

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

LISTED:
VLR: 6/15/2017
NRHP: 8/21/2017

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Llangollen
 Other names/site number: DHR#053-0408
 Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 21515 Trappe Road (Route 619)
 City or town: Upperville State: VA County: Loudoun
 Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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
 Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
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**

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Llangollen
 Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
 County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling;

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling: tenant house and farm office

AGRICULTURE SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings: Show Barn, Hunter Barn, Foaling Barn, Broodmare Barn, Filly Barn, Stallion Barn, Dairy Barn, Work Horse Barn, Training Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Machine Shed, Icehouse, Dairy, Garden Shed, Meat house, Chicken Shed

AGRICULTURE SUBSISTENCE: Irrigation Facility: Cistern

RECREATION/ CULTURE: Outdoor recreation: polo fields, viewing stand for racing, training track, hunter ring

RECREATION/ CULTURE: Sports facility: squash courts, tennis courts, swimming pool

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling: tenant house

AGRICULTURE SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings: Foaling Barn, Polo Barns Machine Sheds

AGRICULTURE SUBSISTENCE: Irrigation Facility: Cistern

AGRICULTURE SUBSISTENCE: Storage: Silo

RECREATION/ CULTURE: Outdoor recreation: polo fields, viewing stand for polo

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

OTHER:

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE: Fieldstone, WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located in Loudoun County, Virginia, Llangollen, is an expansive grouping of 27 contributing resources, including 18 buildings, 5 sites, and 4 structures. The primary resource is a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling with stucco exterior originally constructed as a sixteen-by-twenty-foot patent house, built to establish title to the land in 1795. Since then, the main house has undergone four major building campaigns (circa 1830, circa 1918, 1931, and 1989), significantly expanding the footprint to what it is today. The house has a symmetrical façade composed of the two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gable, center block with flanking three-bay, two-story, side-gable wings and two-story end-gable additions connected by one-story three-bay hyphens. Facing east, the main block is noted for its massive, Colonial Revival double-story portico composed of four Doric columns, which support a tympanum with fanlight lunette. The front entry's simple, six raised-panel, single-leaf door is embellished with a much grander door-surround comprised of a classical pediment and inset fanlight transom supported by fluted pilasters. The decorative scallop motif of the fanlight is reflected in the dormer windows and fanlight of the tympanum. Oversized, double-hung windows in the main block have twelve-over-twelve sash on the first floor and twelve-over-six on the second floor. Brick interior-end chimneys are at each gable end of the main block and supporting wings. The contributing resources associated with the primary dwelling were built during the property's 172-year period of significance, which spans 1795 to 1967, and illustrate Llangollen's evolution as a dwelling and the overall property's history. Associated resources include the Stable Complex, which includes the Ice House and Cooling Dairy (both circa 1830) and the early 20th century Smithy, Grooms' Quarters, Stone Garage, and Staff Quarters (all circa 1930). The variety of stables, such as the Hunting Stable, Mare Barn, Broodmare Barn, Work Horse Barn, and Training Barn, on the property are testimony to the

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

diversity of equestrian sports conducted during almost two centuries of continuous use at the farm. Barns that were lost – the Coaching Barn (1795) and Polo Barn (1930) – further expand the story of Llangollen’s equestrian history. Built outside the Period of Significance, the property 9 noncontributing 20th and 21st century buildings and structures, such as the Polo Arena and Practice Cage (2006), continue Llangollen’s equestrian legacy. The Powell family, who established Llangollen, and antebellum successors owned enslaved African Americans from its founding up to the Civil War. Traces of African American culture no longer remain visible above ground but for a few clues. The antebellum slave quarters were north of the main drive and just south of the Dairy Barn¹. It is possible Staff Quarters Number 103 (noncontributing) and Number 105 (contributing) were built on the site of former slave quarters. The areas with unmarked fieldstones in the Powell cemetery may also yield information with additional investigation.

Narrative Description

Landscape

Situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Llangollen encompasses over 1,100 acres of open farmland and timbered slopes in Northern Virginia’s piedmont region of Loudoun County. Streams, including a tributary of Panther Skin Creek, traverse the property west to east and feed several man-made ponds on the property and the large Cistern, a contributing structure (1930), located west of the main house. The main dwelling terminates the axis of a one-mile private drive, which connects the property to Trappe Road, at the east boundary of the property. Dry stack stone walls, capped with chestnut poles (contributing structures from the 18th and 19th century), line the gravel drive. Open pasture flanks the drive on the south side and the Whitney Belmont Barn and Training Track (contributing structures) flank the drive on the north. The property encompasses the flat slopes of the Blue Ridge and extends across the mountain ridge, crossing Blue Ridge Mountain Road (Route 601) into Clarke County, at the western tip of the property.

The main house sits elevated, at the base of the mountainside, with a commanding view east overlooking the agricultural fields and the polo facilities. The Cuthbert Powell Cemetery, a contributing site (1847), is located at the rear of the main house in true Virginia tradition. Other landscaping elements date to the Whitney era and include the Helicopter Landing Pad (formerly tennis court) and stone retaining walls of the terraced site of the former Swimming Pool, all contributing sites (circa 1930). Although planted heavily with hardwood trees during the Whitney era, the landscape around the main house is largely open, dotted with shrubbery. The Pavilion and enclosed parterre (circa 2006) installed during the Ash era and outside the period of significance, is located immediately to the south of the main house. The property is well maintained, retaining its rural agricultural character and equestrian heritage.

Inventory

The following inventory lists all of the contributing and noncontributing resources associated with Llangollen. The resources are grouped according to their historic functions/associations, and are keyed to the attached sketch maps in the same way. Contributing resources were built

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

during the property's 172-year period of significance, which spans 1795 to 1967, and illustrate the overall property's history. Noncontributing resources, which stylistically relate to their settings, were constructed outside the period of significance.

Main House/ Stables Complex

1. Main House, 1795 (original construction date), contributing building
2. Icehouse (historical use), circa 1830; contributing building
3. Cooling Dairy (historical use, now Garden Shed), circa 1830, relocated to current location, contributing building
4. Stone Garage (historical use – Chauffeur's House and garage), circa 1930, contributing building
5. Horseshoe Stable (also known as the Hunter Stable), circa 1930, partially rebuilt 1962, contributing building
6. Smithy, circa 1930, contributing building
7. Chicken Coop/Shed; late 20th century, noncontributing building
8. Grooms Quarters (also known as Mess Hall or Jockey Quarters), circa 1930, contributing building
9. Cuthbert Powell Cemetery, 1847, contributing site
10. Pavilion and enclosed parterre garden, late 20th century, noncontributing structure
11. Helicopter Pad, circa 1960, contributing structure
12. Pool and stone terraces, circa 1930, contributing structure
13. Staff Quarters Number 120, Gardener's Dwelling (historical use – Office and Dwelling), circa 1930, contributing building
14. Staff Quarters Number 122, Housekeeper's Dwelling (historical use – Farm Manager's Dwelling), circa 1930 contributing building
15. Mare Barn, after 1957, contributing building

Broodmare Group

16. Staff Quarters Number 132, constructed between 1940-1957, contributing building
17. Broodmare Barn; circa 1931, contributing building
18. Staff Quarters Number 130 (equestrian), circa 1931, contributing building

Farm Group (Former Dairy)

19. Stallion Barn (historical use), circa 1940-1957, contributing building
20. Dairy Barn (historical use), circa 1880 west wing and south milk house; circa 1931 to 1937 upgrade to milk house; 1940-1957 east wing of main barn, contributing building
21. Staff Quarters Number 105, circa early 19th c. contributing building
22. Staff Quarters Number 103, early 21st century, noncontributing building
23. Open bay machine shed, early 21st century, noncontributing building
24. VIP Polo Maintenance Shed (L-Shaped machine shed), early 21th century, noncontributing building
25. Workhorse Barn, circa late 19th century, contributing building

Training Facility and Polo Complex

26. Belmont Barn; constructed 1957-1967, contributing building
27. Training Track; built sometime between 1937-1957, contributing structure
28. Octagonal Pavilion, 21st century, noncontributing structure

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

- 29. Practice Cage; 21st century, noncontributing structure
- 30. Polo Arena; early 21st century, noncontributing structure

Mountain Group

- 31. Dwelling - ruin, circa 1930, contributing site
- 32. Stable - ruin, circa 1930, contributing site

Landscape

- A. Cistern, 1931, contributing structure
- C. Llangollen Race Meeting Stewards' Stand, 1931, contributing site
- H. Historic Road Traces, Historic Stone Walls and Manor Boundary Line, mid- to late-18th- and early-19th-century, contributing site

Detailed Architectural Description

Main House, 1795 (original construction date), contributing building

Exterior

The main house, the primary resource, faces east in a linear north-south arrangement, and is partially built into the sloped hillside. The house has a symmetrical façade composed of a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gable, center block with flanking three-bay, two-story, side-gable wings and with two-story end-gable additions connected by one-story three-bay hyphens. The house is stucco over masonry with a standing seam copper roof. Each gable is terminated with an interior end chimney; each of the eight chimneys is stuccoed brick with a corbelled top.

A circa 1918 Classical Revival front portico with four, two-story Doric columns and a balustrade dominates the circa 1830 center block. Eight wide steps lead to a raised concrete and brick portico. Six raised panels delineate the entry's single-leaf door. Contrasting the simplicity of the front door is an elaborate door surround, composed of fluted pilasters supporting a tympanum, which sits above a fanlight transom with scalloped detail. Two 36-inch-by-84-inch large nine-over-nine double-hung window sashes flank the front door with three nine-over-six, double hung, 36-inch-by-48-inch window sashes at the second floor. Painted louvered shutters hang at each window opening. The scalloped fanlight is repeated in the tympanum of the Classical Revival portico, giving clues that this style of ornament was executed during the same time period, likely early 20th century, possibly during the Toulmin era.

The center block is flanked by two symmetrical additions, recessed nine feet from the front plane. The south addition was added during the Whitney era in 1930 and mirrors the north addition, which envelopes the original 1795 patent house. The additions reflect the fenestration of the center block with large nine-over-nine double hung window sashes at the first floor and six-over-six double hung window sashes at the second floor.

Late-20th-century, one-story three-bay hyphens continue the rhythm of the façade and incorporate the fanlight scallop motif into large 30-inch-by-60-inch, double hung window sash with half-round top sash. A simple balustrade, echoing the front porch, runs the full length of the

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

flat roof above. Symmetrical, two-story, front gable additions terminate the long, east façade of the main house. The west (rear) façade of the main house is also symmetrical and accented with a central, one-bay portico. Although the main house was heavily restored in the late 20th century and early 21st century, the newer materials have been carefully designed and executed to integrate flawlessly with the original fabric.

Interior

The center hall entrance is dominated by a sweeping, 20th century floating stair. The stair is composed of modern elements such as columnar spindles for pickets, a stylized pineapple-capping, fluted, bulbous newel post, cantilevered stair steps and elliptical terminus at the second floor. An original portion of the 19th-century stair remains from the second floor to the attic story. The section features its original decorative stair stringer. The front (east) and rear (west) doors mirror the exterior detailing with a simple six-panel, single-leaf door encompassed by an elaborate door surround with fluted pilasters and detailed arch above fanlight transom. A simple brass rim lock completes the hardware.

To the right of the main entrance (north) is the circa 1830 side parlor (measuring 17 feet by 22 feet), used as a dining room. The room is simply detailed with chair rail and baseboard. A period pine mantelpiece adorns the north chimneybreast. A large nine-over-nine, double hung window on the right and a doorway leading to the butler's pantry on the left flank the fireplace. Proceeding through the butler's pantry is the original kitchen of the fully enveloped 1795 patent house, which has since been enlarged and serves as the breakfast room. The east and west walls have large nine-over-six window sashes. Exposed brick, formerly plastered, dominates the north wall with the original cooking hearth and arched opening with double soldier course and arched flat iron lintel. A hinged, iron crane with hanging cast iron pot remains in the open hearth. The storage cupboards with wood board, double-leaf fronts are at the right of the open hearth. The ceiling of the original one-and-a-half-story dwelling has been removed to create a vaulted room. The original 16-foot-by-20-foot room has been enlarged on the east side to include a hallway running north/south, and which leads further north to the late-20th-century, one-room, contemporary kitchen (15 feet by 25 feet), with private 20th century garage (first floor) and apartment (second floor) to the north.

To the left (south) of the main entrance is the circa 1830 front (east) Parlor (16 feet by 17 feet) and rear (west) Sitting Room (13 feet by 15 feet). The front Parlor is adorned with paneled doors, tall baseboard with astragal base molding, decorative crown molding, a heavily molded chair rail, and base. The room features a centered chimneypiece on the south wall with a carved mantel similar to the one found in the dining room. Along the east wall are two large nine-over-nine double hung windows and to the west is an arched doorway supported by fluted pilasters topped with a heavily detailed archway, which leads to the Sitting Room to the west. The Sitting Room is one of the few rooms that is not symmetrically organized; the fireplace sits to the left on the south wall opposite a right-hand side passage to the Great Room.

A single-leaf door leads south through a narrow passage to the 1930 Whitney era addition, located three steps down from the main level. The 'Great Room' (20 feet by 29 feet) is fully

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

paneled, reportedly in pine repurposed from the Whitneys' shipping crates. The room has large proportions with 12-foot high ceilings. At the north wall is a hidden door, originally leading to a powder room, which now leads to a bar. Opposite the south wall is a large fireplace with a 19th-century period mantel. The fireplace is flanked with two double-leaf doors, leading to the 1990s addition. The east doorway leads to a home office (14 feet by 16 feet), and the west doorway leads to a small hall, connecting to the library (18 feet by 27 feet) to the east and a second office (18 feet by 27 feet) to the west. The doorways to the library and second office are separated by a stairway leading to the second floor.

The plan layout of the second floor mirrors that of the first floor in the main block.

Interior, Cellar

A winder stair between the Great Room (1931) and the Sitting Room (circa 1830) leads to the 19th-century cellar, which is now used as the Tavern Room (15 feet by 28 feet). Notable in the Tavern Room are the hand-hewn log floor joists, which serve as the structural foundation of the house. A summer beam runs north/south supporting the wall between the Sitting Room and Parlor above. An oversized stone fireplace is located on the south wall; its firebox opening supported by a hand-hewn lintel, likely dating to the 1930 renovation. Modern hand-hewn beams have been installed to hide systems.

Architectural Evolution of Main House and original dependencies

The Llangollen main house was originally constructed as a one-and-a-half-story patent house sited on the Leeds Manor boundary line at the intersection of three separate parcels. It is possible that this location was chosen to establish title to all three parcels, which totaled 768 acres, the original acreage of the farm. Dendrochronology dates the house to 1795, the date of the transfer of one of the parcels from Dempse Carroll to Levin Powell.

Because of seamless later renovations, the architectural evolution of the main house is difficult to decipher. It is possible that the center block was originally built as a hall-and-parlor plan circa 1810, when Cuthbert Powell inherited Llangollen from his father and later expanded to the center hall plan when he moved to Llangollen circa 1830. At that time, the patent house would have served as the summer kitchen and remained separate from the center block.

