

VLR. 12.5.01
NRHP. 5-22-02

**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 or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Leesburg Historic District (Boundary Expansion/Amendment)
Other names/site number: (VDHR # 253-0035)

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by North Street, Union Street, Morven Park Road, and Harrison Street Not for Publication
City or town: Leesburg Vicinity
State: Virginia Code: VA County: Loudoun Code: 107 Zip Code: 20178

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. Catherine Alusser March 29, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. see continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register. see continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other. (explain)

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<u>60</u>	<u>12</u>	Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	—	—	Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	—	—	Structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	—	—	Objects
		<u>60</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 476

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCRE/TRADE/Financial Institution

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCRE/TRADE/Financial Institution

See continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Early Classical Revival
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE
Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Log; METAL: Aluminum; ASBESTOS; BRICK; STUCCO; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
Roof: ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; STONE: Slate; METAL: Aluminum

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets
 See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1757 to 1950

Significant Dates

1757

1813

1858

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

French, Daniel, III

Haskins, Charles

Honicon, Claude

Norris Brothers

Pritchard, Thomas

Wood, Waddy B.

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)

previously listed in the NR

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State SHPO office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 177.5 Acres

UTM References: Leesburg USGS Map

1) 11/8/ 12/7/7/5/1/2/ 14/3/3/3/0/8/9/
Zone Easting Northing

2) 11/8/ 12/7/8/1/5/4/ 14/3/3/2/8/7/2/
Zone Easting Northing

3) 11/8/ 12/7/8/2/2/8/ 14/3/3/3/0/5/0/
Zone Easting Northing

4) 11/8/ 12/7/8/5/5/2/ 14/3/3/2/9/3/4/
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Robin J. Weidlich, Annie L. McDonald, and Laura V. Trieschmann</u>		
Organization	<u>EHT Tracerics, Inc.</u>	Date	<u>July 2001</u>
Street & Number	<u>1121 5th Street, NW</u>	Telephone	<u>(202) 393-1199</u>
City or Town	<u>Washington</u>	State	<u>D.C.</u> Zip code <u>20001</u>

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list of property owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 1

6. Function or Use

<u>COMMERCRE/TRADE/Restaurant</u>	<u>COMMERCRE/TRADE/Restaurant</u>
<u>SOCIAL/Meeting Hall</u>	<u>SOCIAL/Meeting Hall</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT/Government Office</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT/Government Office</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT/Courthouse</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT/Courthouse</u>
<u>EDUCATION/School</u>	<u>EDUCATION/Education-related</u>
<u>EDUCATION/Library</u>	<u>EDUCATION/Library</u>
<u>RELIGION/Religious Facility</u>	<u>RELIGION/Religious Facility</u>
<u>RELIGION/Church-related Residence</u>	<u>FUNERARY/Cemetery</u>
<u>FUNERARY/Cemetery</u>	

7. Description

<u>LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate</u>
<u>LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne</u>
<u>LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque</u>
<u>LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revivals</u>
<u>LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival</u>
<u>LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman</u>
<u>OTHER</u>

Leesburg is a cohesive community in Loudoun County, Virginia, situated at the crossroads of Route 7 and Route 15. Route 7 connects Leesburg to Washington, D.C. to the east and Winchester to the west. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, the Leesburg Historic District is roughly bounded by North and Union Streets to the north, Morven Park Road to the west, Monroe Street to the south, and Harrison Street to the east. The center of town has tightly packed governmental, commercial and residential buildings on small lots. As the historic district extends outward, the buildings are set on slightly larger lots. This is particularly noticeable along West Market Street in the expanded residential area of the historic district. The district, as part of this amendment application, has been expanded to include lots on West Market

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 2

Street, to the west of Ayr Street, a number of lots on South King Street to the south of Monroe Street, and a few lots east of the existing district. In addition to the rectangular-shaped lots, there are three triangular-shaped blocks between Edwards Ferry Road and East Market Street, between East Market and Loudoun Street, and between West Market and Loudoun Street. Furthermore, blocks located within the southwest corner of the existing Historic District have been excluded from this boundary revision, as modern development that is not consistent with the historic architecture has occurred. The expanded areas of the Leesburg Historic District contain approximately thirty-seven buildings, resulting in an amended 177.5-acre district.

Leesburg is defined by a variety of architectural styles and building types ranging from high style to vernacular interpretations. Construction dates for buildings in Leesburg range from the 1760s to infill housing at the turn-of-the-21st century. Building forms and styles extend from the Colonial-style log house to the imposing brick Federal-style dwelling to the smaller 20th-century bungalow and modern eclectic designs. Most buildings in Leesburg are modest examples of the Georgian, Federal, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. A few high-style Greek Revival, Classical Revival, and Romanesque Revival examples are also found. The town is primarily composed of residential resources supported by commercial, governmental, educational and religious buildings. Many of the residential buildings are buffered from the public streets by sidewalks and those on the outskirts of the district have large grassy lawns. The commercial buildings are tightly packed on narrow streets, with sidewalks providing access for pedestrians. The courthouse and associated offices demarcate the center of town. This complex of buildings is set on a large, open space surrounded by a wrought-iron fence.

Early Architecture of Leesburg: 1758-1830

The oldest buildings remaining in the Leesburg Historic District date from the middle of the 18th century. Both residential and commercial development occurred during this early development period after Leesburg was created by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1758, and continued well into the second quarter of the 19th century.¹ The buildings range from one to three stories in height and are constructed of log, wood frame, stone, and brick. For the most part, the buildings have side gable roofs. Influenced by the fashionable architectural styles of the times and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 3

traditional building forms, the buildings represent the Colonial, Georgian, and Federal styles of architecture. However, a number of the buildings from this period are vernacular in nature, with little to no stylistic detailing.

The Colonial-style buildings in Leesburg are commonly characterized by steeply pitched side gable roofs with little or no overhang, massive end or central chimneys of brick and/or stone, and small window openings. The hall/parlor plan, common to this style, is easily recognized by the building's three-bay-wide facade, with an asymmetrically placed entry. Another common plan in Leesburg is the central-passage, single-pile plan, distinguished by its one-story height, symmetrically placed entry, and steeply pitched side gable roof.

One of the best examples of the early domestic buildings in Leesburg is the Janney/Cox House at 10 Cornwall Street, N.E. Constructed between 1780 and 1830, the masonry dwelling rises two stories in height with a side gable roof and appears to be a wing to the later addition. A one-story, full-width front porch obscures much of the façade of this vernacular dwelling. The original main block of the Janney/Cox House is overshadowed by the two-story, five-bay-wide, Federal-style addition to the west, which was constructed in two phases between 1800 and circa 1822. Other Colonial dwellings in Leesburg include the Stone House (1775-1799) at 24 Loudoun Street, S.E., the original portion of Harrison Hall (1780) at 205 North King Street, and the Nancy L. Johnson House (ca. 1750) at 13 Wirt Street, S.W..

