As was customary in Virginia in the middle 19th century, Martha Carper, who became known as the Widow Carper, did not directly inherit her husband's real estate. The Bloomfield property was held in an estate for division between the Carper children at their maturity and Martha was appointed as their legal guardian. Her brothers William, Thomas, and Joseph Mead helped to manage her affairs, some of which were inherited through the Mead family.

Martha Carper joined the ranks of women who operated farms left behind by deceased husbands, which was not uncommon in mid-19th century Fairfax County.⁷ By 1850, the Carper children, then in their 20s, still lived with their mother at Bloomfield along with her sister, Hannah Mead. Martha's son Thomas and her sister Hannah were recorded as farmers in the 1850 census, with 700 acres being farmed as noted on agricultural schedules. As was typical in northwestern Fairfax County, the Carper farm was small compared to large southern plantations. The Carpers owned a small number of slaves (eight in 1846), which was common for smaller southern farms in the antebellum period. The Carpers raised livestock and grain, and produced butter, hay and wool. Along with farming and operating a general store on the Bloomfield property, Thomas Carper served as a school commissioner, road commissioner and Fairfax County Justice.

According to Carper family tradition, their dwelling was destroyed by fire and a new brick house was built on the Bloomfield property in 1858.⁸ Built as an I-House, its brick construction and Federal/Greek Revival-style detailing was more elaborate than other houses being built in the area at the time. The design of the house was likely influenced by the design of the Mead family home in the Leesburg area known as Greenway. Greenway, Martha Mead Carper's childhood home, was owned by her brother Joseph Mead, and their two families frequently visited each other. As was customary for middle

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class families like the Carpers, new buildings were built based on familiar designs without the help of an architect. The new house at Bloomfield came to be called Bloomfield II.

By 1860, Hannah Mead was no longer living with the Carpers. Martha and her son Thomas continued as the resident farmers of acreage that had dropped to 570.

The coming of the Civil War affected life at Bloomfield. Thomas moved to Bedford County during the war to manage family interests there. The rest of the Carpers remained at Bloomfield with some interruptions from the conflict. The Carpers supported the Confederate cause, and Philip Carper served in the Dranesville Home Guard. In November 1861, Philip was captured at Dranesville and imprisoned at the Capital Prison in Washington, D.C., his first of two imprisonments during the war. On December 20, 1861, the Battle of Dranesville raged nearby. Confederate troops led by General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson arrived in Dranesville in the summer of 1862. According to Carper family tradition, the Carpers offered their house for Jackson's use as his headquarters. He apparently refused to sleep in the house, as was his common practice, instead camping with his troops on the Carper property. Catherine Carper's letters indicate that throughout the war Confederate soldiers frequently called on the Carpers. Some soldiers stayed at Bloomfield or camped on its grounds, while others were taken in by the Carpers when injured. Catherine also wrote that Union soldiers camped in the Carper fields and took Carper livestock and food.⁹

In 1863, Frances Carper married William Goheen Hammond. Hammond was a Methodist minister who preached at the Dranesville Methodist Church where the Carpers worshipped. During the war, Hammond traveled throughout Virginia to provide religious services to Confederate troops. The Hammonds settled in Bedford County, but by 1870 had moved to Dranesville and into the house at Bloomfield. Four sons were born to the Hammonds (F. Paul, Frank G., Rosser M., and William S.).

Upon Martha Carper's death in 1877, 578.5 acres of Carper property was divided among the four Carper children. A 118-acre lot including the Bloomfield house was left jointly to the two Carper daughters, Catherine and Frances.¹⁰ When Frances Carper Hammond died in 1888 without a will, her husband William assumed control of her share of the Bloomfield property.

It is unclear who resided in the Bloomfield house after Martha Carper's death. 1880 census records do not list the Hammonds or Catherine Carper as living in the Dranesville area. By 1900, Catherine Carper and her nephew Rosser Hammond were living in the same Dranesville household, presumably Bloomfield.