The center block and the original patent house were connected by a later addition (now the Butler's Pantry), sometime during George Ayre's ownership, between the end of the Civil War and before the late 1800s. The original circa 1830 Federal-style front porch was a simple one-bay, one-story design. Although Ayre eventually went bankrupt, the farm was described in great detail as an extravagant and well-kept farming operation.² Circa 1918, the massive-double story Classical Revival front portico was added during Harry Toulmin's ownership. Also possibly added during this time period was the rear elevation's five-bay, two-story arcade, which spanned the width of the main block.³ In the 1930s, the Whitneys expanded the footprint of the main house to the south with a one-room, two-story addition, which mirrored Ayre's addition on the north, creating a symmetrical facade. Sixty years later in the late 1990s, the house was expanded

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

again during the Ashes' ownership to what it is today with the north and south hyphens and gable-end additions.

Little documentation remains on the 18th and 19th century dependencies. A now-demolished, circa 1795 bank barn or Coach Barn was located near the extant Foaling Barn. The fieldstone Icehouse, located at the northwest corner of the main house and dating to circa 1830, coincided with the construction of the main block. The Cooling Dairy, now the Garden Shed located at the southwest corner of the house, was originally located adjacent to the icehouse.⁴ A 'Meat House' stood near the swimming pool and would have possibly looked much like the 'Dairy.'⁵ Slave dwellings existed away from the main house to the east, near the Dairy Barn.⁶ The Work House Barn⁷ dates to before 1872 and the west side of the Dairy dates to the late 19th century. Many of the early 20th century Whitney-era dependencies remain unchanged from their original appearance, including the famed Horseshoe Stable, Smithy, and Grooms Quarters.

Main House/ Stables Complex

Icehouse (historical use), circa 1830; contributing building

The icehouse stands at the northwest corner of the main house and is a small, square structure with a wood-shingled pyramidal roof with dovecote cupola. The exterior is neatly pointed fieldstone and was likely originally stuccoed. A single-leaf pedestrian door faces south and a small, square loading door at the roofline faces west. Both doors have strap hinges mounted onto driven pintels. The interior has been retrofitted with 8" thick wood walls to create an early 20th century icebox. The 1940 Whitney inventory states the interior was plaster, which has since been removed and slight shadow lines confirm this statement. The Icehouse is currently vacant.

Cooling Dairy (historical use, now Garden Shed), circa 1830, relocated to current location, contributing building

Located at the southwest corner of the main house, mirroring the location of the icehouse at the northwest corner of the main house, the Garden Shed is a frame building with stucco exterior and a row of undulating vent grills below the cornice. The roof is a wood-shingled pyramidal shape, with dovecote cupola and wide overhanging roofline with up-sloping eaves. A single-leaf board door faces south with strap hinges mounted on driven pintels. The interior has a terra cotta tiled floor. The up-sloping eaves and the dovecote cupola give the Garden Shed the appearance of a garden folly. The building was originally located at the northwest corner of the house, opposite the Ice House. Springs were located under the floor to keep the dairy cool.

Stone Garage (historical use – Chauffeur's House and garage), circa 1930, contributing building

The main block of the garage is one-and-a-half stories with three large bays and overhead-style garage doors, which face north. There is an interior chimney at the west elevation of the main block. Three dormer windows above the garage doors light the living quarters at the second floor. The exterior walls are fieldstone with corners turned in brick. The roof is side gable with composite shingles. East and west wings are one story with flat copper. The east wing accommodates an additional garage; the west wing has an office with apartment entrance above.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

The garage was originally designed to be large enough to hold three horse vans in the center block. The Stone Garage is now used as staff quarters.

Horseshoe Stable (also known as the Hunter Stable), circa 1930, partially rebuilt 1962, contributing building

Located immediately west of the main house, a large, semi-circular, horseshoe-shaped, one-and-a-half-story stable faces east. The horseshoe is approximately 200 feet in diameter, originally centered on an old pear tree. A single-story colonnade forms a sheltered promenade at the inside of the curve. Dutch doors, on both the interior and exterior of the curve, mark original locations of 30 divided stalls, which have since burned and interior partitions never re-built. The curved walls were originally frame and were rebuilt in concrete block in 1962. The roof is wood shake, currently being replaced with a composite shingle roof. Eyebrow dormers with louvered openings located at the west elevation provide ventilation. The Horseshoe stable is currently vacant.

Pavilions (attached to the Horseshoe Stable) A north and south pavilion with side gable roofs terminate at the center of the horseshoe. Each pavilion has an east-facing pediment; the south pediment is adorned with a hound in pursuit of a fox, which also adorns the north pediment. The hound and fox are cast aluminum bas-reliefs designed by sculptor Paul Jennewein. Wide, terraced flagstone stairs lead from the pavilions to the rear lawn of the main house. The **South Pavilion** (historically used as the Whitney library and farm reception area, currently vacant) has an entry with a single-leaf oak door, which is centered across from a massive stone hearth at the opposite (south) wall. The original carved, wood eagle, which hung above the front portico of the main house during the Whitney era, now hangs above the fireplace. Open timber trusses frame the ceiling and original antique farm wagon wheel light fixtures remain. Regulation size squash courts with dressing rooms, now abandoned, are located below. The exterior walls are stone. Windows have double hung six-over-six sash with fanciful wood shutters with a horseshoe carved in the top. The **North Pavilion**, (historical use - Mrs. Whitney's tack room, currently used as farm office) mirrors the South Pavilion.

Conference Room (attached to the Horseshoe Stable) At the west end, the Conference Room is partially cut into the hillside so as to allow second-story access via an earthen ramp. Originally built as a hayloft, the Conference Room was transformed during the Ash era. West (rear) facing double-leaf doors have been secured open with a fixed nine-light window in the opening. The first floor has a stone foundation with German siding above at the west gable end. At the east end are four two-story columns that support a projecting viewing platform with front gable roof and two-story lantern and cupola above.

Manure pits and stone retaining wall (attached to the Horseshoe Stable) At the west elevation, a stone retaining wall is cut into the hillside. Manure pits – square, frame structures on fieldstone water tables – punctuate the retaining wall behind the outer edge of the Horseshoe Stable. The manure pits are capped with a pyramidal shingle roof and dovecote

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

cupola with a row of vent grills immediately below the cornice. Double-leaf, solid two-panel doors face east towards the Horseshoe Stable.

Smithy, circa 1930, contributing building

The Smithy is located north of the Horseshoe Stable North Pavilion. The Smithy is a front-gable, one-story, single-pile building built of uncut fieldstone with ashlar corners. The front elevation faces south with a double-leaf, three-panel outswing door with solid bottom panel and two lights above. A single, hand-hewn lintel supports the door opening. The interior floor is brick. The Smithy is currently not used, although many of the original tools remain.

Chicken Coop/Shed; late 20th century, noncontributing building

A mechanical shed and chicken coop is located to the north of the Horseshoe Stable. The utilitarian-designed shed is six bays; five are open for mechanical storage and the sixth bay at the east end is enclosed as a chicken coop. The shed faces northeast and the southwest elevation is clad in rough-sawn boards. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and is sloping southwest.

Grooms Quarters (also known as Mess Hall or Jockey Quarters), circa 1930, contributing building

The Grooms Quarters, located to the south of the Horseshoe Barn, is a one-and-a-half-story, side gable dwelling with a three-bay inset front porch spanning the center bays of the east elevation. The façade has three separate entrances: two at the north and south ends and one in the center of the front porch. Partially set into the hillside, the south end sits on top of a walk-out fieldstone basement, the center three bays exit to grade, and the north end is set into the hillside. The first floor and end gables are clad in weatherboard. Windows have six-over-six double hung wood sashes with brick sills. Massive exterior end stone chimneys are located at the north and south elevations. The roof is wood shake with south facing dormers with casement windows. The interior is currently gutted in preparation for renovation. The north and south front entrances possibly indicate separate entrances for white and African American farm workers. As late as the 1980s, farm workers and visiting farm vets were fed here; often there was animated discussion of whether Llangollen or neighboring Brookmeade served a better breakfast.

Cuthbert Powell Cemetery, 1847, contributing site

Located just south of the South Pavilion of the Horseshoe Stable is a 20-foot-by-20-foot cemetery enclosed with cast iron fencing. A small gate at the east elevation marks the front entrance and leads to a slightly raised marble slab set on a small brick foundation located along the east edge of the cemetery. The inscription reads "To the Memory of Cuthbert Powell who was born March 4th 1775 and died May 8th 1849." Seventeen unmarked fieldstones, laid in a random pattern, mark both head and footstones. A single, flat marble marker is located at the northwest corner of the graveyard. The hand-carved inscription reads: "In Memory of the Rev. James Davis, who departed this life December 6, 1820, aged 57 years."

Pavilion and enclosed parterre garden, late 20th century, noncontributing structure

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Located immediately south of the main house, an octagonal pavilion, set on a fieldstone-clad foundation with wood railing and piers supporting a composite shingle roof with louvered cupola, sits at the southeast corner of the enclosed parterre garden.

Helicopter Pad, circa 1960, contributing structure

The former helicopter pad, measuring approximately 120 feet by 50 feet, is located at the southeast corner of the main house between the parterre garden to the west and the pool and stone terraces to the east. Fieldstone retaining walls support the northwest elevations. A large, flat lawn characterizes the site, which was formerly a tennis court. A gravel roadway bisects the helicopter pad.

Pool and stone terraces, circa 1930, contributing structure

At the southeast corner of the main house is the oval swimming pool, now filled in. Fieldstone retaining walls create cascading stone terraces, cut into the hillside.

Staff Quarters Number 120, Gardener's Dwelling (historical use – Office and Dwelling), circa 1930, contributing building

Located immediately north of the main house, the Staff Quarters, Number 120 is a one-story, L-plan dwelling of both stone and log, purposefully constructed so as to appear to have been built in two distinct phases. The south portion is built of fieldstone with an exterior end chimney. The north portion and rear ell are log with cement chinking; the north portion also features an exterior end fieldstone chimney. This building has a side gable roof with overhang to create a one-story front porch running the full length of the east (front) elevation and full length of the west and south (rear) elevations.

Staff Quarters Number 122, Housekeeper's Dwelling (historical use – Farm Manager's Dwelling), circa 1930 contributing building

Located to the north of the Gardner's Dwelling, the Housekeeper's Dwelling features a U-shaped plan. The main block is log with cement chinking with the rear wings of stone cladding. A one-story front porch, created by a side gable roof overhang, runs the full length of the east elevation. Both the north and south end gables have interior fieldstone chimneys.

Mare Barn, after 1957, contributing building

The Mare Barn is located northeast of the main house, near the site of the demolished Coach Barn. This center aisle barn with eleven stalls runs north/south and has a front gable roof of standing seam metal. The frame building has board and batten siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. Each gable end has a single, large sliding barn door with loading bay above. Each side elevation has six-light casement windows. The Mare Barn is currently used for the VIP Polo Breeding operation.

Broodmare Group

The Broodmare Group is located northwest of the main house on the low slopes of the mountain. Originally a stallion barn (now demolished), probably for the teaser, was located below (east of) the Broodmare Barn.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Staff Quarters Number 132, constructed between 1940-1957, contributing building

This frame dwelling is located immediately northwest of the Broodmare Barn. The dwelling is built partially into the hillside and faces east. The inset front porch runs half the length of the front elevation and sits a half-story above grade. The south gable end exterior chimney and foundation are fieldstone. The first and second stories are frame with stained weatherboard. The roofing was recently replaced with composite rubber shingles. Two double hung dormer windows face south. The Staff Quarters are used for summer help associated with Llangollen polo.

Broodmare Barn; circa 1931, contributing building

The Broodmare Barn is a U-shaped building facing south. It is frame, with stucco exterior, originally built as a nine-stall barn, with larger corner foaling stalls. A slight roof overhang creates an open-air work area in front of the stalls. The roof is metal with a small hayloft. The current use is for polo ponies during the summer season.

Staff Quarters Number 130 (equestrian), circa 1931, contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story dwelling is located to the south of the Broodmare Barn. The Staff Quarters are built into the hillside, facing east. Inset porches, formed by a generous roof overhang, are accessed at grade at the first story on the east elevation and at the second story on the west elevation. The main block of the dwelling is hand-hewn log with cement chinking. The east and west wings are created by a large roof overhang, which protects the inset porches. Of note are the four exterior stone chimneys; three are located on the north elevation and one on the south elevation. Three dormer windows face east. The roofing is standing seam metal. Originally, hogs were kept in the rear yard. A large stone-lined channel runs west to east from the rear yard, presumably for farmyard waste. The Staff Quarters are used for summer help associated with Llangollen polo.

Farm Group (Former Dairy)

The Farm Group is located northeast of the main house on the north side of the main driveway

Stallion Barn (historical use), circa 1940-1957, contributing building

A three-bay, one-story, concrete block building with side gable roof stands to the southwest of the former dairy barn. The Stallion Barn has a dirt floor with a center hall and flanking stalls. The building faces north, with a small roof overhang to create a work area. Three batten style Dutch doors are along the front elevation. Located at the end of an alley access flanked by two paddocks, the Stallion Barn is currently vacant.

Dairy Barn (historical use), circa 1880 west wing and south milk house; circa 1931 to 1937 upgrade to milk house; 1940-1957 east wing of main barn, contributing building

Originally constructed in the late 19th century as a rectangular, gambrel-roofed barn, the former Dairy Barn had a ground floor of fieldstone with a frame hayloft above. The adjoining milk houses were later additions, creating a south-facing courtyard. The east milk house remains, which is a one-story building constructed of fieldstone and connected to the main block by an

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

open breezeway. The interior walls are parged with concrete with a concrete floor. Some pasteurization machinery remains in the south milk house. The barn was extended to the east with the ground floor built of cement block. A grouping of three silos was located at the north elevation and only one of the three silos remains. Today the Dairy Barn is used in the summer to stable polo ponies.

Staff Quarters Number 105, circa early 19th c. contributing building

A one-and-a-half-story dwelling sits to the south of the Dairy Barn and faces south towards the expansive front lawn. The small dwelling sits at grade with a one-story front porch spanning the full length of the south elevation. The porch roof is clad in standing seam metal and the main roof is wood shingled. The building is frame with stucco exterior. There is a single, center stone chimney. This building has been highly altered but written accounts indicate the dwelling could date from the early 19th century.

Staff Quarters Number 103, early 21st century, noncontributing building

A one-and-a-half-story dwelling sits to the south of the Dairy, mirroring the location of the Staff Quarters Number 103, immediately to the north. The dwelling is built in a U-plan, with the main block facing south with two rear wings to the north, forming a rear courtyard. The one-story porches run the full length of the south and east elevations and are created by the side gable roof overhang. Porches are at grade level and have poured concrete decks. The exterior weatherboard siding sits on a low stone water table. The roofing is composite shingle. Two exterior end chimneys are located at the gable end of each wing. This building was rebuilt on the foundation of an earlier dwelling.

Open bay machine shed, early 21st century, non-contributing building

A six-bay machine shed is located to the north of the Dairy Barn. The machine shed faces south towards the Dairy, creating a working courtyard between the two buildings. The gable end roof is clad with metal. The building is used for hay and machinery storage.

VIP Polo Maintenance Shed (L-Shaped machine shed), early 21th century, noncontributing building

Located southeast of the Dairy is a large L-shaped maintenance shed. The north-south wing is enclosed with six garage door sized bays and an office at the south end. The east-west wing has six open bays. A large circular turn-around in the courtyard of the L-shaped buildings creates a large outdoor working area for equipment maintenance.