Commercial buildings from this initial period of growth were often detailed in the same manner as the domestic buildings. One of the most noted buildings in Leesburg is the Stephen Donaldson Silversmith Shop (ca. 1760), which has been rehabilitated to serve as the Loudoun Museum gift shop and offices. The one-story commercial building, located at 14 Loudoun Street, S.W., is constructed of log and features a side gable roof with a central interior stone chimney. The weatherboard siding has been removed, leaving the log construction visible. Four-bays wide, this building has an offset single-leaf entry with a vertical-board wood door. There are three 9/6 double-hung, wood sash windows with square-edged wood surrounds. Another example of the early commercial buildings in Leesburg can be seen at 108 Loudoun Street, S.W. (1775-1799). Currently the Stone House Tea Room, the one-and-a-half-story stone

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 4

building is three bays wide with a side gable roof. The centered entry is slightly inset and is flanked by 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows.

Also noted in Leesburg are a few examples of the Georgian style of architecture as applied to domestic buildings. Typical features of Georgian-style buildings in Leesburg include a central paneled front entry door with an ornate crown, a decorative cornice, and symmetrically placed double-hung sash windows. This style was employed throughout the colonies and was likewise wholeheartedly adopted by residents throughout Loudoun County. The Patterson House at 4 Loudoun Street, S.E., also known as McCabe's Tavern, was constructed circa 1760 in the Georgian style. Built of random rubble stone, the massive building is two stories in height and five bays in width. Typical of the style, it features an ornate, heavy molded wood cornice and evenly spaced 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. Other examples of the Georgian style of architecture are the Dr. John Urquhart House (ca. 1762) at 102 Cornwall Street, N.W., the Reverend Thomas Birkby House (1780-1830) at 109 Loudoun Street, S.W., and the John Miller Ordinary (ca. 1760) at 20 West Market Street.

A number of the buildings throughout the town of Leesburg are representative of the Federal style of architecture, the signature style of America's wealthy mercantile class. Chaste, conservative, and gracefully elegant, the style first appeared primarily in important coastal cities, but eventually was adapted everywhere in simpler vernacular forms. Brick was the material of choice for simplified Federal-style facades in Leesburg, marked by refined decorations and elongated proportions.² Features commonly associated with this style in Leesburg are low-pitched roofs, smooth symmetrical facades, elliptical fanlights, and slender sidelights.

An example of the Federal style in Leesburg is illustrated by the single-family dwelling at 201 Cornwall Street, NW, which dates from the 1780s. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the main block of the building is three bays wide with a side-passage entry. This main block is representative of the urban dwellings or townhouses commonly erected within the town limits during this period. Typical of the Federal-style urban form, the building presents a vertical thrust, created by the elongation of the first-story openings and the pitch of the side gable roof. This dwelling was constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with queen closures and set on a rubble stone foundation. The side and rear elevations feature five-course American-bond brick.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 5

The elongated 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows on the first story and the standard 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows on the second story create a verticality. Each of the openings is detailed with a finely detailed brick jack arch, wood sills, and louvered wood shutters. The property is augmented by a turn-of-the-19th century brick smokehouse, laid in five-course American bond. The Federal style with the same vertical emphasis was noted on several dwellings, including the house at 202 West Market Street (ca. 1820), 28 North King Street (ca. 1817), 11 Cornwall Street, N.W. (1800-1826), and 112 Edwards Ferry Road (ca. 1800).

The exposed brick building at 222-224 West Market Street was originally constructed in the Federal style in the 1810s. The structure at 224 West Market Street was partially destroyed in 1975, and subsequently reconstructed. Rising two-and-a-half stories, the building is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. The massing is vertical, with a side-passage plan. In contrast to the building at 224 West Market Street, the associated Federal-style building at 222 West Market Street presents a central entry with horizontal massing. The diminutive window openings, holding 6/6 sash with wide muntins, are all standard in size. Additionally, the pitch of the roof is not as steep as that of the vertically emphasized Federal-style dwellings. Other examples of Federal-style domestic architecture are the Alexander McIntire House (1770, 1810) at 24 North King Street, the John Saunders House (ca. 1795) at 208 Edwards Ferry Road, the George Head House (ca. 1795) at 101 East Market Street, and the Lott House (ca. 1800) at 307 South King Street.

The Federal style was also applied to commercial, retail, financial, and religious structures in Leesburg, such as the John Meginnes Ordinary (1760, 1800) at 7 Wirt Street, N.W., the Odd Fellows Hall (1790-1820) at 20 Loudoun Street, S.W., the Valley Bank (1818) at 22 East Market Street, the William Burr Harrison Law Office (1800-1830), and the Leesburg Presbyterian Church (1804). The William Burr Harrison Law Office at 23 East Market Street is one story in height with a side-gable roof and exterior-end brick chimneys. Stretching five bays in width, the modest brick building features a centered entry flanked by two 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows on each side. All of the openings on the façade have brick jack arches. Although modest in detailing, the low-pitched roof and symmetrical façade are characteristic of the Federal style.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 6

The Leesburg Presbyterian Church is located at 207 West Market Street. The congregation, established during the American Revolution, was formally organized in 1804 when the church was constructed. The Federal-style church was constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on a rubble stone foundation. The façade, featuring two single-leaf entries on the first story, was historically the side elevation, with the original main entry originally facing east. The alteration to the entries appears to have occurred about 1827. Extensive restoration efforts were undertaken in 1975. During this work, the original portion of the church, which had been substantially enlarged, was dismantled and reconstructed. According to church records, the walls and a few roof trusses remained standing, while the remainder was built from the foundation upwards. Despite this renovation, the Leesburg Presbyterian Church is believed to be the oldest church in Loudoun County in continuous use since its construction.

Also notable in Leesburg is the Old Stone Church archeological site and cemetery on Cornwall Street, N.W. Although the church was demolished circa 1902, the site remains important for its status as the oldest Methodist property in the United States, dating back to 1766. The cemetery is adjacent to the archeological site, with graves dating as early as 1777. Richard Owings (1738-1786), the first American-born Methodist preacher, is buried here.

Mid-19th-Century Architecture of Leesburg: 1831-1878

The second phase of development in Leesburg occurred in the mid- to late 19th century. In 1858, the town was once again expanded beyond its original boundaries. By the Civil War, Leesburg had reached its zenith as a crossroads town and as county seat, with access to major transportation routes by road, ferry, rail, and stage. The majority of the resources constructed in this period were domestic, although commercial buildings, educational buildings, and churches were also constructed at this time. The range of forms and buildings that characterized the previous period continued, with smaller townhouses erected closer to the town limits and larger more high-style dwellings placed on larger lots surrounding the downtown area of Leesburg.

The Kitzmiller-Norris House at 209 Loudoun Street, S.W. continues the architectural style and form commonly associated with domestic buildings from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Erected about 1810, the two-and-a-half-story brick building has a Flemish-bond façade and five-

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 7

course American-bond side and rear elevations. Offered at auction in 1837, the dwelling was described in the local newspapers as a "comfortable and spacious house." The property historically was home to a tannery, serviced by an extant brick springhouse that is contemporaneous to the main dwelling.