By 1906, the Hammond children were grown and Frank Hammond had taken up farming on the Bloomfield property. Paul Hammond moved to Alabama to become a mathematics professor at Birmingham College. A newspaper account reported that Catherine Carper was living in the Bloomfield house in 1918.¹¹ By the time of the 1920 census, Catherine was living with her brother-in-law William G. Hammond, his son Frank and Frank's wife Christie. It is unclear if they resided at Bloomfield. William G. Hammond died in 1923 and Catherine Carper died in 1924, leaving the 118-acre Bloomfield property to the three surviving Hammond sons Frank, Paul, and William S., and a grandson, Leigh M. (son of the deceased Rosser). William and Leigh immediately transferred their interests in the property to Frank and Paul.¹²

By the 1920s, Frank Hammond had married and started a family. He continued to farm and became active in local agricultural and educational activities. He served on the Fairfax County Agricultural Planning Committee and as President of the Herndon Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. He was active in the local Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and the Dranesville United Methodist Church school program. His brother Paul returned to Dranesville after retiring from teaching in Alabama.

In 1941, a 12-acre lot was carved out of the Hammond land including the Bloomfield house.¹³ The new lot was sold out of the Hammond family, ending the Carper/Hammond property ownership of over 125 years.¹⁴ New owners Raymond and Mary Middleton undertook an extensive modernization of the house, including the installation of plumbing and heating.¹⁵ The Middletons also likely built the existing ca. 1942 non-contributing frame garage and frame shed.¹⁶

The Middletons sold the property in 1946 to C. Alexander DaCosta and his wife Elena M. DaCosta. By December of that year the DaCostas had resold the property to Florence Kincheloe, who operated a nursing home in the house.

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In 1953, the property was purchased by Frank and Mildred Hand. The Hands called the house Holly Knoll, which it is commonly known as today. Frank Hand was active in the local history community and in 1968 was a member of the Fairfax County Landmarks Commission, which later became the Fairfax County History Commission. Frank Hand died in 1992, leaving the property to his wife Mildred. The longest owners after the Carper and Hammond families, the Hands owned Holly Knoll until 2003, when it was transferred to Holly Knoll LLC.

In 1968, the widening of Leesburg Pike destroyed many of the older residences along the heavily traveled road. Bloomfield (Holly Knoll), which sits far back from the road and right-of-way, was spared.

Architectural Context and Regional Context

Before the Civil War and through the first quarter of the 20th century, Fairfax County was primarily a rural, agrarian area. Large pre-Civil War plantations were few, and smaller dispersed farms with low numbers of slave holdings comprised the majority of agricultural operations in northern and western Fairfax County. By the early 1800s, small farms had turned to grains as their preferred crops. Livestock and dairy farming were also prevalent. Few towns developed, leaving scattered farmhouses to dot the countryside.

Lower and middle-class citizens were generally unable to afford to hire a professional builder or architect, resulting in local architecture that is plain in detailing and familiar in design and construction methods to local builders. Except for a small number of high-style examples, 19th-century architecture in Fairfax County typically has a lack of style and is difficult to associate with popular architectural styles.

The I-House, a folk housing form brought to the northeastern United States from England, spread through the Middle Atlantic region from Pennsylvania and into Northern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. By definition, an I-House is two stories tall with a side-gabled roof, is at least two rooms wide and one room deep, and has the main entrance on the long side. Service ells with a separate hall, parlor and rear kitchen were common. The I-House did not have a certain style of decoration or floor plan; embellishments were plain or borrowed from popular architectural styles, and both decoration and floor plans varied by locality. In agricultural areas, the I-House became a symbol that signified economic success.¹⁷

By the early 1800s, the I-House was firmly established as a popular building form in Fairfax County, and its popularity continued until the turn of the 20th century.¹⁸ Locally, it was typically built using log-and-frame construction methods and variations exhibit a variety of different floor plans and decoration. Because northern and western Fairfax County were relatively isolated from mainstream national architectural style trends, the use of architectural design elements after they had passed out of fashion was common.