Workhorse Barn, circa late 19th century, contributing building

The former Workhorse Barn is located directly east of the Dairy. Built as a typical bank barn with a gambrel roof, an earthen ramp to the main floor at the west elevation and stalls at the ground floor at the east elevation, the vernacular design facilitated storing crops and providing shelter for livestock under one roof. The ground floor is fieldstone; the siding at the hayloft above is board and batten, except at the northwest corner, which has open slats for a corncrib. The original hay trolley remains in the open roof rafters. The barn is now used in the summer to stable polo ponies.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Training Facility and Polo Complex

A mid-20th-century Training Facility is located to the north of the main driveway, near the front entrance from Trappe Road. The noncontributing elements, built outside the period of significance, are compatible with the historic site. The Training Facility was constructed post-1940 and was built as a thoroughbred racing facility during the Whitney era. Today it is used much in the same manner but for polo ponies.

Belmont Barn; constructed 1957-1967, contributing building

The Belmont Barn is a 30-stall barn with interior walking track. The building is frame with rough-sawn vertical board siding; wood scissor trusses support the side-gable roof. Large, paired sliding barn doors are located on the north and south sides. Today, the Belmont Barn is used in the summer to stable polo ponies.

Training Track; built sometime between 1937-1957, contributing structure

A five-eighths sand training track is located immediately west of the Belmont Barn. The interior is grass and at one time was used as Mrs. Whitney's hunter ring. The training track is used for exercising polo ponies.

Octagonal Pavilion, 21st century, noncontributing structure

An octagonal pavilion is located immediately south of the Belmont Barn. The open-air structure sits on a poured concrete apron. A stone-clad wall at the west elevation acts as a support for a firebox and flue. Wood posts support an octagonal roof with a square cupola for light and ventilation above.

Practice Cage; 21st century, noncontributing structure

A practice cage is located east of the Octagonal Pavilion. Set on a low foundation, which is faced with cut stone, the open-bay frame structure supports a V-crimped metal roof. The Practice Cage is enclosed with chicken wire.

Polo Arena; early 21st century, noncontributing structure

Accessed by a separate north entrance to the property, a regulation-size polo arena (approximately 150 feet by 300 feet) sits in the center of the Training Facility and Polo Complex off Trappe Road. The Indoor Arena is an oval shape delineated by flat boards at the base and wire above. Two regulation-size (300 yard by 160 yards) outdoor fields planted with Bermuda grass are located on either side of the Polo Arena; one field runs north/south along Trappe Road and the other runs east/west.

Mountain Group

The Mountain Group, also known as Shangri-La during Liz Whitney's ownership, is located near Route 601 along the top of the Blue Ridge, approximately one mile (east) from the Broodmare Group. The Mountain Group was rebuilt during the Whitney era and originally consisted of two sheds, a dwelling, a stable and a washhouse.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Dwelling - ruin, circa 1930, contributing site

A two-story fieldstone chimney with two fireboxes, one at the ground floor and one at the second floor, remains. The firebox openings have an ashlar jack arch with a supporting iron lintel. Distinctive ashlar stonework, particularly the simple quoins, indicates the chimney was constructed at the same time as other Whitney-era buildings and structures such as the Smithy and Horseshoe Stable. A hand-hewn log beam served to tie the exterior chimney into the dwelling and has since been cut. A steel I-beam, located in the woods near the ruins, gives insight into the original construction methods of the dwelling. A rubble fieldstone foundation with additional connected retaining walls indicate the foundation may have predated the Whitney-era cabin.

Stable - ruin, circa 1930, contributing site

The original log stable has half-dovetail notched ends and square cut hand-hewn beams. The stable has largely collapsed; only one corner of the log barn and the sheet metal roof remain. Modern era nails indicate the barn likely dated to the Whitney era.

Landscape

Cistern, 1931, contributing structure

The Llangollen cistern is located on the mountain slopes (southwest) of the main house. An underground water system collects water runoff from three streams into a large underground concrete tank. Poured concrete walls with a square cap make the cistern visible above ground. The cistern remains in use, as a domestic and agricultural water source.

Judges; Stand, 1931, contributing site

Located southeast of the main house, ruins of the Judges' Stand from the Llangollen Race Meetings remain as a ruin. Four concrete pads with protruding rebar remain in a grove of small trees on a high knoll in a large open field.

Historic Road Traces, Historic Stone Walls and Manor Boundary Line, mid- to late-18th- and early-19th-century, contributing site

Historic road traces, delineated by dry stack stone walls, date from the Fairfax era; several road traces follow boundary lines between 18th-century Fairfax grants. The Leeds Manor Boundary Line, marking the boundary between the Fairfax private land holdings and the Fairfax Northern Neck Proprietary, crosses the property north to south at the main house

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

- 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

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION

Period of Significance

1795-1967

Significant Dates

1795

circa 1830

1931

1967

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

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

Llangollen is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Entertainment/ Recreation and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The property's period of significance, 1795-1967, begins with construction of the original patent house (now fully enveloped within the main dwelling) and ends with Liz Whitney's transfer of her breeding operation from Llangollen to California, thus ending Llangollen's almost four decades of dominance in the Thoroughbred racing industry. In the area of Agriculture, Llangollen's significance derives from its representation of the rural Virginia tradition of agriculture. Llangollen was established during the Colonial era, at a time of westward expansion driven by the opposite forces of frontier spirit and the British establishment. It was at this time that Leven Powell claimed title to land from the Fairfax proprietary. Farming was established at Llangollen, following the Fairfax prescriptions of leasehold, mandating not only the construction of a dwelling but also planting of "an orchard of one hundred apple Trees ... well tended and walled."⁸ At that time, Loudoun County was a remote and unpopulated area at the edge of Virginia's western European frontier. Typical of the region's economy, Leven Powell did not make his fortune in farming but made his fortune on those who farmed. Tenant farmers tamed Powell's frontier lands at Llangollen; Powell profited by transporting Loudoun's agricultural produce to Alexandria's markets and Alexandria's imports to Loudoun. During the Federal period, farming traditions at Llangollen continued with Leven's son, Cuthbert Powell, who inherited Llangollen in 1810. At that time, Cuthbert Powell was a merchant and politician. Turning his attention and investment to farming, then a profitable enterprise in Loudoun County, Cuthbert Powell not only established the family seat but also a handsome fortune as well. Llangollen was part of the southern agricultural system; the Powell family of Llangollen not only produced crops with an enslaved labor force but also was part of the merchant economy at a time when Alexandria was an international shipping port. After the Civil War, farming continued on more of a commercial scale under George Ayre's stewardship, with the introduction of his 'wheat reaper,'⁹ dairy production, and 'stallion'¹⁰ businesses at Llangollen. Despite these improvements in farming, Loudoun County endured economic hardships from the Civil War; landowners survived on debt and hard work. In the early 20th century, during a time of heightened focus on "Hunt Country's" equestrian sports and high society, Llangollen enjoyed renewed prosperity. With the Whitneys came a changed view toward rural life. No longer tied to an agricultural-based economy, the rural landscape at Llangollen was enjoyed for its qualities of society and leisure. Farming continues today with hay production and breeding polo ponies.

Under Criterion A in the area of Recreation/ Entertainment, Llangollen is significant for its association with equestrian sports. Lord Thomas Fairfax's (1693-1781) "Leeds Manor," stretching along the Northern Virginia piedmont, is well known as a cradle of North American foxhunting. Originally established as a private pack for sport and eradicating vermin, North American foxhunting has transformed into a more formalized, social event, continuing at Llangollen for over two centuries. The Whitneys' famed Horseshoe Stable was originally

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

designed as a hunt stable, adorned with icons of the chase including an 8' weathervane of a hound in pursuit of a fox and the famed Jennewein bas-relief sculptures on the Pavilions. Liz Whitney introduced thoroughbred racing and breeding to Llangollen, competing at a national level from 1931 to 1967. Jock Whitney introduced polo to Llangollen, which continues today at the highest level with world-ranked Maureen Brennan's VIP Polo Center.

Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, the main dwelling's evolved architectural style and the property's intact rural setting illustrate its significance. Situated on the slopes of the Blue Ridge overlooking open acres of productive hayfields and pasture, the original patent house, fully enveloped within the main dwelling, stands as testimony to the early practices of "seating" land, typical of colonial Virginia settlement in the mid to late 1700s at a time when wealthy Tidewater families were migrating westward seeking productive agricultural land. The 1830 Federal-style manor house, an expansion of the original 1795 patent house, and the 1830 icehouse, all contributing resources, are proof of the enormous wealth produced by the antebellum slavery-based agricultural economy. The early 20th century economic revival heralded Llangollen's revival as well with an early 20th century building campaign. Ushered by both Loudoun's profitable dairy industry and by an influx of wealth to Virginia's hunt country, Llangollen, as with other neighboring antebellum farms, was transformed in the Colonial Revival style as an outward representation of a new social and economic order. The south addition to the center block of the main house, the elaborate Horseshoe Stable, the Smithy, the Grooms' Quarters, Stone Garage, among others dating to circa 1931 are products of this era of Llangollen's history. Other mid-20th century contributing resources such as the Training Barn, Training Track and Stallion Barn, are witness to Llangollen's successes in Thoroughbred racing. Noncontributing resources, which stylistically relate to their settings but which were constructed outside the period of significance, include the 21st century Polo Complex consisting of regulation-size outdoor fields, Polo Arena, Pavilion and Practice Cage, all of which are testimony to the continued vibrancy of the farm. The physical integrity of the main house, collection of outbuildings, and pristine agricultural setting remain intact. The rural setting is protected by a perpetual land conversation easement.

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

Historic Ownership of Llangollen and Historic Context

Leven Powell, land speculator, merchant and entrepreneur, 1738-1810

Leven Powell (1738-1810) was a renaissance man, possessing the business acumen and political leadership needed of the citizens to develop a new nation. Leven Powell was a merchant by profession who lived in Alexandria near what was then one of the Virginia colony's busiest trading ports. Powell was also a wise land speculator. While still living in Alexandria, Powell began to invest in property inherited through his mother, Eleanor Peyton Powell (1720-circa 1788), that was likely originally part of Oakham [DHR 053-0091].¹¹ In 1763, Powell married Sarah (Sally) Harrison (1740-1812) and built a mill and house on this property, naming it Sallie's Mill after his wife. During this same period, Leven Powell purchased a large 500-acre tract from

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Joseph Chinn, establishing his home, the Shades, on what is known today as the Salamander Resort Property in Loudoun County. Later, Powell would mark off 50 acres of this property for what would become the Town of Middleburg.

Leven Powell served in the Revolutionary War and by 1777 was appointed to Lieutenant Colonel by George Washington, possibly because of his family connections and financial contributions rather than military prowess. The following year, Powell resigned from his military post, never recovering from an illness he developed during his winter at Valley Forge. Powell continued to support the war effort as a “fiscal agent” for the army, provisioning supply lines for Washington’s army. War documents note “Payments for goods and services supplied to militia” and “Levin [sic] Powell to be paid by treasurer.”¹²

Powell’s support of the war effort, although limited, served him well. Powell emerged from it as a local leader, the start of his political career. As well, Powell was awarded 2,200 acres of bounty lands in the western part of Virginia (now Kentucky and Ohio.)¹³ In addition, by supporting supply lines, Powell was able to further establish his merchant business and strengthen the value of his real estate purchases by investing in the roads connecting Loudoun County’s agricultural produce to the Alexandria markets.¹⁴ Powell invested in the turnpike from Middleburg east to shipping ports in Alexandria (today’s Route 50) and later from Middleburg west to his land holdings near Lexington, Kentucky.¹⁵ Powell also developed his Loudoun County investment, by subdividing his large property, renting small town lots, establishing the town of Middleburg in 1787.

In 1795, Powell, presumably with proceeds from investments in Middleburg town lots and in Sallie’s Mill, made speculative investments in western Loudoun’s frontier area. Powell joined the ranks of other land speculators, who were investing in dispersal of Lord Fairfax’s land holdings. Investors were attracted from across the state including “gentlemen” of the Tidewater area such as Edmondson of Essex County,¹⁶ Henry Fitzhugh of Stafford County,¹⁷ Benjamin Grayson of Prince William County,¹⁸ and Samuel Bayly of Fairfax County.¹⁹ Local investors included John Marshall (1775-1835) of Fauquier County and Dempse Carroll (1711-1776), a Loudoun planter and transplant from Westmoreland County. Land prices were appreciating rapidly and land holdings were bought and sold in quick succession.

With the overthrow of British rule, the governor of Virginia established legislation to confiscate Loyalists’ properties. Therefore, the Fairfax family quickly sought to disperse their American properties and in 1793, contracted to sell Lord Fairfax’s personal land holdings, Leeds Manor, comprised of 160,382 acres lying along the Blue Ridge in Clarke, Fauquier and Loudoun counties. John Marshall (1775-1836), his brother James Markham Marshall (1764-1848) and their brother-in-law, Rawleigh Colston (1749-1823), formed the “Marshall Syndicate,” agreeing to purchase the property for 20,000 pounds. It was a speculative purchase, betting on both rapidly appreciating land values and on the gamble that the Syndicate could obtain clear title before confiscation by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The syndicate finally established clear title in 1816 with the landmark Supreme Court ruling, *Martin vs. Hunter, Lessee*. John Marshall, in his early career as a private lawyer, was hired by the Fairfax family to defend their title to Leeds Manor.²⁰

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Between 1795 and 1807, Leven Powell made four speculative investments,²¹ purchasing or leasing more than 600 acres inside and adjacent to the Manor of Leeds. Of these four, two contiguous parcels, one from Dempse Carroll and the other from Peter Glascock, comprise the original 505-acre tract that would become Llangollen. Dendrochronology dates the original Llangollen patent house to 1795 and therefore its construction can be attributed to Leven Powell or Dempse Carrol. A “patent house” was a prescription of lease of the Fairfax lands described as follows:

“Build a Dwelling house with Brick or Stone chimney ... keep in good repair during time of tenancy”²²

It is likely that neither Carroll nor Powell ever lived at the original Llangollen patent house but rather a tenant farmed the property. Deeds describe Carroll as a “planter,” a title conveyed to landowners owning more than 400 acres; Powell would have been described as a “gentleman,” a term of social distinction. The Llangollen patent house was built of brick, reflecting the building patterns consistent with Tidewater construction and what Carroll or Powell would have found familiar.

Leven Powell served in the State House of Delegates from 1787 to 1792 and was elected to Congress in 1799. He retired from public service in 1801, moving to Middleburg. Powell also struggled with the institution of slavery, owning several slaves while at the same time writing,

“Those people [African Americans] have Natural rights as well as we. ... We take the whole from these people and Nature say they have a right to resist and by any means to defeat our purpose.”²³

Upon his death, Powell willed two enslaved people to his wife and manumitted two others, Hester Wheeler²⁴ and Peter.²⁵ Leven also granted Deeds of Emancipation to Cecelia, Abramone, Frank, and Fortune.²⁶

Powell died in 1810, leaving his fortune to his wife Sallie, his surviving adult children, and to his grandchildren who had survived their parents. Sallie received “use and profits of a tract of land purchased from Joseph Chinn” (presumably this was life rights and income from their farm, The Shades). The first named children in Leven’s will, William (1776-1802, deceased); Major Burr Powell (1768-1839); and Sarah Powell Chilton (1771-1835), each received land holdings in excess of 1,000 acres. Burr, the eldest surviving son, also inherited the rental income from Middleburg lots, a tidy inheritance. Cuthbert (1775-1849), the fourth named child in Leven’s will, by contrast, received the 505 contiguous acres of “lands, which I purchased of Dempse Carroll, including the lands under the late Lord Fairfax and Martin also the land purchased of Peter Glascock.” Leven Powell’s will describes the tenements of each parcel; this was property that was still under-developed frontier land, leased to tenants for farming.²⁷ Clearly, Cuthbert Powell did not inherit a prized family land holding. Cuthbert would develop this 505-acre tract into Llangollen.