One example of the townhouse form most commonly erected in Leesburg is the modest brick dwelling at 204 Cornwall Street, N.W., which was constructed in the early 1850s. The building is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond with a side-gable roof. Standing just one-and-a-half stories, the vernacular building is five bays wide. Stylistic detailing, which appears to date from a later period, is applied to the central entry bay of the façade.

More typical of the modest single-family dwellings erected during the Antebellum Period (1830-1860) in Leesburg is the two-story building at 204 North King Street. Dating from the 1850s, the wood frame dwelling is three bays wide and set on a random rubble stone foundation. The vernacular house, not associated with any specific architectural influence, is ornamented with cornice returns and a two-light transom. The north and south elevations are clad with board-and-batten vertical siding, while the remaining elevations are clad with German siding. A turn-of-the-20th-century barn and 1920s garage also mark the property.

The dwelling at 228 Loudoun Street, S.W. is representative of a common Virginia building form known as the I-house. This form is a traditionally vernacular two-story domestic building with end chimneys and a full-width porch on the façade. The I-house always displays a three-bay wide/one-room deep configuration, with a side-gable roof. In Virginia, this overwhelmingly common form began as early as the 1760s and continued well into the 1920s. In Leesburg, the I-house form was typically augmented by one- to two-story rear ells and was often more modest in scale than those noted in other rural Virginia counties. Examples of this form include the houses at 211 Cornwall Street, N.W. (ca. 1823), 208 Cornwall Street, N.W. (ca. 1890), and the altered 15 Liberty Street, S.W. (1890-1905).

Although a number of the resources throughout Leesburg are vernacular in nature, with little to no stylistic embellishment, likewise there are a number of buildings that represent the fashionable architecture of the times. From this period of growth, buildings are stylistically

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 8

embellished with details from the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire styles of architecture.

The influence of the Federal style of architecture continued into this period of growth in Leesburg, as noted at the Presbyterian Manse at 305 West Market Street. The elongated dwelling was constructed in 1852 of wood frame. Architectural details associated with a specific style are minimal, although the influences of the Federal style are evident. The building has been substantially enlarged with two-story additions to both the south and east elevations. The property is no longer associated with the Presbyterian Church.

As a stylistic influence, the Greek Revival filtered down to even the most modest rural farmhouses. Grander houses generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment – as on a Greek temple. Builders in Leesburg, and throughout Virginia, accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a house to the street, boxing in the gable with a triangular raking cornice, adding pilasters to the corners, and painting the building a pristine white. The Greek Revival style was popular from about 1840 to 1860 in Virginia.

The house at 206 West Market Street and the addition at 201 Loudoun Street, S.W. are examples of the Greek Revival style. The stylistic ornamentation seen at 206 West Market Street is generally confined to the projecting front portico and entry surround. The raised portico is constructed of wood frame with a flat roof. Paired Tuscan posts support the molded double architrave of the entablature. The single-leaf entry that is framed by this portico is edged with multi-light sidelights and a transom. The house at 201 Loudoun Street, S.W. was constructed in two phases. The original circa 1800 main block is overshadowed by the circa 1850 Greek Revival-style addition. Like the house at 206 West Market Street, the Greek Revival-style detailing at 201 Loudoun Street, S.W. is largely confined to the front portico and entry. The flat-roofed portico is detailed with a plain entablature and fluted columns. Beneath the portico, the main entry features a door with four molded octagonal panels, a two-light transom, and two-light sidelights. Other examples of Greek Revival-style domestic buildings are the Murray House (ca. 1830) at 308 South King Street and the St. James Episcopal Church Rectory (1858) at 8 Cornwall Street, N.W..

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 9

The Italianate style of architecture was similarly applied to domestic buildings throughout Leesburg. Well represented in pattern books, the Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival and eventually proved to be even more popular, lasting well into the 1870s. Stylistic elements noted in Leesburg include, square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandahs.

Although the original portion of Harrison Hall was constructed in the Colonial style in 1780, this building was subsumed in the 1840s within a grand Italianate-style building. The high-style Harrison Hall, located at 205 North King Street, is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, with an all-stretcher pressed-brick façade. The hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and scrolled brackets are indicative of the style, as well as the elongated window openings.

As domestic construction moved further from the corporate boundaries of Leesburg, the lots became larger, the dwellings were set back further from the street, and fashionable architectural styles of the period were applied. Dating from 1857, the Italianate-style Matthew Harrison House at 306 West Market Street was one of the first dwellings erected to the west of Ayr Street, outside the boundaries of Leesburg. The house and its smokehouse were constructed on twenty-eight acres of land. Architect Charles Haskins designed the dwelling, with noted carpenter John Norris supplying all of the building materials and serving as contractor. The house is one of the first dwellings in Leesburg erected by the prominent local building firm of Norris Brothers. The house stands two stories in height with a four-room plan augmented by a kitchen wing on the west elevation. It is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond with a cross-gable roof edged by overhanging eaves and brackets. The masonry building features a two-course brick watertable and a façade constructed of pressed brick laid in stretcher bond. The overhanging cross-gable roof, clad with standing-seam metal, is accented with wooden brackets mounted on projecting bricks in a cross pattern. This motif is incorporated within the projecting brick frieze that encircles the roof of the structure on three elevations. A one-story wood frame portico with Tuscan posts and stylized brackets shelters the main entry. A two-story wood frame porch with similar detailing is located on the northern end of the west elevation. The interior of the building has a side-passage, double-pile plan. A contract between Harrison, Haskins, and Norris specified the dimensions and design of the building, as well as the materials to be used in its construction. A standard agreement written by Haskins, the contract directed Norris to

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 10

excavate “for the cellar under the kitchen and for the foundations of the house and kitchen and...build completely the dwelling house and kitchen doing all the work and finishing and delivering all the materials.”³ The architect described the proposed dwelling as “two stories without attic or cellar, except under the kitchen....”⁴ The dwelling is set back from Market Street, surrounded by several acres of open land with a contemporaneous brick smokehouse.

A small number of resources from this period illustrate the Second Empire style of architecture. Imitating French building fashions, the Second Empire style was popular in the United States between 1860 and 1880. Although used for many public buildings, the style was also applied to domestic resources. One such example in Leesburg is the Methodist Parsonage on West Market Street. Constructed between 1853 and 1878, the parsonage features the typical mansard roof with four gabled dormers on the lower roof slope. Further, decorative brackets support the heavy molded cornice. This bracketing is mimicked on the canted bay first-story windows. The building is a twin dwelling with two separate entries centrally located on the façade.