Bloomfield is a brick example of an I-House with formal detailing, which was not typical for the late-antebellum period in Fairfax County. The house is two full stories tall with an attic and a side-gabled roof, one room deep, and two rooms wide with a central hall. Brick construction and interior end chimneys as seen on Bloomfield were common on I-Houses in the American South. The house's exterior exhibits elements associated with the Federal and Greek Revival styles of architecture, which were generally popular from 1780 to 1820 and 1825 to 1860.¹⁹ Federal style elements include a symmetrical form and fenestration with five bays, 6/6, double-hung sash wood windows with thin muntins, very little decoration with simple jack arches and prominent stone sills at the doors and windows, and a dogtooth brick course below the roofline. Greek Revival style elements include a low-pitched side-gabled roof, a small one-story front portico with columns and a flat roof, a central front door with sidelights and a rectangular transom, and interior pedimented window trim. Decorative modillions on the portico also show some Italianate influence, which was popular during the time the house was constructed. The 1850s was late for buildings in the South to show Federal detailing; the style is not typically seen locally after 1845.

There are several items that support the ca. 1858 date of construction for Bloomfield. A brick with "1858" etched into it is laid into the exterior wall of the house's façade (in the second floor near the west corner). In addition, Carper family records contain a receipt dated 1858 showing Martha Carper paid for bricks to be made.²⁰ Real estate tax records are less clear. Building values on the Bloomfield property increased substantially in 1834, at the time when the Carper family started to grow. Then in 1855, building values decreased dramatically. This would seem to support the family story of a fire that destroyed a previous house on the property. However, building values did not recover to pre-1855 values until 1871. An assumption could be made that multiple buildings burned in the fire, and that the new house did not have a high value in comparison.

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It was unlikely for a middle-class family like the Carpers to hire a professional architect or builder to design a house. Houses were frequently built after known and familiar forms and styles, and Bloomfield is very similar to Martha Mead Carper's childhood home, Greenway, just outside of Leesburg. Greenway is comprised of a main block and two wings in red brick. The ca. 1780 evolved dwelling is a two-story brick I-House with a side-gabled roof, one room deep, and two rooms wide with a central hall. The fenestration is symmetrical with a centered front entrance. Brick interior-end chimneys are located at the gable ends. Above the doors and 6/6, double-hung-sash wood windows are flared jack arches. Greenway was built during the period when the Federal style of architecture was popular. The earliest brick wing is parallel with the front of the main block; however, it exhibits the same floor plan as the service wing at Bloomfield.

The Colvin Run Mill Miller's House (VDHR File #029-0008; placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and 1977, respectively), owned and possibly built by Martha Carper's father-in-law Philip Carper, also exhibits elements similar to Bloomfield and may have influenced its design. Built ca. 1810, also during the popularity of the Federal style, the house is a large red brick I-House with attention to detail previously not seen in northern Fairfax County.²¹ It features a center passage plan, symmetrical façade, dogtooth brick course below the roofline, and jack arches over all openings.

In contrast, other surviving pre-Civil War houses near the Town of Dranesville area are of frame construction. Ivy Chimney (VDHR File No. 029-0019), constructed ca. 1856-1860, is a frame I-House with asymmetrical fenestration, weatherboard siding, and plain features including a one-story, shed-roofed porch that spans the entire first floor of the front façade. The ca. 1853 John Gunnell House in nearby Great Falls (VDHR File No. 029-5525), placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 2006, is a frame Greek Revival-style I-House whose plan was later enlarged into a T-shape. The house is timber-framed, clad in weatherboard siding, and the roof exhibits an intersection of its three gables, with chimneys at each of the gable ends.²²

Architectural Integrity

Bloomfield retains a high level of architectural integrity. In the main block, the form, exterior elevations, and the first floor public interior rooms are well-preserved. The windows, interior flooring and central staircase with balustrade appear to be mostly original. Some interior woodwork may have been replaced or altered; however, replacements are in keeping with the character of the house and alterations do not detract from the overall integrity of the house. The ca. 1870 service wing retains integrity in its form and visible exterior walls. The early- and mid-20th century additions to the wing are generally complementary and show the expansion of the house over time.