Cuthbert Powell – Llangollen and Agricultural Productivity 1810-1849

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Cuthbert Powell inherited his father's business acumen and sense of civic duty. Born in Alexandria in 1775, Powell remained there as a young adult, marrying Catherine Simms (1780-1872) in 1788. In Alexandria, like his father, Powell engaged in mercantile pursuits. Powell owned a store with apartment above at the southeast corner of Fairfax and Queen Streets and was listed as the proprietor.²⁸ As a practicing attorney, he also started his political career, serving as Alexandria's mayor, serving as Alexandria County's Justice of the Peace, and serving in the Virginia State Senate from 1815 to 1819.

In 1812, Powell purchased an additional 263 acres of Rawleigh Colston's portion of the Leeds Manor tract. The deed refers to the previous Fairfax leases and also the "lease and release between John Marshall, James M Marshall, and Rawleigh Colston," presumably stated to ensure clear title to the property, since the title was still in dispute. The boundary description refers to the adjoining 18-acre lot leased by Dempse Carroll from Fairfax in 1793. This 263-acre piece, inside the Manor of Leeds, was the final purchase to make up the 768-acre core of Llangollen. In the deed, Cuthbert Powell is listed as living in Alexandria; Rawleigh Colston was living in Berkeley County, West Virginia.²⁹ Sometime between 1812 and 1815, Powell moved to Loudoun County from Alexandria with his young family although it is not likely that he moved to the Llangollen property.³⁰ Tenants still farmed the Llangollen acreage with some land cleared and walled for farming, but this area near the Blue Ridge was still primarily frontier.

For the next two decades, deeds, census records, and personal letters indicate Cuthbert Powell was splitting his time between his Alexandria townhouse and Loudoun County but not necessarily living at Llangollen. Powell continued to acquire additional acreage near and adjoining Llangollen. By 1831, he had purchased over 1,800 acres in the Piedmont east of the Blue Ridge, mostly properties from family members who had inherited land from Leven Powell.³¹ It is not clear if his intention was as a speculative investment or if his intention was to create a family seat at Llangollen.

During these two decades, Powell continued business activities and in 1821 was named to Director of Bank of the Valley in Leesburg and member of "Loudoun Society for Promoting Agriculture"³² as well as continued his political career serving in the Virginia House of Delegates (1828-1829). Powell was also viewed as a local leader in Loudoun County, appointed to roadwork and to finding a location for a Poor House.³³

1830s and 1840s

According to US Census records, by 1830 at age 55, Powell had retired to Llangollen. It is not known why he left Alexandria and moved to the county. Possibly with the decline in the port of Alexandria and the potential wealth in Loudoun's agriculture, he re-focused mid-life.

The 1830s and 1840s were prosperous times at Llangollen and Powell excelled in his new life as a plantation owner. By 1830, he owned 18 enslaved African American individuals; by 1840, at the age of 65, Powell owned 29 enslaved persons. The number of enslaved people at Llangollen can be interpreted as an indication of increased agricultural production here. Also during this time, in his political life, Powell transitioned to the role of elder statesman, again splitting his

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

time between Llangollen and public service. Family letters reveal his oldest son, Charles Leven Powell (1804-1896), was also splitting time between Alexandria and Loudoun³⁴ but was active in the family farming operation. Charles Powell, a Yale graduate, tried unsuccessfully to establish a law practice in Alexandria, and later established the “Winchester Academy.” Some of Cuthbert Powell’s other children, now young adults, although many were born in Alexandria, followed their parents to Loudoun County from Alexandria.³⁵

Construction at Llangollen revealed the Powells’ status and wealth. It is likely during this time that Cuthbert Powell built Llangollen’s Federal-style center block adjacent to the modest 16-foot-by-20-foot patent house.³⁶ The Llangollen front parlor was central to the Powell family life, hosting family weddings³⁷ and funerals.³⁸

The Icehouse and Cooling Dairy are two Llangollen dependencies that survive from this time period. Both were built as “follies” for their aesthetic appeal as much as their function and both lend clues into understanding the Powells’ lifestyle. Ice was a luxury, a symbol of elevated social and economic status. An icehouse was expensive to build and expensive to maintain. In the early 19th century, the elite class’s diet began to change and included more variety of fresh fruits, fish and vegetables, which would be stored in the icehouse. The icehouse was also reserved for rarities such as ice cream; Thomas Jefferson used his for wine. There are various treatises on the design of the 19th century icehouse. Many were below ground and few were constructed above ground, such as the large, stone icehouse at Oatlands [NRHP 1969; NHL 1971; DHR 053-0093]. Because many were built into the ground, often they are largely deteriorated and few remain from this time period.

The Cooling Dairy also tells its own story. A cooling dairy, as opposed to the dairy barn, was the place where the domestic staff processed raw milk into cream or butter. Originally, there was a well under Llangollen’s cooling dairy, which would have served to keep the milk at an even temperature. Of particular note, Llangollen’s cooling dairy bears resemblance to the dairy at Eyre Hall (NRHP 1969; NHL 2012; DHR 065-0008) in Northampton County, Virginia, indicating Llangollen’s dairy was constructed by a master craftsman or from a pattern book. According to Olmert, these outbuildings were not only built for functional purposes, but also “meant to adorn the lives of moneyed and educated planters.”³⁹

In 1849, at the age of 74, Cuthbert Powell died at Llangollen. According to Virginia tradition among prominent families, he was buried at the rear of the main house. Soon after, the family placed 762 acres of the farm for sale, which appeared in the *Loudoun Chronicle*, August 1849, advertisement, “On behalf of the heirs, we offer for sale, Llangollen.”⁴⁰

The decade before the Civil War was difficult for Llangollen. In 1852, Llangollen was sold to Dr. Joseph Gray (1807-1864) who had married his wife, Eliza Ellzey in 1835 in Llangollen’s parlor.⁴¹ Dr. Gray purchased the farm for \$31,450, excluding a dower interest for Cuthbert Powell’s widow, Catherine Powell (1780-1872), who may have been living with her son-in-law and daughter, George and Mary Powell Adie, “respecting that portion of the above described tract which has been laid off to Catherine as her dower interest in the estate of Cuthbert and

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

respecting the remainder of said tract of George Adie and Mary E his wife.”⁴² That same year, 1852, Catherine Powell wrote to her daughter “Llangollen is deteriorating.” A year later, Gray assumed a deed of trust of \$21,290 to Catherine Powell with interest payable for her lifetime. Additional bonds were secured for her children of \$5,000 each.⁴³ The 1858 land tax records show Llangollen had \$3,000 worth of structures and \$35,460 total value of the farm.⁴⁴

Even after selling Llangollen, the Powell family retained extensive land holdings in the neighborhood. Levin Powell, Cuthbert’s son and Leven Powell’s grandson, owned 274 acres across Trappe Road, which today is part of Ayreshire. Charles Leven Powell, Cuthbert’s son and Leven Powell’s grandson, owned 452 acres of Clifton, adjacent to Ayreshire.⁴⁵ The Powell family’s close relationship to the land was clear; in 1855, the Powell family heirs purchased back Cuthbert Powell’s grave site: “... graveyard on Langollen [sic] for internment and repair ... located at the southwest corner of the garden.”⁴⁶

African American Life at Llangollen and Anti-Secessionist Attitudes 1849-1860

The Powells relied on an enslaved workforce for their economic prosperity although they maintained a mixed attitude toward the institution of slavery itself. Like his father, Cuthbert Powell owned slaves. Burr Powell (1767-18??), Cuthbert’s brother, was also a slaveowner but was a Methodist and supported efforts to abolish slavery by settling freed slaves at a self-supporting colony. In 1820, Burr Powell, who then owned 23 people, attended the American Colonization Society, a group formed to purchase land in the U.S. or the African continent for the colonization of freed African Americans.⁴⁷ Both Burr and Cuthbert Powell were peers of Charles Fenton Mercer (1778-1858), an ardent abolitionist; all three men were political leaders from Loudoun County and would have been influenced by current political discourse.

As sectional divisions grew in the United States, the Powell family was anti-secessionist, a difficult position to espouse while living in southern Loudoun County. While the predominantly Quaker areas of northern Loudoun were anti-secessionist, Middleburg largely supported the Confederacy. As Selina Lloyd Powell, Cuthbert’s daughter-in-law and whose parents were Quaker, noted in a letter to her parents; “We are not secessionists here, generally.”⁴⁸

Civil War

Like many wealthy Loudoun County families during the Civil War, the Powells left the hinterlands. With land holdings in other parts of Virginia, the family moved between safer accommodations depending on the war’s conduct. Cuthbert Powell’s daughter and son-in-law, Wellington and Jane (Fanny) Gordon, temporarily stayed at Trevillians, Louisa County. Cuthbert Powell’s son, Charles L Powell and his family, were forced to close their Winchester Academy and found work as tutors in private homes but were otherwise landless.⁴⁹

In 1861, Dr. Gray sold Llangollen to Upperville resident Robert Singleton (1795- ?), who purchased Llangollen for \$40 per acre.⁵⁰ The farm was described in the Alexandria Gazette as “*a beautiful situation at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and commanding a most varied and picturesque view.*”⁵¹ The deed notes that the ‘blacksmith shop’ (also known as Powell’s shop at the northeast

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

corner of Millville and Trappe Road) was included in the sale.⁵² It is not known why Dr. Gray sold the farm, but in later chancery suits, Singleton “indemnified”⁵³ Gray of his lien to Powell, so it is possible that with the impending war, Gray needed to absolve himself of debt. With the collapse of the Confederate states’ economy during the war, hard currency was in short supply and Gray’s annuity payments, the dower interest of Catherine Powell, may have been overwhelming

It is not clear if Singleton remained at Llangollen during the war. In May 1863, 18 months after purchase, Singleton contracted to sell Llangollen to neighbor Samuel Bayly [sic]. However, five months later in October 1863, Singleton sold Llangollen for \$39,313 to George Ayre, an adjoining neighbor, who had previously purchased the other Powell holdings, including the properties on the east side of Trappe Road, Ayreshire and Clifton.⁵⁴ Ayre did not move into Llangollen but in 1864, Martin Maddox took tenancy of the farm. Llangollen, like other neighboring farms including Ayreshire, Green Garden [NRHP 2007; DHR 053-0509], Rock Hill [NRHP 2009; DHR 053-1057], Rose Hill [NRHP 1994; DHR 053-0001], Welbourne [NRHP 1972; DHR 053-0120], Oakely [DHR 030-0046], and Mt. Bleak [DHR 030-0283], were safe houses for Mosby’s Rangers, a Confederate guerilla force.⁵⁵

Much of Loudoun County’s agricultural economy was destroyed during the Civil War. Mosby’s Rangers were active in the countryside, and in retaliation, in 1864, General Philip Sheridan sent three divisions of Union cavalry through Ashby’s Gap on the present Route 50 to burn agricultural dependencies and drive off livestock. One division turned north on Route 619 [Trappe Road] and burned most of the farm buildings and fences at Cleremont [DHR No. 053-1038].⁵⁶ Llangollen may have been spared, at least around the immediate vicinity of the main house, as the stone Icehouse and the Cooling Diary are two dependencies that predate the Civil War.⁵⁷

George Ayre (1817-1912) was English-born⁵⁸ and had moved as a child with his family to Washington D. C. when his father, Thomas Ayre, worked as a surveyor to layout the city streets. Ayre married Mary Ann Benton (1823-1904), daughter of William Benton, who was associated with Oak Hill [NHL 1960; NRHP 1966; DHR 053-0090], Benton [NRHP 1987; DHR 053-0107] and Huntland [NRHP 2013; DHR 053-0487]. Ayre was a profitable farmer, owning four nearby properties, Llangollen and Ayreshire in Loudoun County and Snowden and Woodburn in Fauquier County. Before the Civil War, George Ayre owned at least ten enslaved people. A farm ledger also noted that he owned a threshing machine, indicating that wheat and other grains were primary crops.⁵⁹

The Ayres’ property was destroyed during the Civil War and the Ayres struggled for decades to recover. In 1865, Llangollen was advertised for sale in local newspapers, including what is presumed to be a foreclosure announcement.

“Valuable estate of Cuthbert Powell... if not sold, publically auctioned Jan 8 1866 ...786 acres...situated on the Eastern slope of the Blue Ridge ... 3 miles North of Ashby’s Gap, and 7 miles South of Snickers’ Gap, with a large and elegant MANSION HOUSE, upon it, overlooking the village of Upperville, and commanding one of the finest prospects in

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

one of the most agreeable neighborhoods in the State. It has on it all the necessary OUTBUILDINGS, and every variety of well selected SUMMER and WINTER FRUIT; it is well watered, with abundance of TIMBER and under good stone fencing. \$5,000 deposit.”⁶⁰

1870 – Reconstruction and Attempted Recovery

Despite economic hardship, Ayre farmed with some success after the Civil War. In 1867, land tax records valued Llangollen’s buildings for \$3,000 and \$35,460 for the entire farm. Deprived of an enslaved labor force, Ayre turned instead to tenant farmers and his own family. The 1870 census records indicate there were 17 members of the Ayre household. Ayre’s occupation is “farmer” and he worked with the help of George Hall, who appears to be a tenant farmer, and four farm laborers, two of whom were Ayre’s teenage sons, and two were young African American men.⁶¹ As well, Ayre was resourceful. The Civil War decimated the population of horses in Loudoun, necessary for travel and agriculture. In 1871, George Ayre was one of three farmers listed as having a license to own a Stallion,⁶² likely a profitable venture.

Milk was in short supply in Washington D. C. after the Civil War, and Ayre may have tried to capitalize on this market. Train service from Delaplane provided regular access to the D.C. markets, providing dependable transport for a perishable commodity.⁶³ This decade could have been the construction period for Llangollen’s stone dairy barn and the adjacent bank barn, known as the Workhorse Barn. In a marketing statement for the sale of Llangollen and Ayreshire, which was published before 1872, Ayre listed dependencies on the Llangollen property, which included a barnyard and dairy.⁶⁴ Non-population census records from 1870 show Ayre owned 9 horses, 10 milk cows and 4 working oxen.⁶⁵

In 1872, the *Alexandria Gazette* described Llangollen in a “high state of cultivation,” using the hyperbole typical of Victorian-era newspapers:

“Llangollen” has been purchased by Mr. Ayre since the war, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. This [farm] is also abundantly stocked with improved breeds of sheep, cattle and horses. It has on it a fine mansion erected there by the late Cuthbert Powell, esq, the former owner of the estate. It has also ample barns and out houses and is one of the most valuable estates in Virginia. Upon this farm, Mr. Ayre has the machinery and kilns to manufacture on a large scale drains and roofing “tile” a large amount of which has on hand for his own use. It is a cheap and excellent pipe for drains and could be adopted to great profit on low lands.”⁶⁶

However, by 1876, Ayre appeared to be still mired in outstanding debts. Ayre raised capital using his three farms as collateral.⁶⁷ H. Grafton Dulany, son of a successful banker, offered \$20,000 to keep Ayre afloat. Subsequent court documents suggest Dulany took possession of Ayre’s three farms; Llangollen, Ayreshire, and Snowdown; and leased them back to Ayre between 1875-1879. Ayre managed the properties, splitting profits and expenses equally with Dulany. This lease may have been extended. Between 1881 and 1887, Ayre hired Robert Neville, an Irishman, expert horseman and brother-in-law of Dulany, to help oversee the large farming

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

operation. Grafton Dulany died prematurely in 1890, and his appointed Trustees began foreclosure proceedings against Ayre.⁶⁸

Profitability for Llangollen continued to be elusive during the Reconstruction era. By 1876, the value of the buildings at Llangollen was only \$2,000, and only \$23,640 for the entire farm, reflecting a time of deflation in the South's economy. By 1894, when Ayre's creditors finally settled, Llangollen had \$600 worth of structures and a total farm value of only \$15,520, representing a 40% reduction in the value of the farm since first being acquired by Ayre. Personal property records also show financial hardship; between 1871 and 1876, the number of Ayre's horses drops by 40% at Llangollen. Possibly Ayre was dividing bloodstock between his farms but more likely he may have been selling to raise cash.