Leesburg’s non-domestic resources were constructed apace with the growing residential community. As such, commercial buildings, a school, and a number of churches were constructed during this 19th-century period of growth. Many of the commercial buildings were constructed to house businesses on the first story and residences on the second and third stories. A prime example of this type of construction can be seen at 1, 3, and 5 North King Street, constructed circa 1830. Rising only two stories in height, these Federal-style brick buildings have side-gable roofs. The storefronts have been altered, providing display windows to either side of the centered entries. The openings at the second story remain unaltered, holding standard-sized 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. These buildings currently serve as law offices. Other examples of buildings with both commercial and residential space are 9-11 South King Street and 12 South King Street.

The Greek Revival style also lent itself to both academic and ecclesiastical architecture, specifically Leesburg Academy and Leesburg Methodist Church. Constructed in 1844 at 16 East Market Street, Leesburg Academy served as a boy’s school until 1873, whereupon it was rehabilitated to serve as county offices. Leesburg Academy has two identical temple-form porticos with Ionic columns supporting enclosed tympanums, the second of which was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 11

constructed in 1959 as an addition to the school building. Typical of the Greek Revival style, the door surrounds have flat lintels, Ionic pilasters and rectangular-shaped sidelights and transoms.

The Methodist Church, constructed in 1852 at 107 West Market Street, is likewise a prime example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. Presenting a front-gabled façade, the church has a classic temple form with an enclosed tympanum supported by flush pilasters. Narrow sills, molded wood lintels and prominent pilasters frame the elongated double-hung sash windows at the second story. The two pairs of double-leaf doors, set side by side on the façade, have narrow transoms. The stringcourse serves as a continuous lintel for the first story openings.

Examples of ecclesiastical architecture include the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, the Providence Baptist Church on South Church Street, and St. John the Apostle Roman Catholic Church. Constructed in 1867 by African-American Methodists of Leesburg, the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church at 12 North Street, N.E. was significantly reconstructed in 1927. As a result, the present two-story building retains only elements of its original Gothic Revival style. This includes the front entry, which is sheltered under a lancet-arched portico with square buttresses that visually anchor the structure. The openings are all lancet-arched with replacement stained-glass windows.

Constructed in 1875 by the town's African-American Baptists, the modest Providence Baptist Church also features elements of the Gothic Revival style. Facing Church Street with a front-gable form, this modest church has a steeply pitched roofline and a front-gabled entry vestibule, both with cornice returns. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features lancet-arched windows on both the main block and in the projecting vestibule.

St. John the Apostle Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1878 at 231 North King Street. Norris and Sons, the precursor to Norris Brothers, designed the church. John Currie completed the interior plasterwork while John B. Rathie served as painter. Clad in stucco, the wood frame church features a steeply pitched front-gabled roof and lancet-arched windows with quatrefoil patterning. The Gothic Revival-style building was renovated in 1939.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 12

Late-19th and Early-20th Century Architecture of Leesburg: 1878-1914

The third phase of growth in Leesburg, occurring from 1878 until 1914, continued the development of interior lots as well as the subdivision of lots outside the corporate boundaries. This phase of development was primarily focused along West Market Street to the west of Ayr Street, north of North Street along Wirt, Union, and North King Streets, and on South King Street, south of Monroe Street. Buildings constructed outside the corporate boundaries were generally set on large open lots with outbuildings located to the rear of the property. Compared to the buildings erected during the two previous phases of development, the dwellings dating from the late 19th to early 20th centuries are overwhelmingly constructed of wood frame rather than brick. This phase of growth continued to show a sustained construction of commercial and religious buildings, in addition to domestic buildings. Although vernacular domestic buildings continued to be constructed during this phase, many of the buildings featured details, if only minimally, of Victorian-era styles, including the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles. American Movement forms and styles, including the Colonial Revival style, the Bungalow/Craftsman style, and the American Foursquare followed.

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by its steeply pitched roof, decorative bargeboard, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches. Promoted by mid-19th-century architect Andrew Jackson Downing, the Gothic Revival style was a revolt against the rigid demands of classical forms. This artistic rebellion rallied against formal gardens, symmetrical buildings, and imposing classical order on the natural landscape. Predominately modest in detail compared to high-style Gothic Revival archetypes, the resources of Leesburg display the traditional steeply pitched open pediment and ornately arched openings. Commonly, in communities like Leesburg, the rigid box of the traditional I-house form was distorted by the addition of a single projecting pediment or gable on the primary elevation. This stylistic feature was often added to existing dwellings or incorporated into the original design. The pediments identified were typically open, with tympanums pierced by narrow window openings with a lancet or pointed-arch shape. The houses at 410, 412, and 414 South King Street, all constructed between 1870 and 1899, feature this center gable peak with little other detailing that is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. These two-and-a-half story wood frame dwellings are similar in design and form, all three featuring one-story full-width front porches with half-hipped roofs.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 13

The two dwellings at 206 Loudoun Street, S.W. (1870-1885) and 210 North King Street (1890-1905) are similarly accented with steeply pitched projecting gables, ornamental bargeboard, scrolled brackets, and arched window openings. Dating to 1900, the dwelling at 214 North King Street exhibits additional elements commonly associated with the Gothic Revival style, such as the two-story canted bay, scrolled brackets, nebula molding, steeply pitched gables, and sawn bargeboards displaying a quatrafoil motif. The dwelling at 216 Cornwall Street, N.W. (ca. 1870) is another high-style example of the Gothic Revival, with overhanging eaves, modillions and brackets, scroll-sawn brackets, and arched windows in the projecting front gable.

Many of the buildings in the expanded areas of the historic district exhibit details of the Queen Anne style of architecture, which was immensely popular in the United States between 1870 and 1910, although it is interesting to note that eight of the properties dressed in the imposing style date from 1890 to 1915. This American style, also spurred by architectural pattern books, emphasized vertical lines with steep gables, irregular angles, and a variety of decorative materials. The style was favored for freestanding suburban dwellings and rowhouses alike. All were resplendent in patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and curlicue cutouts; many boasted ample verandas, turrets, and sleeping porches.

One of the most high-style examples of the Queen Anne style is the Edward Nichols House at 330 West Market Street. This vertically massed brick dwelling was built in 1899 and designed in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival-style influences. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, the imposing house stands two-and-a-half stories in height with projecting bays, wrap-around porches, interesting gables, corbeled chimney stacks, and fishscale shingles. At one time, the property extended along West Market Street from Ayr Street to Morven Park Road. The Edward Nichols House retains a significant collection of contemporaneous outbuildings. The carriage house is the largest of the outbuildings, standing two stories in height. The wood frame structure, which also served as a barn, is ornamented with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing that mimics that of the main dwelling. Rising above the gable roof is a water tower, constructed of wood frame and analogously ornamented. The overhanging cap of the tower contains two large wooden vats used to store water that was piped up from a subterranean well. The large wash house and shed also date from 1899 and are

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 14

similarly ornamented in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Although not contemporaneous to the main dwelling, the gazebo at the western edge of the property is worth noting. This Colonial Revival-style structure is constructed of wood frame. It consists of a concrete slab with large Tuscan columns supporting a hipped roof. The extensive overhang of the roof is ornamented with a paneled soffit, modillions, and a wide frieze.