Archeological Potential

While no archaeological investigations have been conducted on the Bloomfield property, the entire extent of the property is identified in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Data Sharing System (DSS) as archeological site 44FX2684, Stonewall Jackson Headquarters. While the property is not being nominated for archaeology, there is potential to yield archaeological information as related to the Civil War, as well as the locations of former buildings and domestic and material cultures associated with the families that have lived there.

Bloomfield
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Hopkins, Margaret Lail. *Dranesville Methodism*. Dranesville, VA: Dranesville United Methodist Church, 1984.

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Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (Dec. 1965), 549-577.

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Name of Property

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County and State

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McMullan, H.C. "Bloomfield," (County: Fairfax, Class: Farm), *Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory*. Virginia Conservation Commission and Works Progress Administration of Virginia, 1936.

Netherton, Mrs. Ross D. *Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory #121*. 1969. File "Holly Knoll," Inventory of Historic Sites Files, Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, Fairfax, Virginia.

Netherton, Nan, et al. *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*. Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978.

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"Officials Elected for Local Charge," *Herndon Observer*, October 10, 1940, 1.

"Organized: County Agricultural Planning Committee Now Ready to Function," *Fairfax Herald*, January 31, 1936, 1.

"Paul Hammond," *Herndon Observer*, September 11, 1941, 8.

Sansone, Cordelia Grantham. *Journey to Bloomfield: Lives and Letters of 19th Century Virginia Families*. Fairfax, Virginia: AlphaGraphics Printshops of the Future, 2004.

Shaner, Dan. Interview by Laurie Turkawski. Fairfax, Virginia. July 25, 2012. Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning.

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United States Federal Census Records, Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Virginia, Agricultural Schedules, 1850, 1860. Place: Dranesville, Fairfax County, Virginia.

United States Federal Census Records. 1850 - 1930. Place: Dranesville, Fairfax County, Virginia. Online at Ancestry.com. Accessed January 13, 2012 and June 6, 2012.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: **Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning; VA Dept. of Hist. Res., Richmond, VA**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File #029-0115; 44FX2684

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.35 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295651.067</u> Easting	<u>4320675.224</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295703.563</u> Easting	<u>4320360.182</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295820.332</u> Easting	<u>4320587.151</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295549.087</u> Easting	<u>4320481.444</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Fairfax County Tax Map 006-3-01-0006 is described in Fairfax County Deed Book 21170 p. 1548 as follows: Beginning with a pipe on the north side of the Leesburg-Georgetown Pike, said pipe bearing S. 50 deg. 08' E. a distance of 315.2 feet from a point where the north and south center line of the old brick mansion, if extended, would intersect the north side of the above mentioned pike; thence with the north side of the above mentioned pike N. 50 deg. 08' W. 630.45 feet to a pipe; thence cutting through the 118 acre tract recorded with a plat in Deed Book V. No. 4 at Page 455, N. 31 deg. 00' E. 790.3 feet to a pipe; and S. 59 deg. 00' E. 622.9 feet to a pipe; and S. 31 deg. 00' W. 887.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing 12.0 acres. LESS AND EXCEPT that portion of Real Estate conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1948 (for State Highway Project 514-E, Deed Book 394 p. 211) and 1997 (for State Highway Project R00-029-249, Deed Book 15552 p. 1100), bringing the property to 11.35 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for Bloomfield are the current legal boundaries of the land parcel where the main house and outbuildings remain, and is historically associated with Carper and Hammond family land holdings from ca. 1858 to 1941. The boundaries also encompass acreage associated with Site 44FX2684 and capture what remains of the dwelling's rural setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie Turkawski, Historian
organization Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning date August 24, 2012
street & number 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 730 telephone (703) 324-1380
city or town Fairfax state VA zip code 22035
e-mail Laurie.Turkawski@fairfaxcounty.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Bloomfield
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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bloomfield