1880s and 1890s Decline

The 1880s brought continued economic hardship. Loudoun County's rural population declined, with the local workforce seeking better employment opportunities in cities. The town of Middleburg realized a 40% decline in population as well. By the late 1880's, George S Ayre was living at his farm, Snowdown, in Fauquier County and had abandoned farming. Creditors had seized Llangollen and Ayreshire. A notice in the *Alexandria Gazette* cited in 1887 "George S Ayre is applicant for position of doorkeeper of House of Representatives."⁶⁹ By 1920, Ayre was 93 years old and living with his son, Thomas Ayre, in Loudoun County.⁷⁰

An 1882 sketch of the Llangollen main house shows a large Federal style dwelling. The center block is two-and-a-half stories and five bays wide with a square single-story front porch. The original one-and-a-half- patent house is attached to the center block with a connecting bay. Presumably, the original patent house was attached to the center block during Ayre's ownership.

In 1897, Llangollen was finally sold, twenty-five years after first advertised by Ayre before 1872. A newspaper article announced the sale of Llangollen; "The trustees of the estate of the late Grafton Dulany have sold to Col. Seibert of Washington, Llangollen, a farm ... on the slopes of the Blue Ridge for thirty thousand dollars. A part of this land is so situated that is said to be worth very little and the open land has brought nearly fifty dollar per acre. Mr. George H Ayre [son of George S Ayre] has been compelled to leave the place, which has been his home for so many years."⁷¹ Immediately Siebert invests into the property and the value of the buildings increases from \$600 to \$2,328.⁷²

John Oothert Seibert, (1872-?) was born in New York, the wealthy son of New York banker Louis P. Seibert and Eliza Oothert. The 1910 census records show Siebert as a bachelor living in "Precinct 3" in Washington D. C. with his parents and sister, Sophie. Seibert was 38 years old and his occupation listed as "own income," presumably meaning he lived on a family trust income.

Seibert moved to Llangollen in 1898, purchasing the farm for \$30,000,⁷³ and placing a \$20,000 deed of trust on the property the same year.⁷⁴ Although it is not clear what Seibert's role was in society, an article from 1901 published in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* announced "Count von

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Arnim of the German Embassy and Mr. Wauters Charge d'affairs of Belgium, are the guests of Mr. John Seibert at Llangollen.”⁷⁵ In 1902, Seibert purchased the adjoining “Hess Land”, part of the original Rawleigh Colston tract that was part of the ‘Marshall Syndicate.’ In 1906, Seibert possibly hit financial problems, immediately re-selling the “Hess Land” to Harry Toulmin.⁷⁶ Seibert continued to extract cash from the farm, taking out a two additional mortgages of \$6,000 and \$4,000, using Llangollen as collateral, and in 1908 another for \$3,000,⁷⁷ thus totaling \$13,000. By 1908, possibly Seibert had over-extended his ample credit, as he sold Llangollen and assigned liens in October to Harry Toulmin (1858-1942) of Washington D.C.⁷⁸



“Llangollen ... Now owned by AH Toulmin,” courtesy VDHR archives, showing double-story front porch addition; the Whitney south wing has not yet been built. The 1804 date of establishment has not been verified

Toulmin 1908–1922m, Decade-and-a-half of expansion

The early 20th century heralded a new economy in Loudoun and Fauquier counties. With the well-publicized ‘Hound Match’ of 1905, wealthy equestrians were attracted to the “hunt country” of the Blue Ridge piedmont. There was great value to be had in Northern Virginia’s real estate and the vast open and cheap acreage became a haven for equestrian sports. Over the next twenty years, Middleburg developed a reputation as a mecca for foxhunting, breeding, showing, and thoroughbred racing.

Harry Toulmin, an Alabama native, moved as a young boy to Washington D. C. with his parents. According to the 1880 U.S. Census, at age 22, Toulmin was still living at home and working as a clerk. A year later, at the height of his career, Toulmin was a widely respected patent attorney, best known for securing the “flying machine” patent for Dayton, Ohio, inventors Orville and Wilbur Wright. Llangollen was not Toulmin’s first countryside purchase; in 1902, Toulmin had purchased 512 acres of Oakham Farm [NRHP 2016; DHR 053-0091] from the heirs of Col. Hamilton Rogers.⁷⁹

The 1910 census shows the Toulmins living in Loudoun County with their son, Harry A Toulmin, Jr., although a year later, in 1911, the Toulmins had moved to Dayton, which was at

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

that time a center of innovation. Toulmin must have recognized additional opportunities requiring his legal representation.

Llangollen enjoyed a lavish revitalization under the Toulmin stewardship. The Toulmins purchased the 230-acre Lucius tract in 1911⁸⁰ and the adjoining 246-acre ‘Old Bayly Farm’ in 1913,⁸¹ increasing Llangollen’s boundaries to near what they are today. As well, the Toulmins invested in Llangollen’s architectural resources. Land Tax Records state the value of Llangollen’s buildings increased from \$2,328 in 1912 to \$4,500 by the time Toulmin sold the property in 1922, more than doubling the value of Llangollen’s buildings.⁸² A photograph dated January 1919 shows the front of Llangollen’s main house with the double-story columns and fanlight lunette in the tympanum. With the documented investment and the stylistic clues, it is possible to assume that Toulmin added the Colonial Revival front porch and a balustrade railing.⁸³ In 1921, the Toulmins placed a deed of trust on the property for \$7,000.⁸⁴

The pattern of updating antebellum Virginia plantations with extensive Colonial Revival renovations in the first decade of the 20th century was typical for this part of Loudoun County and northern Fauquier County. Enormous wealth migrated to Northern Virginia, drawn by the allure of foxhunting and the thoroughbred-racing scene. Various 19th-century Federal style houses were remodeled in the Colonial Revival style, establishing a new social order in and around Middleburg, Upperville and The Plains. The new moneyed class supplanted old Virginia families, such as the Powells, who had exited during the Civil War. The Colonial Revival style became the physical expression of this social succession. Other nearby farms, transformed in the Colonial Revival style with massive, columned front porches were Old Welbourne [NRHP 2014; DHR 053-6345] remodeled in 1905 by Wood, Donn and Demming of Washington D. C.; Ovoka [DHR 030-0109] remodeled in the early 20th century; and Huntland [NRHP 2013; DHR 053-0487] remodeled in 1915 by Peabody, Wilson & Brown.

Loudoun’s dairy industry continued expansion during this same time period. In addition to the regular service from Delaplane, the W&OD’s “Milk Train” provided regular service from Bluemont to Rosslyn station. It is possible that the Toulmins added the west extension to the Dairy Barn at Llangollen. In 1922, the value of Llangollen’s buildings and structures increased by \$500.

The following year, Toulmin sold the 1,293 acres then associated with Llangollen. By this time, Llangollen Farm had absorbed neighboring properties including the “Hess Land,” the Old Bailey [sic] Farm, and the Lucius Farm. The Baers owned Llangollen for a year, purchasing and then selling it quickly to the Crocketts in 1923.⁸⁵ During their seven-year ownership, the Crocketts improved the value of the buildings by an additional \$1,000 totaling \$5,500. Although much improved since the Dulany trustees took ownership from Ayre, the grandeur of Llangollen’s buildings was still dwarfed by neighboring farms, such as Welbourne. For example, in 1930, neighboring Welbourne’s [NRHP 1972; 053-0120] buildings were worth \$7,300 and Llangollen’s only worth \$5,500.⁸⁶

Whitney 1930-1989, “Mecca for Sport Folk”

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Loudoun County's economy began to revive in the second quarter of the 20th century. The automobile injected a new vitality into the countryside. In 1924, Middleburg saw its first gas station. Land prices around Middleburg began to stabilize. Middleburg was now synonymous with "Hunt County."

Mr. Crockett died and shortly after his death, his widow Nannie Crockett sold 1,076 acres to John Jay "Jock" Whitney (1904 - 1982) for \$150,000 in 1930.⁸⁷ At the time, Whitney was a larger-than-life millionaire, inheriting his family's vast fortune, but also Oxford-educated, amiable, and sharing his parents' passion for thoroughbred racing and polo. Whitney purchased Llangollen as his wedding gift to his new bride, Liz Altemus Whitney (1906-1988). Reportedly, Liz had a fondness for Upperville, having spent seasons there with her prized show horses. Liz Whitney had a nationally ranked show career, was an avid foxhunter and helped develop Llangollen's racing and bloodstock operation.

For the next decade, the Whitneys transformed Llangollen. The 1931 Land tax records include the note "NB \$70,000" referring to the \$70,000 increased building value between 1930 and 1931. It was during this time that Llangollen realized its greatest expansion. The Whitneys updated the main house, adding the one-room, two-story south library and master bedroom addition. The Whitneys also added the vast array of elaborate, equestrian-related dependencies including Llangollen's famed Horseshoe Stable for Liz's show horses and field hunters.

Original drawings of the Whitney additions have not yet been found; one can only speculate on the architect for the main house addition and stable complex. One possible guess is William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951). Stylistic and historic clues lead to this supposition. According to architectural historian Calder Loth, Bottomley's work "*may evoke an image from the past but it is not a historic structure ...*"⁸⁸ Much of the work at Llangollen, with the hand-hewn beams, hand-crafted ironwork, and distinctive ashlar stonework, create a fabled sense of the past, evoking America's (and Llangollen's) colonial roots while simultaneously the layout and planning of the structures were thoroughly modern. Bottomley practiced in both New York, Whitney's native home, and Middleburg in the early 20th century. Jock Whitney would have known of Bottomley's work through the patrons who commissioned Bottomley for their New York houses and Virginia hunt country estates, including William Zeigler's (1891-1958) Burrland Farm [NRHP 1997; DHR 030-1017], commissioned in 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse's Halfway House, commissioned in 1931, and the Stewarts' Whitewood, commissioned in 1936.⁸⁹ All of these commissions share Llangollen's Colonial Revival style, sense of history, and attention to detail, and all are expansive equestrian complexes.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State



“Leaving for Llangollen Races, 1931” , private files, Llangollen

The Whitneys arrival marked the start of many epic years at Llangollen. In 1931, the Whitneys hosted the “Llangollen Race Meeting,” which was run over a course modeled after England’s Grand National at Aintree.⁹⁰ The turf course was located in the open pasture to the south of the main drive, opposite the Dairy Barn. Llangollen hosted a crowd of 20,000 and the Whitneys offered a \$5,000 cash prize for the winner of the “Llangollen Cup,” the largest of any private meet. Days and evenings of parties surrounded the event and local horsemen mixed with high society and Washington diplomats. The Llangollen Race meeting was hosted for only four years and today only the foundation of the Stewards’ stand remains.⁹¹

1940s-1960s, Zenith and Decline

In 1939, the Whitneys divorced and Jock deeded Llangollen to Liz.⁹² Liz Whitney would marry three more times but throughout each of those marriages, she remained devoted and focused on Llangollen and its thoroughbred racing and bloodstock. She was in good company; next door, Isabelle Dodge Sloan, at Brookmeade Farm, (now Lazy Lane) [DHR 053-0109]; nearby Taylor Hardin at Newstead, the Zieglers at Burrland [DHR 030-1017], and Paul Mellon at Rokeby were of equal caliber, all competing at top levels of racing domestically and abroad. The extensive equestrian build-out at all four of these farms is testimony to Virginia’s heady days of thoroughbred racing. It was during this period that Liz Whitney installed the 5/8 Training Track followed by the Training Barn at Llangollen

August 1967 marks the end of Llangollen’s period of significance, coinciding with Liz Whitney’s transfer of her breeding operation from Llangollen to California,⁹³ ending Llangollen’s almost four decades of dominance in the Thoroughbred racing industry. Liz Whitney died at 82 in October 1988 at Llangollen. In 1989, the farm sold to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ash, who saved Llangollen from redevelopment. In 2006, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brennan purchased Llangollen. The Brennans take great pride, continuing the traditions of world-class equestrian pursuits at Llangollen. On special occasions, Llangollen is open to the public, hosting

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

community events for organizations such as the Mosby Heritage Association and for charity polo matches. In Mr. Brennan's own words, "I view myself as a steward. I feel strongly this place should be preserved and shared. It is a very magical place."