The wood frame dwelling at 324 West Market Street was constructed in 1900 on property subdivided from the adjacent Nichols land. The Queen Anne-style dwelling presents an irregular form with projecting bays, oriel windows, front gables, and an ornate full-width front porch. Ella and William Wise constructed the adjacent single-family dwelling at 320 West Market Street circa 1901 on property that was also historically associated with the Nichols family. The wood frame building, now clad in rough textured pink stucco, stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a raised random-coursed stone foundation. Irregular in plan, the building is detailed in the Queen Anne style, replete with projecting canted bays, cross gables, a wrap-around porch with bracketed Tuscan supports, and three interior corbeled brick chimneys. It is covered by a cross-gable roof of standing-seam metal with overhanging eaves and a raked cornice. The interior of the building has an irregular floor plan consisting of a stair hall and three parlors.

Characteristic of a group of vernacular buildings along North Street are the wood frame dwellings at 10 and 12 North Street, N.W. Erected in the last quarter of the 19th century, the two dwellings are stylistically influenced by the fashionable Queen Anne style, as seen on the porch detailing. In form, the buildings are virtually identical, although one has a three-bay-wide, side-gable façade and the other is turned to present a two-bay-wide, front-gable façade. The construction of these two dwellings is indicative of the infill construction that occurred within or close to the town of Leesburg.

During the last quarter of the 19th century, the Colonial Revival style surfaced, contrasting greatly with the Victorian-era styles. Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged in the early 1880s. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial, Georgian, and Federal buildings including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticoes, columns, and Classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim. This new building type was larger, however, than its

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 15

historic counterparts, with details also enlarged and plans laid out on a grandiose scale. As the style spread to more rural areas like Leesburg, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences.

Like the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles, the Colonial Revival style was widely applied to the houses being constructed on the edges of the corporate boundaries of Leesburg, as well as infill construction in the center of town. Further, a number of these buildings are diluted examples of the style, often featuring only minor stylistic elements, such as porch details or door surrounds. Stylistic features commonly found in Leesburg include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side-gable or gambrel roofs. The more urban examples of this style have porches with Tuscan columns, paired window openings, and Palladian windows with diamond-shaped panes. This urban variation is exhibited in the buildings at 210-212-214 Loudoun Street, S.W., which were constructed at the turn of the 20th century.

An example of the Colonial Revival-style houses being constructed to the south of the corporate boundaries can be seen at 413 South King Street (ca. 1905). Constructed of wood frame, the two-and-a-half-story dwelling has a full-width front porch supported by Tuscan columns. Colonial Revival-style detailing is confined to the symmetrical façade and central entry with a narrow transom. The house at 219 North King Street (ca. 1910) is also an example of the Colonial Revival style. Rising two-and-a-half stories in height, the wood frame house features a one-story, three-bay-wide front porch with Tuscan columns. The main entry is framed by a fanlight and sidelights.

Another popular building form of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the American foursquare, commonly ornamented with Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style detailing. The term foursquare is often used in reference to an architectural style, yet it describes a particular house form. The two-story, four-room-per-floor house plan without a hall is the primary characteristic of the foursquare form. Usually, the form features a large front porch. Generally with a lack of ornate exterior detailing, the overall shape of the American foursquare is a cube, with the main entry located off-center.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 16

One illustration of the American foursquare exhibiting architectural detailing fashionable in the early part of the 20th century is the dwelling at 212 North King Street. This freestanding dwelling, constructed in 1900, has the characteristic two-story height and a hipped or pyramidal roof with pronounced eaves and dormers that light an extra half-story. Other examples of the American foursquare are 407 and 413 South King Street, both constructed circa 1905.

In addition to the domestic construction during this phase of Leesburg's development, there was a significant amount of commercial development, as well as some religious and governmental construction. These commercial buildings were detailed in the same manner as the domestic buildings, exhibiting stylistic elements of the period. The Italianate style of architecture was readily adapted to commercial buildings of this period. Based on the application of stylistic embellishments on rowhouses, the commercial buildings in town often took on the same form, allowing the architectural details to be applied in the same manner. The detailing on these commercial buildings, like the rowhouses, was often confined to ornate door and window designs and surround and weighty bracketed cornices. One example of this can be seen at the commercial building at 7 South King Street, constructed circa 1880. Rising three-stories in height, the building features the characteristic round-arched window openings with molded lintels and a heavily molded cornice with massive brackets.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank at 7 West Market Street was constructed circa 1885 and is also a fine example of the Italianate style. The entry and two adjacent window openings are round-arched with molded surrounds and keystones. The cornice is heavily molded and features large brackets and an entablature with round-arched openings above diamond-shaped lozenges. Rising above the cornice line is a parapet roof with finials at both ends and a projecting central section that serves as a signboard reading F & M Bank.

Commercial buildings during this period were also detailed in the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. Made popular by American architect Henry Hobson Richardson, the style is also known as Richardsonian Romanesque. Elements that are typically associated with the style include Syrian arches, rough-faced masonry walls, projecting towers, and asymmetrical facades. The most notable example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture in Leesburg is the People's National Bank on North King Street. Constructed in 1905, the bank rises three stories in height.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 17

A massive round-arched surround set upon heavy piers frames the main entry. Typical of the style, the first story of the façade is clad in rough-cut stone and the windows have square-edged stone lug lintels. Another notable Romanesque Revival-style building is St. James Episcopal Church. Located at the corner of Cornwall and Wirt Streets, N.W., the church was constructed of rough-cut stone in 1895. The church features an asymmetrical façade, a projecting tower with a massive Serlian-arched entry set in its base, and a tripartite window with round-arched openings.

Between 1894 and 1895, the Loudoun County Courthouse was constructed at the corner of King and Market Streets. Built on the site of the earlier courthouse, this Classical Revival-style building was constructed by the Norris Brothers. The Classical Revival was based on the Neoclassical architecture of 18th-century France and England. Classical Revival-style facades were markedly symmetrical, punctuated with rhythmic rows of columns, windows, and entry doors. A grand two-story portico often emphasized the centrality of the design. Commanding the center of town, the brick courthouse features the typical Classical Revival two-story portico with an enclosed tympanum and four massive Ionic columns. The rows of elongated windows are marked by round-arched openings and separated by brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The entry features double-leaf doors beneath a fanlight and the heavy cornice is denticulated. Rising above the roof of the courthouse is an imposing cupola. Octagonal in shape and constructed of wood frame, the cupola is marked by round-arched openings and a domical roof.