City or Vicinity: Herndon

County: Fairfax

State: Virginia

Name of Photographer: Laurie Turkawski

Date of Photographs: August 2011 and April 2012

Location of Original Digital Files: Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, 12055 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 730, Fairfax, VA 22035

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0001

Setting, southwest façade of house and garage, camera facing northeast

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0002

Setting, southeast and northeast elevations, camera facing west.

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0003

Southwest façade, camera facing northeast

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0004

Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0005

Northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0006

Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0007

Interior, central hall, camera facing southwest

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0008

Interior, living room, camera facing northwest

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0009

Interior, library, camera facing southeast

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0010

Interior, attic, camera facing southeast

VA_FairfaxCounty_Bloomfield_0011

Interior, central stair, camera facing downward from attic

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

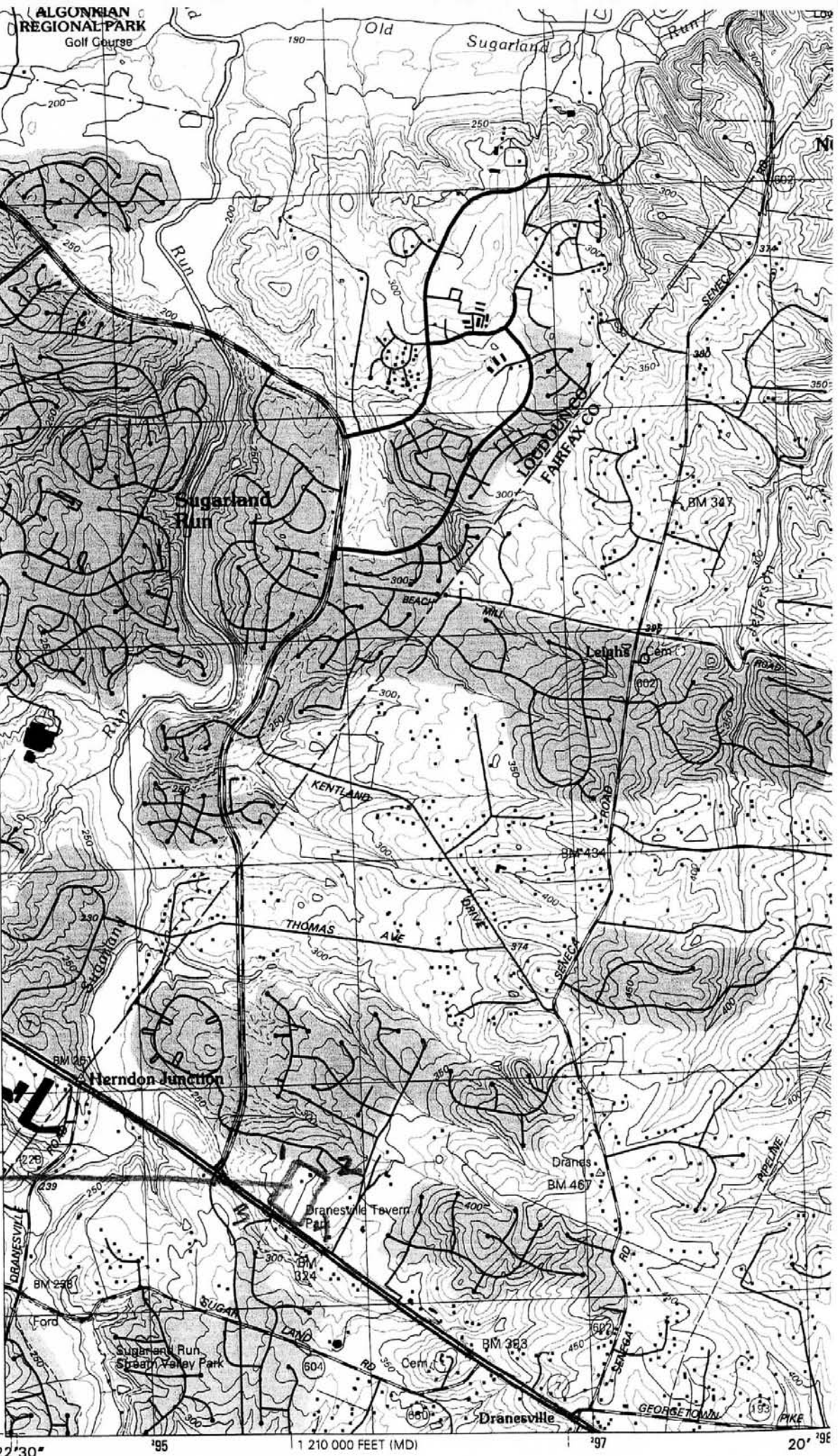
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Fairfax County, Virginia
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Endnotes