Archeological Potential

While no professional archeological testing has been completed, the yards and farm area surrounding the main house and outbuildings at Llangollen could contain archeological deposits, given the property's long history. However, new roadways, drainage and landscaping may have disturbed some sites. A tangible area of archeological interest is the Cuthbert Powell cemetery. Further investigation could reveal insight into the purpose of the unmarked fieldstones at this site.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

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Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

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Baugh vs Ayre 1904-005 (Fauquier)

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Llangollen
Name of Property

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County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; National Sporting Library and Museum, Middleburg, VA; Keeneland Library, Lexington, VA; Clerk of the Court Archives, Loudoun County; College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA; Randolph Macon College, Ashland, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 053-0408

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 1,100+

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.046690 | Longitude: -77.908750 |
| 2. Latitude: 39.030950 | Longitude: -77.873040 |
| 3. Latitude: 39.020820 | Longitude: -77.877500 |
| 4. Latitude: 39.024150 | Longitude: -77.890380 |
| 5. Latitude: 39.022690 | Longitude: -77.891580 |
| 6. Latitude: 39.021750 | Longitude: -77.883170 |
| 7. Latitude: 39.017080 | Longitude: -77.885400 |
| 8. Latitude: 39.015350 | Longitude: -77.892350 |
| 9. Latitude: 39.020820 | Longitude: -77.897760 |
| 10. Latitude: 39.033490 | Longitude: -77.905830 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

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

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

The boundaries encompass the entire 1,100.22-acre Llangollen property owned by Llangollen, LLC and located in Loudoun and Clarke Counties. The boundary corresponds to the 1,096.22 acres located in Loudoun County at 21515 Trappe Road and recorded as Parcel ID 680378224000 by Loudoun County and legal description "Llangolyn" [sic]. The boundary also corresponds to the adjoining 4.00 acres lying on the east side of Blue Ridge Mountain Road in Clarke County and recorded as Parcel ID 33A11.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary for Llangollen is coterminous with the two tax parcels cited above, encompassing the 1,100.22 acres associated with the property during its period of significance. The boundary includes the property's main dwelling, associated tenant dwellings, stables, outbuildings, all other known historic resources, and the property's historic setting. All of the acreage has been part of Llangollen since the early 1910s when Harry A Toulmin began purchasing adjacent farms to add to Llangollen's original 786 acres.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jane Covington
organization: Jane Covington Restoration
street & number: PO Box 741
city or town: Middleburg state: VA zip code: 20118
e-mail: jane@janecovington.com
telephone: 434-960-4678
date: Feb 28, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Llangollen

City or Vicinity: Upperville

County: Loudoun

State: Virginia

Photographer: Jane Covington

Date Photographed: Fall 2016 and winter 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 43 Main house, east elevation
- 2 of 43 Main house, center hall
- 3 of 43 Main house, north wall of original 1795 patent house
- 4 of 43 Main house, Sitting Room facing north towards center hall
- 5 of 43 Main house, detail of period mantel on north wall of dining room
- 6 of 43 Main house, detail of Great Room, south wall with fireplace
- 7 of 43 Icehouse, southwest corner
- 8 of 43 Garden Shed, southeast corner
- 9 of 43 Stone Garage, northwest corner
- 10 of 43 Horseshoe Stable, east elevation
- 11 of 43 Horseshoe Stable, north Pavilion, east elevation
- 12 of 43 Horseshoe Stable, Conference Room, southwest corner
- 13 of 43 Horseshoe Stable, muck pit, southwest elevation
- 14 of 43 Smithy, northeast corner
- 15 of 43 Chicken Coop and Shed, north elevation
- 16 of 43 Grooms' Quarters, southeast corner
- 17 of 43 Cuthbert Powell Cemetery, east elevation
- 18 of 43 Parterre Garden and Pavilion, facing east
- 19 of 43 Helicopter Pad, facing west
- 20 of 43 Pool and Stone Terraces, facing northwest
- 21 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 120, facing northeast
- 22 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 122, facing northwest
- 23 of 43 Mare Barn, east elevation

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

- 24 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 132, southeast corner
- 25 of 43 Broodmare Barn, southeast elevation
- 26 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 130, southeast corner
- 27 of 43 Stallion Barn, north elevation
- 28 of 43 Dairy Barn, south elevation
- 29 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 105, southwest corner
- 30 of 43 Staff Quarters Number 103, southeast corner
- 31 of 43 Open Bay Machine Shed, southeast corner
- 32 of 43 VIP Polo Maintenance Shed, facing northwest
- 33 of 43 Workhorse Barn, south elevation
- 34 of 43 Belmont Barn, south elevation
- 35 of 43 Training Track, facing north
- 36 of 43 Octagonal Pavilion, facing southwest
- 37 of 43 Practice Cage, facing east
- 38 of 43 Polo Arena, facing northwest
- 39 of 43 Dwelling - ruin, facing northwest
- 40 of 43 Stable – ruin, facing north
- 41 of 43 Llangollen Race Judges’ Stand, facing west
- 42 of 43 Cistern, facing south
- 43 of 43 Historic Road Traces, Stone Walls and Manor Boundary Line, facing south

ENDNOTES

¹ The 1938 Spur Magazine article describes the location of the slave dwellings, which were extant at that time.

² Alexandria Gazette, February 1872, as seen in the Library of Virginia’s Virginia Chronicle at <http://viriniachronicle.com>.

³ William Creighton, “The Whitney Stables at Llangollen,” published in Spur Magazine, 1938. A photograph of the rear elevation appears on page 38 showing the arched loggia. Kitty Slater, in her personal notes on file at Llangollen, remarks that this arcade was original to the 1830 Federal house, although stylistically the arcade appears to date to the early 20th century.

⁴ A “Dairy” (in contrast to a Dairy Barn) appears in the 1930 Lewis and Valentine landscape drawings, standing opposite the Ice House. This building, as restored, resembles a 19th century cooling dairy. For comparison, see Michael Olmert’s Kitchens, Smokehouses, and Privies, p. 102.

⁵ 1940 Whitney Inventory; The “Meat House” measured 12 x 12 feet square, the same dimensions as the Cooling Dairy.

⁶ William Creighton, “The Whitney Stables at Llangollen,” Spur Magazine, 1938.

⁷ George Ayre map of Llangollen and Ayreshire, dating to before 1872.

⁸ Loudoun County Deed Book V:104, (1793). This was a typical Fairfax lease covenant.

⁹ Slave Plantation Ledger, at <http://www.historybroker.com/collection/ayre/index.htm>.

¹⁰ Loudoun County Land Tax Books, 1871.

¹¹ The Peyton family originally owned Oakham. Eleanor Peyton Powell’s brother Col. Francis Peyton (1748 - ?) built the patent house at Oakham.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

¹² The John P. Branch Historical Papers of Randolph-Macon College; "Correspondence of Leven Powell" June 1903, as read online at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015039513182;view=2up;seq=30;skin=mobile>.

¹³ Kentucky Secretary of State, Revolutionary War Warrants, 1784, as viewed online at <http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/military/revwar/REvlist.asp>. Note: At that time, Virginia military bounty land was in Kentucky or Ohio; both states were part of Virginia until 1792

¹⁴ As seen at <http://www.LoudounHistory.org>.

¹⁵ William & Mary Digital Archive, Earl Gregg SWEM Library, "Memorandum by Leven Powell regarding a toll road." As seen at

https://digitalarchive.wm.edu/bitstream/handle/10288/20429/Mss.%20Acc.%202007.110_1423_20140616_f12.pdf?sequence=4 1785.

¹⁶ Loudoun County Deed Book, G:47 (1768); Edmondson to Carroll.

¹⁷ Loudoun County Deed Book, G:159 (1768); Edmondson to Bayly.

¹⁸ Loudoun County Deed Book, C:90 (1730); Fairfax to Grayson.

¹⁹ Loudoun County Deed Book, G:159 (1768) Edmonson to Bayly.

²⁰ Stuart E Brown, Jr. *Virginia Baron* Chesapeake Book Company, Berryville, Virginia 1965. Pages 199-200. **Note:** In the final Supreme Court ruling in 1816, Marshall recused himself from the case.

²¹ Dempse Carroll lease to Leven Powell, LCDB X:132 (1795), 18 acres; Dempse Carroll sale to Leven Powell LCDB X:128 (1795), 296 acres; Edward Turner assign of lease to Leven Powell LCDB Y:327 (1796), 100 acres; Peter Glascock sale to Leven Powell LCDB 2I:425 (1807), 209 acres.

²² Loudoun County Deed Book D:388 (1764), 100 acres; lease from Lord Fairfax to Edward Turner. Turner would later assign his lease to Leven Powell in 1796. See LCDB Y:327 (1796).

²³ William & Mary Digital Archive, Leven Powell letter to Burr Powell in KY, Powell Family Papers, Hepburn Addition, as seen at <https://digitalarchive.wm.edu/handle/10288/20434>, 1797.

²⁴ *Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia, Register of Free Negroes 1844-1861* by Patricia B. Duncan, p. 204. Loudoun County Microfilm Number 135 at the Library of Virginia.

²⁵ <http://vhs4.vahistorical.org/starweb/d.skclmarc-opac/servlet.starweb>. Before emancipation, freed African Americans were required to leave the state or have a white person attest to their freedom. Cuthbert Powell attests to Peter's freedom in 1824: "Negro man Peter to who this is given about 70 years of age larger size & dark complexion is one of a number of Negroes emancipated by my father many years ago; and as such is entitled to be registered as a freeman."

²⁶ Loudoun County Slave Papers, 1790-01.

²⁷ Loudoun County Will Book I:250 Leven Powell's will, (1810); Cuthbert received approximately 600 acres near the Blue Ridge.

²⁸ Mutual Assurance Society Records; 1815, 1839, 1846 Library of Virginia Manuscript Collection.

²⁹ Loudoun County Deed Book, 2P:233, (1812), 263 acres, Colston to Powell.

³⁰ Alexandria Gazette, obituary of Charles L Powell, 1896.

³¹ LCDB 2T:204 (1815) Daniel Dulany to Cuthbert, 261 acres; LCDB 3H:96 (1823) Burr G Powell to Cuthbert, 415 acres; LCDB 3I:417 (1825) Catherine Powell to Cuthbert, 610 acres; LCDB 3U:14 (1830) Sarah Powell to Cuthbert, 35 acres; LCDB, 3W:322 (1831) Levin M Powell to Cuthbert, 201 acres.

³² The Genius of Liberty, 1821 as seen at the Virginia Chronicle online.

³³ Loudoun County Road Works indices, Loudoun County Clerk of the Court Archives.

³⁴ Charles Leven Powell was possibly living at Clifton, to the east of Llangollen and at that time adjoining farms.

³⁵ Powell family purchases Levinworth in 1835 [DHR 053- 1068].

³⁶ Audrey Bergner, *Old Plantations and Historic Homes in and around Middleburg, Virginia* Cornwall Books, New York, p 62.

³⁷ 1836 Ellen D Powell married William H Gray at Llangollen.

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

- ³⁸ 1838 Sarah Powell Chilton (age 62) dies at the home of her brother at Llangollen.
- ³⁹ Michael Olmert, Kitchens, Smokehouses, and Privies. Cornell University Press, Ithaca. 2009, p. 103.
- ⁴⁰ Loudoun Chronicle as seen at www.virginiachronicle.com.
- ⁴¹ It is not clear if Dr. Joseph Gray is related to the Powells by marriage. Ellen D. Powell (1812-1862), Cuthbert's daughter, married William H. Gray (1805-1890).
- ⁴² Loudoun County Deed Book 5G:110 (1852).
- ⁴³ Catherine Powell's children and in-law children who received \$5,000 each are William L Powell, Reverend George Adie, Llewellyn Powell, Charles S Powell, Wellington Gordon, Leven Powell and William H Gray. The difference between the total of the total bonds (\$56,290) and the stated purchase price (\$31,680) may have been the interest payments on the note. Chancery Suit Baugh vs Ayre as seen at Library of Virginia.
- ⁴⁴ Loudoun County Land Tax Records, (1858).
- ⁴⁵ Loudoun County Land Tax Records, (1856).
- ⁴⁶ Loudoun County Deed Book ??:151 (1855).
- ⁴⁷ Charles L Poland, From Frontier to Suburbia: Loudoun County Virginia, Heritage Books, Westminster Maryland, 1976 p142.
- ⁴⁸ Katherine Graydon, page 35; Selina Lloyd Powell in letter December 1860.
- ⁴⁹ Katherine Graydon p 58; Selina and Charles Powell from one of their daughters, "I am very sorry that you and [Father] would be without a settled home."
- ⁵⁰ Loudoun County Deed Book 5T:320 (1861).
- ⁵¹ "Sale of a Farm," Alexandria Gazette, October 17, 1860; <http://virginiachronicle.com>.
- ⁵² Loudoun County Deed Book 5T:320 (1861).
- ⁵³ Baugh vs Aryre; chancery suit 1904-005 (Fauquier), Library of VA, Virginia Memory Collection. www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery.
- ⁵⁴ Loudoun County Land Tax Records, (1852-1867). Chancery suit documents reveal the mix-up between May and October 1863. In Singleton vs Ayre, it appears Bayly had contracted to purchase Llangollen and had paid the "certificate of deposit for \$18,300 and 7% Confederate Bonds [payable] from Bayly to Singleton." However Bayly was captured by "Federal forces [July 1863] ... [and] who was then a prisoner [of war] and could not endorse" the certificate of deposit. Ayre defended his contract to purchase stating that he "bought property of Robert Singleton and ... received a deed" and that he "believed all papers in the suits pending in the Circuit Court of Richmond were destroyed by fire in April 1865." Although the details of the chancery case are not entirely clear, the witness statements are testimony to the legal, economic, and banking chaos, which ensued at the close of the Civil War.
- ⁵⁵ "Boarding Places for Mosby's Rangers, as published by MHAA.
- ⁵⁶ Clermont Farm VCRIS record.
- ⁵⁷ A 19th century barn, located immediately north of the main house, also survived the Civil War but was demolished in 2000.
- ⁵⁸ U. S. Census 1860 and 1870, Bloomfield in Loudoun, 1880 Marshall, Fauquier, 1910 Jefferson, Loudoun.
- ⁵⁹ Slave Plantation Ledger of George Ayre as seen at <http://rrcs-24-106-149-130.central.biz.rr.com/auctions/item.aspx?id=163688>.
- ⁶⁰ Times Mirror November 1865; Virginia Chronicle; also Alexandria Gazette, November and December 1865 and January 1866; Library of VA, Virginia Chronicle <http://virginiachronicle.com>.
- ⁶¹ US Census, 1870 and non-population census 1870.
- ⁶² Loudoun County Land Tax Records (1871).
- ⁶³ William Harrison et al; The Story of Loudoun's Dairy Industry; Purcellville 2009.
- ⁶⁴ "Plan of Ayrshire and Llangollan [sic] Estates, situated Near the South Boundary Line of Loudoun County, Virginia, George S Ayre, Upperville Post Office, VA; Balch Library 53-408. The text on this

Llangollen
Name of Property

Loudoun County, Virginia
County and State

plan refers to Catherine Powell's Dower. Catherine Powell died in 1872, which would date the map to before this date.

⁶⁵ 1870 non-population census.

⁶⁶ Alexandria Gazette, February 1872, Library of VA, Virginia Chronicle, at <http://virginiachronicle.com>

⁶⁷ Loudoun County Deed Book 6H:405 (1876).

⁶⁸ Baugh vs Ayre; chancery suit number 1904-005 (Fauquier) Library of VA, Virginia Memory Collection. www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery.

⁶⁹ "Virginia News" Alexandria Gazette, Volume 88, December 1887, Library of VA, Virginia Chronicle, <http://virginiachronicle.com>.

⁷⁰ U. S. Census 1910.

⁷¹ "Farm Sold" Alexandria Gazette, July 1897 Library of VA, Virginia Chronicle <http://virginiachronicle.com>.

⁷² Loudoun County Land Tax Records (1898).

⁷³ Loudoun County Deed Book 7O:483, January (1898).

⁷⁴ Loudoun County Deed Book 8G:485 January (1898).

⁷⁵ Richmond Times Dispatch, June 18, 1901, Library of VA, Virginia Chronicle; <http://virginiachronicle.com>.

⁷⁶ Loudoun County Deed Book 8C:485.

⁷⁷ Loudoun County Deed Book 8C:89 (1906); 8D:215 (1906); 8G:9 (1908).

⁷⁸ Loudoun County Deed Book 8G:485 (1908).

⁷⁹ Loudoun County Deed Book 7V:485 (1902).

⁸⁰ Loudoun County Deed Book 8P:287 (1911).

⁸¹ Loudoun County Deed Book 8T:496 (1913).

⁸² Loudoun County Land Tax Records, (1912 – 1922).

⁸³ Photograph obtained in Llangollen Farm files. An inscription on the photograph states Cuthbert Powell established Llangollen in 1804 although this date cannot be substantiated.

⁸⁴ Loudoun County Deed Book 9N:97 (1921).

⁸⁵ Loudoun County Deed Book 9Q:247 and 9Q:249 (1923).

⁸⁶ Land Tax Records, (1930).

⁸⁷ Loudoun County Deed Book 10E:400 (1930).

⁸⁸ Susan Hume Frazier, The Architecture of William Lawrence Bottomley. Acanthus Press, New York: 2007, p 14.

⁸⁹ Frazier; Columbia University; Avery Library Index of Bottomley Drawings; and Kimberly Williams, A Pride of Place; Bottomley's New York commissions included the Zeiglers' 1927 Manhattan residence; the Whitehouses' 1928 Long Island residence; and the Stewarts' 1931 River House apartment.