Mid-20th-Century Architecture in Leesburg: 1914-1960

Following World War I, the town of Leesburg saw little geographical growth and expansion. Instead, during the period between 1914 and 1960, new construction consisted of infill within the corporate boundaries of the town. Many of the existing lots within town were subdivided, with small dwellings subsequently built alongside the historic buildings. Additionally, this period of infill saw a significant amount of commercial construction, in accordance with the town's history as a market town and a crossroads development area.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 18

After the turn of the 20th century, the traditional domestic form began to be designed more often for reasons of economy and convenience. The resulting bungalow mimicked the plan and massing traditionally associated with the fashionable Queen Anne style; yet, the bungalow form was invariably a more modest one to one-and-a-half stories in height. Considered a style rather than a form, the bungalow is covered by a low-pitched, intersecting gable roof that encompassed the often wrapping porch. The irregular plan allowed for additional window openings and direct access to the porch from various secondary rooms. The modest arrangement of the buildings made them one of the most popular low- to middle-income domestic forms in growing suburban communities like Leesburg. The modest bungalow often featured the use of stone and brick, half-timbering, exposed rafter ends, multi-light fixed windows, and massive porch supports, thus, melding the bungalow form with the popular Craftsman style of the period.

Typically, stylistic detailing was limited to overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, such as 223 North King Street (ca. 1930), which has a Craftsman-style garage. The building is constructed of wood frame, clad with German siding and cornerboards. The front gable roof has an expansive overhang supported by exposed rafter ends. The enclosed gable ends are clad with narrow vertical boards. The slight overhang of the gable is finished with exposed beams that shelter the doublewide garage door opening.

The single-family dwelling at 221 North King Street is an excellent example of the Craftsman style ornamenting a bungalow and its associated garage. The 1930s one-and-a-half-story dwelling is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The all-encompassing cross-hipped roof shelters the main block of the building, projecting ell, and inset wrap-around porch. It has an overhang featuring exposed rafter ends and a wide frieze. The façade is pierced by full-height casement windows with twelve lights each. This multi-light effect is continued with the partial enclosure of the porch, in the large central dormer, and in the paired windows illuminating the rear of the building. The contemporaneous garage is one story in height with an imposing hipped roof. Again, the roof is finished with a wide overhang and exposed rafters. The brick structure has several 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows, a single-leaf entry with a two-light transom, and doublewide garage openings. In keeping with the style, the garage opening has two six-light windows above one-panel doors of wood.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 19

The increasing need for mass-produced housing at a low cost led to the revival of the "Cape Cod" form, originally popular in New England during the 18th century. The form is one to one-and-a-half stories in height with a side-gable roof and a single end chimney. Unlike its ancestor, the 20th-century Cape Cod house was pierced with dormers that allowed the upper story to be more fully utilized. The facades were commonly marked with entry porticoes or porches. Like many of the domestic forms of the late 19th century, the Cape Cod was augmented by rear additions and projecting bays on the facade. In Leesburg, the stylistic detailing generally followed the Colonial Revival style, although the form typically lacked the elements characteristic of any particular style. The wood frame house at 214 Wirt Street, N.W., constructed in the middle part of the 20th century, is a noted example of this common 20th-century form. Another example, presented in brick facing, is the dwelling at 235 Cornwall Street, N.W., dating from the 1930s. One of the more notable Cape Cod style dwellings is the house at 338 West Market Street, also known as Rayston House. Constructed circa 1940, the stone dwelling features the typical side-gable roof, centered entry beneath a front-gabled portico, and gabled dormers. However, this house features flanking side wings, one of which holds an attached garage and the other holds an enclosed sunroom.

Residential neighborhoods with a greater number of dwellings and smaller lot sizes were created, extending from primary thoroughfares such as West Market and Loudoun Streets. These enclaves provided irregularly shaped lots and parking along private cul-de-sacs. These dwellings were typically detailed in the Craftsman or Colonial Revival style with a bungalow or Cape Cod form. One of the best examples is the builder-designed group of bungalows at 221 though 233 West Market Street. Platted in 1950, this cul-de-sac was immediately improved by the construction of seven low-scale bungalows. Claude Honicon designed the modest stone clad buildings, the majority of which exhibit Craftsman-style detailing. Virtually intact, the seven dwellings making up Honicon Court are constructed of random rubble stone with hipped roofs and dormers, exterior-end stone chimneys, and inset porches. Several of the narrow rectangular lots have one-story garages and freestanding barbecues, both of which were constructed of random rubble stone in an architectural style mimicking that of the primary dwelling. The houses at 17 and 19 Union Street, N.W. resemble the seven cul-de-sac dwellings of Honicon Court and are believed to have been designed by Honicon.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 20

Another example is the 1940s housing development known as Chevy Chase Court at 215-233 Wirt Street. Consisting of six buildings, Chevy Chase Court features two single-family dwellings and four twin dwellings. Chevy Chase Court was constructed as the first garden-style development in Loudoun County. These brick buildings rise two stories in height and are detailed in the Colonial Revival style. Stylistic details are primarily confined to the symmetrical facades, rowlock brick sills, front porches, and front-gabled porticoes. A third cul-de-sac development can be seen at 236-244 Loudoun Street, S.W. Consisting of five vernacular dwellings, this development was constructed in the 1940s by Wilbur Hall.

As Leesburg's population grew, commercial and public amenities were erected to support the influx of residents. Accordingly, the Leesburg High School, the Thomas Balch Library, and the Volunteer Fire Department were constructed. The Volunteer Fire Department is located to the immediate south of the expanded Historic District boundaries. Commercial buildings, such as stores and gas stations, were also built. One of the most high-style non-residential buildings displaying the Colonial Revival style is the Thomas Balch Library at 208 West Market Street. The three-part building, designed by noted Washington architect Waddy Wood in 1922, consists of a two-story central pavilion with one-story wings. The ornate entry is framed with stylized panels, engaged Tuscan posts, molded architraves, keystones, and fanlight. On the second story of the main pavilion, there are three round windows with multiple lights framed by molded casings and four keystones. The hipped roof of the building has a wood frame cupola with 6/6 windows, cut corners, overhanging eaves, and a conical roof of metal. Imposing in massing and design, the library is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The building was named in honor of Thomas Balch, a prominent lawyer and international arbitrator born in Leesburg in 1821.

The 1925 Leesburg High School at 102 North Street, N.W. is an example of the Classical Revival style. This building is set on a parged foundation that contrasts with the red brick of the structural system, thus reading as a watertable. Molded surrounds, four-light sidelights, and a transom frame the double-leaf entry. The two-story portico, supported by Doric wood columns, is detailed by a wide entablature. This entablature mirrors that of the main block, which consists of a wide frieze and molded ogee cornice. The building served as both the elementary and high schools until the mid-1950s, when the upper grades moved to a new building. In 1971, the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 21

school was closed and building was converted for use as offices by the Loudoun County School Board.

One of the more notable commercial buildings from this period of development is the Esso Gas Station and Garage (ca. 1937) at the intersection of East Market Street and Loudoun Street, S.E. Constructed of stone, the one-story vernacular building was prominently sited to serve customers as they entered and exited from the town. It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. Large, industrial windows and buttresses mark the side elevations. The service station has been rehabilitated to serve as a small restaurant and houses Mom's Apple Pie Bakery.