- ¹ Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, Virginia. *Guidelines for New Construction and the Alteration of Existing Buildings, Structures, and Sites Located Within Historic Overlay Districts in Fairfax County, VA.* (Fairfax County, Virginia, 1992), 50.
- ² Dan Shaner, interview by Laurie Turkawski, Fairfax, Virginia, July 25, 2012.
- ³ Fairfax County Deed Book V-2, 281-283.
- ⁴ Historical Sketch of Holly Knoll, 1.
- ⁵ Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, Virginia. *Great Falls Survey.* (Fairfax County, VA, 1988), 31.
- ⁶ Fairfax County Will Book V-1, 30-33.
- ⁷ Nan Netherton, et.al. *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History.* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), 290.
- ⁸ H.C. McMullan, "Bloomfield," (County: Fairfax, Class: Farm), *Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory.* (Virginia Conservation Commission and Works Progress Administration of Virginia, 1936).
- ⁹ Sansone, *Journey to Bloomfield*, 170-172, 187, 207.
- ¹⁰ Fairfax County Deed Book V-4, 455-462.
- ¹¹ "The Rambler Follows Course of Sugarland Run," *The Sunday Star*, August 4, 1919, 155. Vol.2. The Public Library, Washington, D.C. Accessed 16 July, 2012. <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/library/newsindex/DisplayText.aspx?newsDate=8/4/1918>.
- ¹² Fairfax County Deed Book K-9, 24-26.
- ¹³ See Verbal Boundary Description under Section 10 of this form for a description of later easements taken, bringing the current property acreage to 11.35.
- ¹⁴ Fairfax County Deed Book B-15, 211-212.
- ¹⁵ Mrs. Ross D. Netherton, *Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory #121.* File "Holly Knoll," Inventory of Historic Sites Files, Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning. (Fairfax, VA, 1969).
- ¹⁶ Dan Shaner, interview, July 25, 2012.
- ¹⁷ Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (Dec. 1965), 555; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses.* 1984. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2002), 97.
- ¹⁸ Heritage Resources Branch, *Great Falls Survey*, 25, 34.
- ¹⁹ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 153.
- ²⁰ Cordelia Grantham Sansone, *Journey to Bloomfield: Lives and Letters of 19th Century Virginia Families.* (Fairfax, VA: AlphaGraphics Printshops of the Future, 2004), 110.
- ²¹ Heritage Resources Branch, *Great Falls Survey*, 27.
- ²² Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, *John Gunnell House, Fairfax County, Virginia*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, (Great Falls, VA, 2006).



Bloomfield
Fairfax
County, VA

1. 18N 295651.067
4320675.224
2. 18N 295820.332
4320587.151
3. 18N 295703.563
4320360.182
4. 18N 295549.087
4320481.444

490 000 FEET
(MD)

39°00'
77°22'30"

1 210 000 FEET (MD)

20' '9E