⁹⁰ The Whitneys had run several horses in the Grand National but had never won. Presumably Jock Whitney created the course at Llangollen as a training course for American-bred horses to compete in the Grand National.

⁹¹ For more detailed description of Llangollen's race meeting, see Dorothy Ours' Inaugural Llangollen Race Meeting, 1931 published by the National Sporting Library, 2015.

⁹² Llangollen was deeded to Liz Whitney on December 29, 1934, Ours page 11.

⁹³ NYT, "Llangollen will Shift Main Base to Coast," Sunday August 6, 1967.



LOCATION MAP

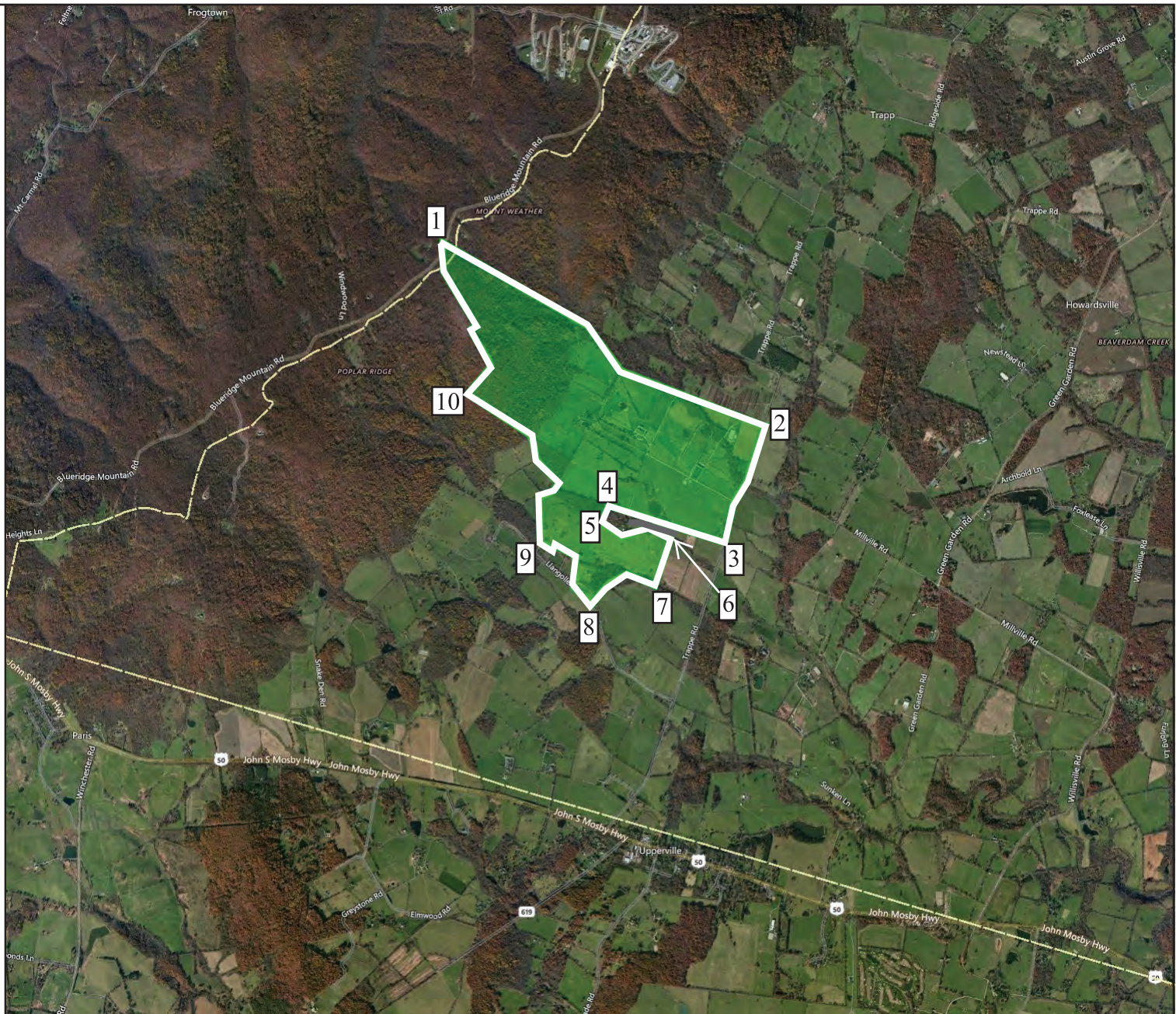
Llangollen

Loudoun County, VA

DHR No. 053-0408

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 39.046690
Longitude: -77.908750
- 2. Latitude: 39.030950
Longitude: -77.873040
- 3. Latitude: 39.020820
Longitude: -77.877500
- 4. Latitude: 39.024150
Longitude: -77.890380
- 5. Latitude: 39.022690
Longitude: -77.891580
- 6. Latitude: 39.021750
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- 7. Latitude: 39.017080
Longitude: -77.885400
- 8. Latitude: 39.015350
Longitude: -77.892350
- 9. Latitude: 39.020820
Longitude: -77.897760
- 10. Latitude: 39.033490
Longitude: -77.905830



Feet

0 120 240 360 480

1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

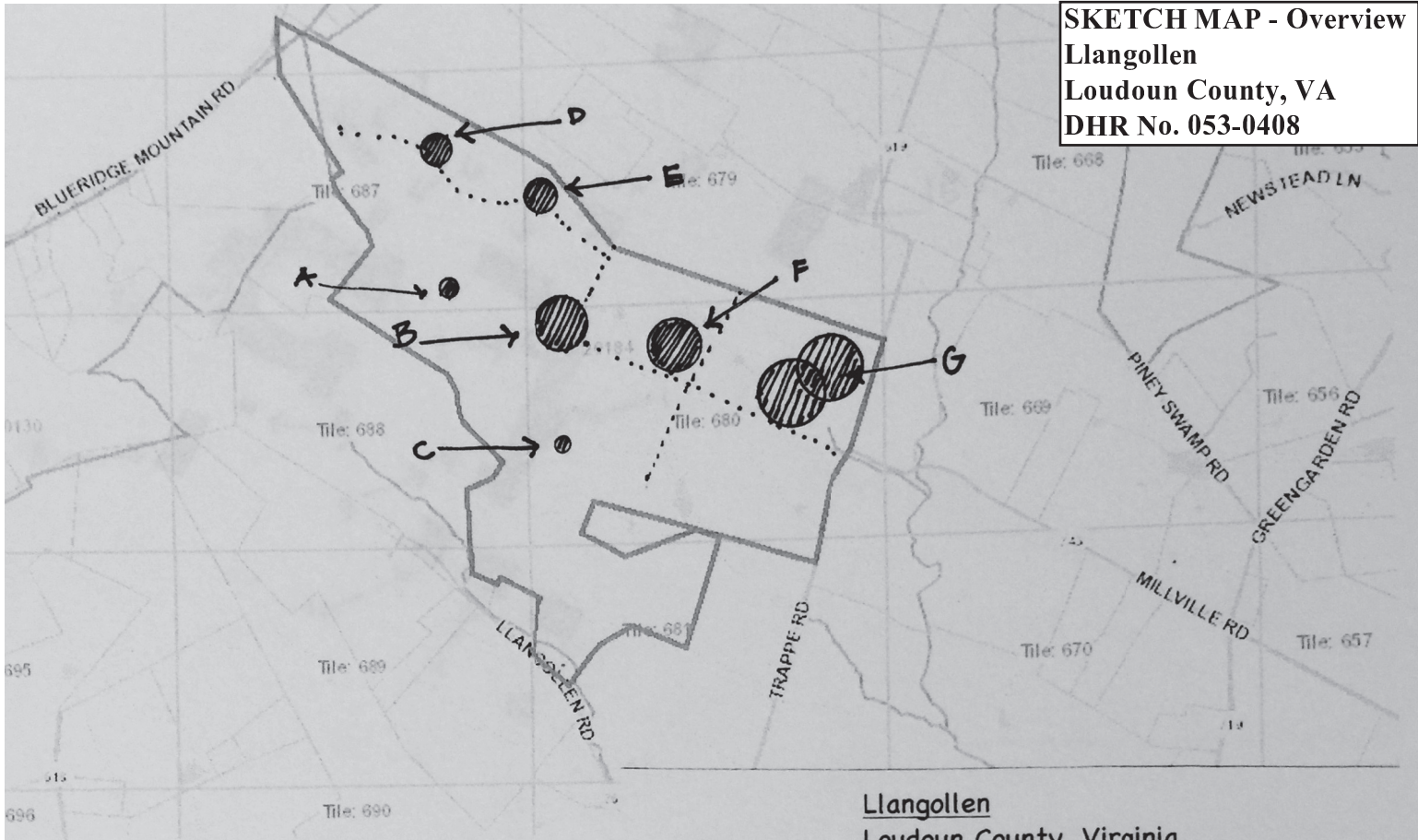
Title:

Date: 5/2/2017

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

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

SKETCH MAP - Overview
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408



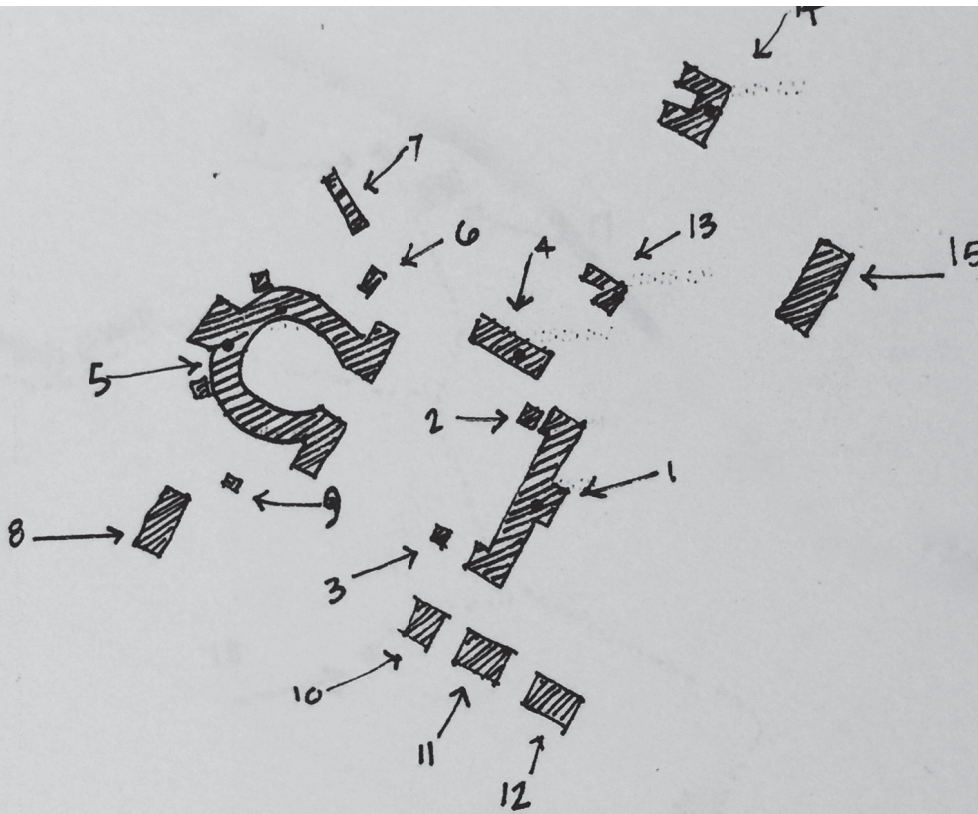
Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408



Sketch Map - Site

- A. Cistern
- B. Main House and Stable Complex
- C. Judges Stand
- D. Mountain Group
- E. Broodmare Group
- F. Farm Group/ Dairy
- G. Training Facility and Polo Comple
- H. Historic roads

**SKETCH MAP - Main
House/ Stables Complex
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408**



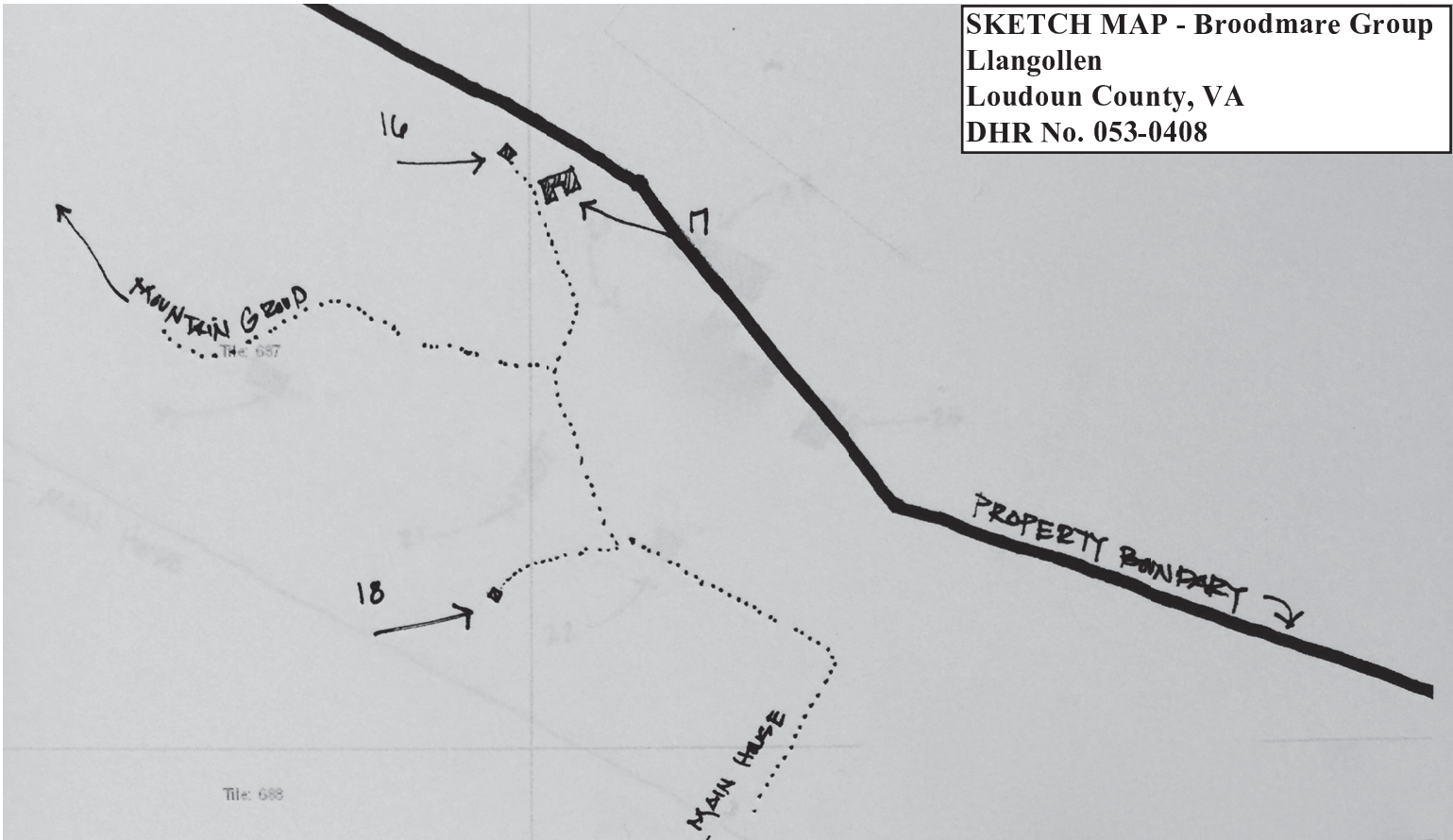
Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408