Late-20th Century Architecture in Leesburg: 1960-present

The final phase of development noted in the town of Leesburg, occurring in the latter part of the 20th century, continued the expansion and infill of the town of Leesburg. New housing developments and related commercial buildings were constructed throughout the area, as transportation corridors eased the way for commuter travel to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The domestic resources from this phase are typically wood frame, set on very narrow lots that have been subdivided. The growth and development pattern established in the previous phase continued with the construction of private cul-de-sac neighborhoods that provided more housing than traditionally available on the same sized lots. Domestic improvements in Leesburg in the mid- to late 20th century continued the architectural styles and forms established by their historic neighbors. The large speculative residential developments are typical of those found throughout Northern Virginia. This is particularly true of those freestanding single-family dwellings erected along Memorial Drive, N.W., which are modern eclectic resources that present simplified interpretations of the Queen Anne style. Typically, these dwellings are square or box-like in form with projecting front or side gables ornamented with bay or oriel windows. The primary entries, commonly off-center, are covered by one-story porticoes with turned posts.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 22

Indicative of the growth of Leesburg and the primary transportation routes that transect the community is the building at 199-203 Liberty Street, S.W., which was constructed in 1990. This imposing building, although not following the architectural styles and forms established in the neighborhood, incorporated domestic and commercial space under one roof. Thus, the building reads as a dwelling, rather than an office.

The Mount Olive Baptist Church at 216 Loudoun Street, S.W. was constructed in 1960 to serve the Mount Olive Baptist congregation. Reverend A. Wright founded the group in March 1884. The church building, significantly reconstructed in 1997, was renamed the First Mount Olive Baptist Church. As a result of these alterations, the building reflects elements associated with the Colonial Revival style. This includes the projecting portico, Tuscan columns, quoins, and cornice returns. The imposing structure is topped with a louvered lantern and a four-sided spire.

During the mid-1990s, the Loudoun Government Services Center Building and adjacent parking garage were constructed at the northeast corner of Loudoun Street, S.E. and Church Street, S.E. The office building rises five stories in height with a slightly projecting center bay and a flat roof. These imposing post-Modern structures reinforce Leesburg's continued role at the governmental center of Loudoun County.

Another late 20th-century resource in Leesburg is the W&OD Trail. In 1988, the railroad was converted to a forty-five-mile-long trail, providing bicycle and walking trails linking Leesburg with Alexandria to the east and Purcellville to the southwest. The paved trail that runs on a diagonal along the southern section of the town crosses South King Street as it takes a turn to the west.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 23

ENDNOTES

1 A settlement, known as Georgetown, existed prior to the establishment of Leesburg. However, none of the extant buildings in Leesburg are associated with this period of development.

2 Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 91.

3 Contractual Agreement between Charles Haskins, John Norris, and Matthew Harrison, dated August 31, 1857. Archived at the Thomas Balch Local History and Genealogy Library.

4 Contractual Agreement between Charles Haskins, John Norris, and Matthew Harrison, dated August 31, 1857. Archived at the Thomas Balch Local History and Genealogy Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 24

Ayr Street SW

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|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1925-1940, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 4 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1920 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; German-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 2-bay wood Porch with Posts |
| 6 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1920 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Enclosed Porch |
| 8 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 2000, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
Molded Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 and 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); |
| 9 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1981, Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Non-Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Porch with Tuscan columns; Gable-Roofed Dormer with Wood Weatherboard |
| 12 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Enclosed Porch |
| 16 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1910 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 18 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1990 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
Exterior End Concrete Chimney with Stucco; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; German-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns |
| 21 Ayr Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1910-1925, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior End Brick Chimney; Double leaf Paneled Door(s) w/ lights; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Hipped Roof with Slate Shingles; German-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); Gable-Roofed Dormer with Wood Shingles; 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 25

Church Street NE

Church & Loudoun Sts. Church Street NE	Garage Cemetery	1995 ca., Modern Movement, 3.0 Stories; Non-Contributing 1812-1908, Contributing ;
9 Church Street NE	Admin. Bldg.	1960, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Asphalt Shingle Hipped Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
19 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1935 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stuccoed Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
24 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1905 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; German-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
106 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Central interior Concrete Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Stuccoed Brick Structural System; 1-story, 1-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts
107 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1960 ca. Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
108 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Whitewashed Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; German-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
109 Church Street NE	Single Dwelling	1960 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
110 Church Street NE	Multiple Dwelling	1990 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing

Church Street SE

10 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1950 ca., Colonial Revival, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 26

104 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1796 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); American-Bond Brick Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
107 Church St. SE	Cemetery	1812-1908, 1.0 Story; Contributing
202 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Concrete Structural System; 6/6 and 6/1 double-hung Window(s)
205 Church Street SE	Church	1875, Gothic Revival, 1.0 Story; Contributing Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Aluminum-sided Wood Frame Structural System; Lancet-arched Double-hung Window(s)
206 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1930 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Rusticated Concrete Block Foundation; Gambrel Roof with Standing-Seam Metal; Rusticated Concrete Block Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay Porch on Concrete Posts
207 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Queen Anne, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Central Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stuccoed Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Vinyl-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
209 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1941 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf 15-light Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Aluminum-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
211 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1955 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
212 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1930 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Rusticated Concrete Block Foundation; Gambrel Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Rusticated Concrete Block Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay Porch on Concrete Piers
213 Church Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Central interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled Wood Door(s), Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 27

Cornwall Street NE

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| 4 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1820 ca., Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior End Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 3-course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 5 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1817-1850, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Asphalt Shingle Hipped Roof; 7-Course bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 7 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1850-1878, Mid 19th Century, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Parged Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Asbestos-Shingled Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); |
| 10 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1780, 1800, Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Random Rubble Brick Chimney; Single-leaf 4-panel Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System; 1-Story, 1-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 11 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1918 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Interior end brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Casement Wood Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns |
| 13 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1850 ca., Mid 19th Century, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 14 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1890, Queen Anne, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior end brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System; 6/2 Double-hung Wood Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay Wood Porch |
| 16 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Queen Anne, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior end brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay Wood Porch |
| 18 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1895 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf 4-panel Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 28

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| 20 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1873 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single Leaf 6-panel Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 21 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior end Random Rubble Stone Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Asbestos-Shingled Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 22 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior end brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System with Pebble Dash; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns |
| 23 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1915 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Hipped Roof with Standing Seam Metal; Stuccoed Wood Frame Structural System; 3/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay Brick Porch with Pebble Dash |
| 102 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 104 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1950 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing |
| 106 Cornwall Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 108 Cornwall Street NE | Church | 1930 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |

Cornwall Street NW

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| 8 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1858, Greek Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Stuccoed Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 5-course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Hipped Roof with Standing Seam Metal; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System with Pebble Dash; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 5-bay Wood porch with Doric Columns |
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 29