Sketch Map - Main House / Stable Complex

1. Main house
2. Icehouse
3. Garden shed
4. Stone garage
5. Horseshoe stable
6. Smithy shop
7. Chicken coop
8. Grooms quarters
9. Cemetery
10. Pavilion and garden
11. Helicopter pad
12. Pool and stone terrace
13. Staff quarters, 120
14. Staff quarters, 122
15. Mare barn

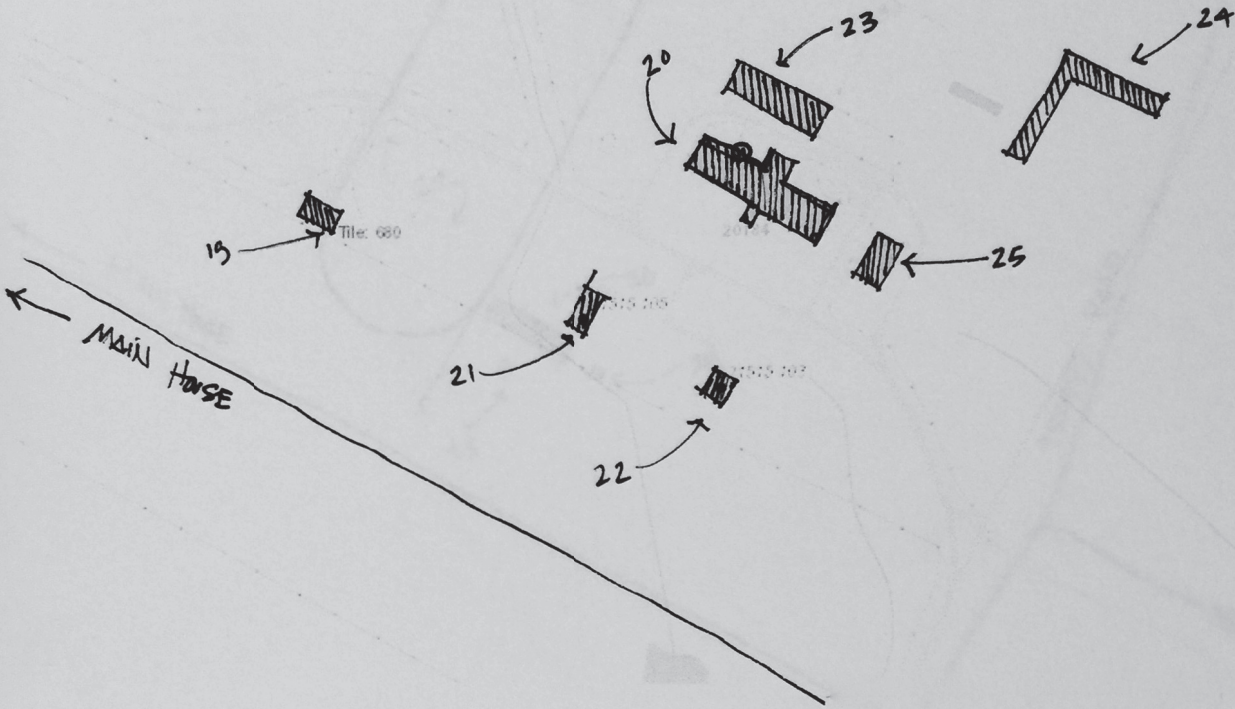
SKETCH MAP - Broodmare Group
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408



Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408

- Sketch Map - Broodmare Grou
- 16. Staff Quarters, 132
 - 17. Broodmare barn
 - 18. Staff Quarters 130

SKETCH MAP - Farm Group (Former Dairy)
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408



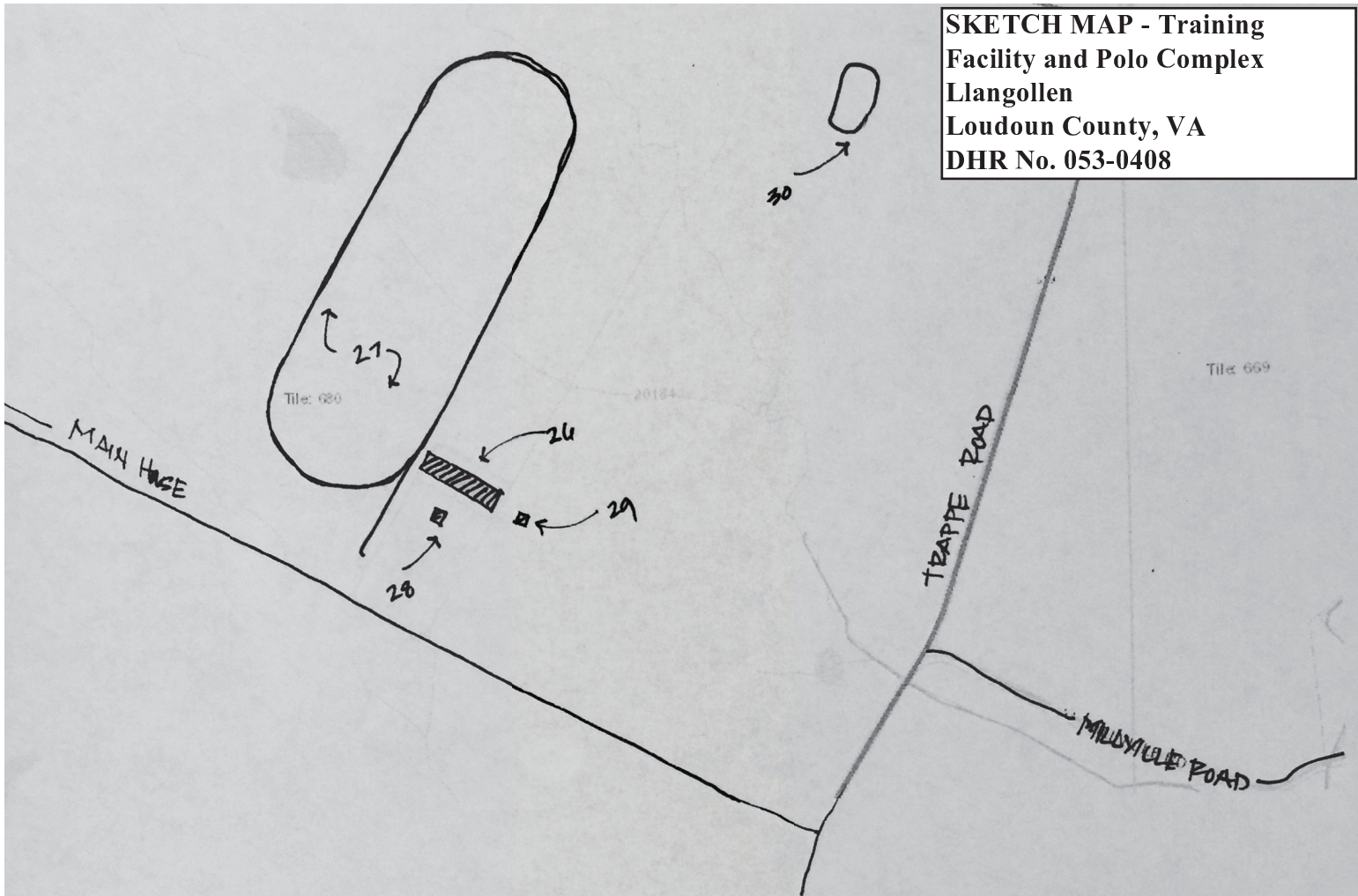
Llangollen
 Loudoun County, Virginia
 053-0408



Sketch Map - Farm Group (Dairy)

- 19. Stallion Barn
- 20. Dairy Barn
- 21. Staff Quarters, 105
- 22. Staff Quarters, 103
- 23. Open Bay Machine Shed
- 24. VIP Polo Maintenance Shed
- 25. Workhorse Barn

**SKETCH MAP - Training Facility and Polo Complex
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408**

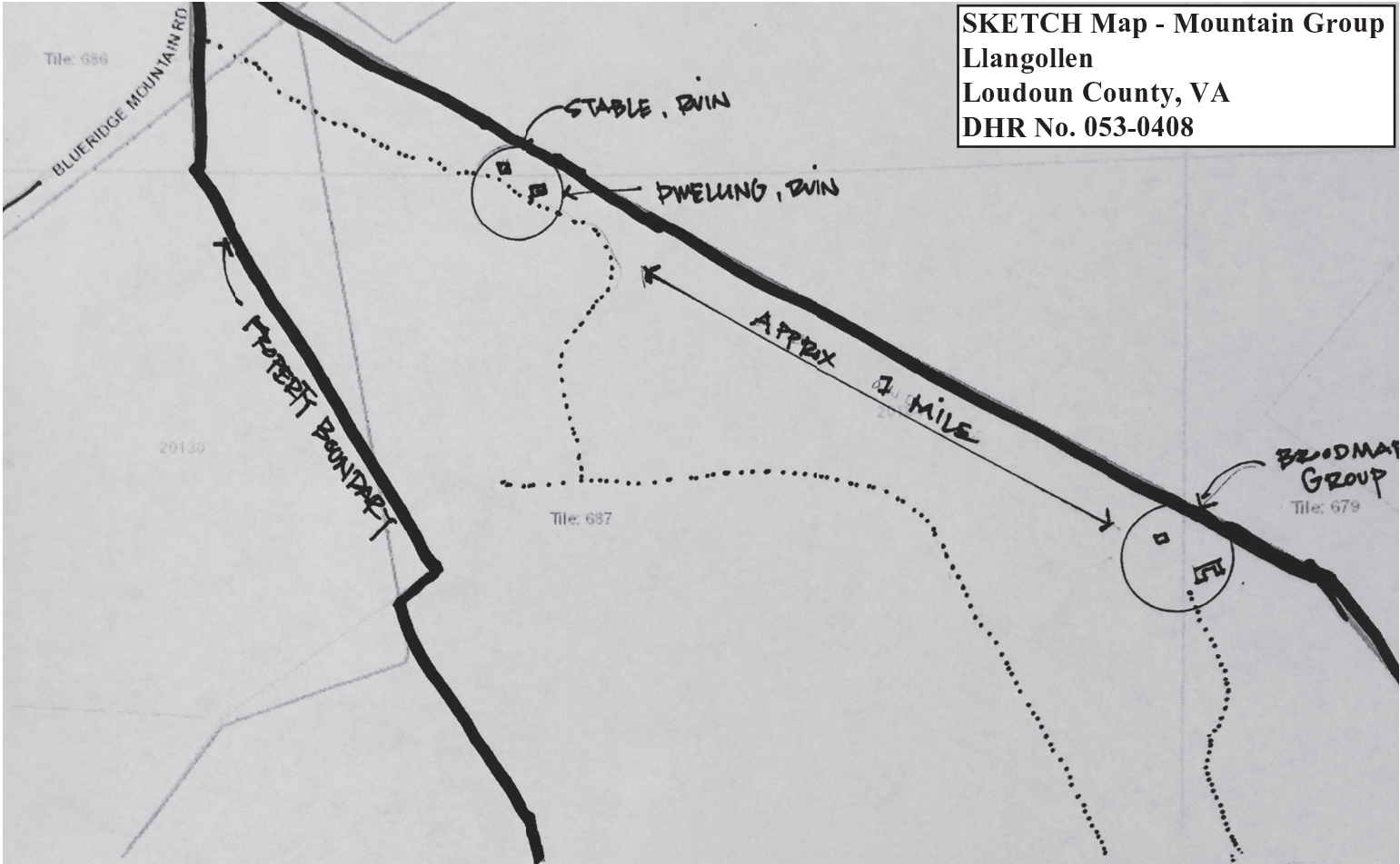


Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408

Sketch Map - Training Facility and Polo Complex

- 26. Belmont Barn
- 27. Training Track
- 28. Octagonal Pavilion
- 29. Practice Cage
- 30. Polo Arena

SKETCH Map - Mountain Group
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408



Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408

- Sketch Map - Mountain Group
- 31. Dwelling, ruin
 - 32. Stable, ruin



PHOTO KEY
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408



PROPERTY BOUNDARY

Llangollen
Loudoun County, Virginia
053-0408
Photo key plan of site

MILYVIE ROAD
TRAPP ROAD

Tile: 679

Tile: 687

Tile: 688

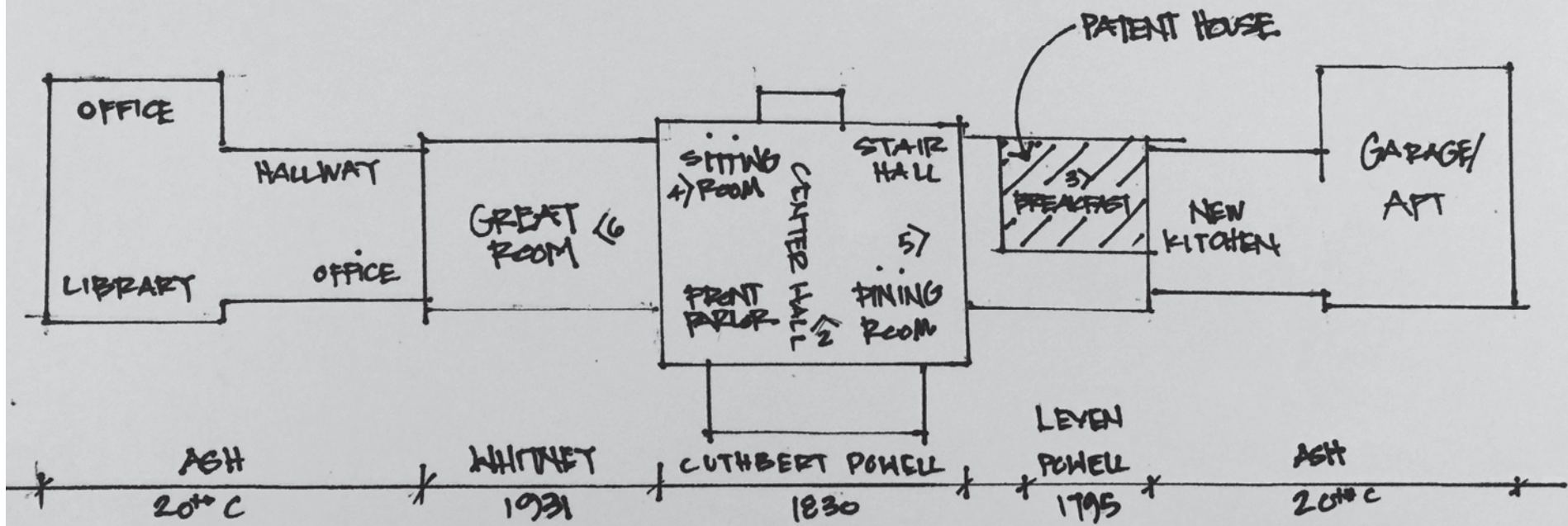
Tile: 679

Tile: 680

Tile: 680

20184

PHOTO KEY - Main House
 Llangollen
 Loudoun County, VA
 DHR No. 053-0408



Llangollen
 Loudoun County, Virginia
 053-0408

Photo key plan of house

FLOOR PLAN
Llangollen
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0408