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| 11 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1800-1826 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 14 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1820-1830 Federal 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 17 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1905 Bungalow/Craftsman 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Interior Chimney Stone Coursed Rubble; Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System with Pebble Dash; 8-pane Casement Window(s); |
| 19 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1858 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Parged Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 20-26 Cornwall St NW | Church | 1895 Romanesque Revival 1.0 Story; Contributing ;
Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Slate Shingles; Slate-Shingled Hipped Roof; Rusticated Stone Structural System; Semi-circular arch wood Window(s) with Stained Glass; |
| 102 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1762 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 106 Cornwall Street NW | Cemetery | 1768 Contributing |
| 107 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1890-1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Brick Interior Chimney Common Bond; Single-leaf French Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 201 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1780 ca., Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Central interior Parged Brick Chimney; Interior End Brick Chimney; Double-leaf 10-light Wood Door(s); Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 30

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| 203 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1945 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Stuccoed Concrete Foundation and Structural System; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 204 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1850 ca., Vernacular/Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Brick Chimney; Exterior end Painted Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled w/ lights Wood Door(s); 5-course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Gable Roof Dormer with Asbestos Shingles |
| 206 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System with German Siding on Wood Frame; Walls; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 207 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Central Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 208 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Gothic Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled w/ lights Door(s); Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Aluminum-Sided Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 209 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Concrete Chimney with Stucco; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Stuccoed Concrete Foundation and Structural System; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; 6/6 and 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); Gable-Roofed Dormer with Wood Weatherboard |
| 210 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Gothic Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; German-Sided Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 211 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1823 ca., Federal, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior End Brick Chimney; Central interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 and 9/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 212 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1939-1941, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior end Coursed Ashlar Stone Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Slate Shingles; Coursed Ashlar Stone Structural System; 6/6 and 6/9 Double-hung Window(s); Gable-Roofed Dormer with Wood Weatherboard |
| 215 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1823, Federal, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Central interior Brick and Interior end Brick Chimney Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 and 6/6 double-hung Window(s) |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 31

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| 216 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1870 ca., Italianate, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Brick, Central interior, and Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Weatherboard cladding on Wood Frame Structural System 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Wrap-around Porch with Wood Columns |
| 217 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 2000 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing
Exterior end Flemish-Bond Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s), Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Asphalt Shingle Hipped Roof; Flemish-Bond Brick Structural System and Foundation; 6/6 double-hung Window(s) |
| 218 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1905-1906, Queen Anne, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Central interior and Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Slate Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 219 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1998, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing
Exterior side Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Brick Structural System; 9/9 and 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Porch with Tuscan columns |
| 229 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1998-1999, Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood and Roll-up Paneled; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Asphalt Shingle Hipped Roof; Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 and 9/9 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s) |
| 231 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1999, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing
Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Faced Foundation; Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 and 4/4 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s) |
| 233 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1930 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior End Brick Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; 6/6 double-hung Window(s) |
| 234 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1915 ca., Queen Anne, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Central Interior Concrete Chimney; Single-leaf paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Standing Seam Metal-clad Gable Roof; Vinyl-sided Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Wrap-around Porch |
| 235 Cornwall Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1935-1950, Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 double-hung Window(s); Gable-Roofed Dormer with Wood Weatherboard |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 32

Depot Court

215 Depot Court Single Dwelling 1930 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Corrugated Metal; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)

Edwards Ferry Road

106 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1880 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

108 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts

110 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1860-1890 Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6; 1-Story; 3-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts

112 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1800 Federal/Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Interior End Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 2-Story; 3-bay Wood Porch with Posts

114 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1895 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

120 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1900 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns

201 Edwards Ferry Road Single Dwelling 1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Exterior Side Concrete Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1Story; 3-bay Brick Porch with Square Posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 33

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|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 202 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Chamfered Posts |
| 204 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Wrap-around Porch |
| 205 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story; 6-bay Wood Wrap-around Porch |
| 207 Edwards Ferry Road | Garage | 1920 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Paneled Wood Garage Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 and 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 211 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts |
| 212 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Chamfered Posts |
| 214 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1807 Federal, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; Balloon-Frame Structural System with Weatherboard; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 216 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 226 Edwards Ferry Road | Single Dwelling | 1820-1840 Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Stone Foundation; Hipped Roof clad with Asbestos Shingles; Brick Structural System parged with Stucco; 2/2 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 34

Harrison Street NE

107 Harrison Street NE Single Dwelling 1920 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; **Contributing**
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)

Harrison Street SE

1 Harrison Street SE Admin. Bldg. 1995 ca., Modern Movement, 5.0 Stories, **Non-Contributing**
2 Harrison Street SE Service Station 1975 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; **Non-Contributing**
39 Harrison Street SE Mill 1898 ca., Vernacular, 3.0 Stories; **Contributing**
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Corrugated Metal; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
52 Harrison Street SE Depot 1898, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; **Contributing**
Double-leaf Glass Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
106 Harrison Street SE Warehouse 1900 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; **Contributing**
Double-leaf 15-light Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asbestos Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
202 Harrison Street SE Restaurant 1947 Vernacular, 1.0 Story; **Contributing**
Single Leaf Aluminum Riveted Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Round Roof clad with Aluminum Rivets; Aluminum-Riveted Structural System; Sliding Aluminum Single-light Window(s)
306 Harrison Street SE Warehouse 1930 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; **Contributing**
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Flat Roof; Concrete Rusticated Block Structural System; Fixed Wood 24-pane Window(s)

North King Street

1 North King Street Commercial Bldg 1830 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s);

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 35

3 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1830 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
5 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1830 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
7 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1830 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-leaf French Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
9 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1770 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/3 Double-hung Window(s);
10 North King Street	Courthouse	1894-1895 Classical Revival 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Slate-Shingled Hipped Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
11 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1825 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/3 Double-hung Window(s)
13 North King Street	Bank	1905 Romanesque Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Chimney; Rusticated Stone Foundation; Mansard Roof with Slate Shingles; Rusticated Stone Structural System; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
15 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1964 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 6/9 Double-hung Window(s);
17 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1886-1894 Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Plate Glass Window(s)
18 North King Street	Admin Bldg.	1975-1976 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Poured Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 36

19 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1766-1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Parged Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
21 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1879-1886 Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Single-Leaf Plate Glass Metal Door(s); Brick Foundation; Flat Roof w/parapet; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
23 North King Street	Office Bldg.	1950 ca., Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s);
24 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1770-1810 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
26 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
27 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1825 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
28-30 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1817 ca., Federal 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)
29 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1830 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Brick Structural System parged with Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);
101 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1806 Georgian 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 37

102 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1766 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Brick Exterior End Chimney, Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Log Structural System clad in Weatherboard; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
103 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1890 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Ionic columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
106 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1895 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
107 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney Pebble Dash; Brick Interior Chimney with Pebble Dash; Single-leaf 2-panel Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation and Structural System; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);
109 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1878 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
110 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1800 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Exterior End Chimney Stone Parged; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Log Structural System clad in Weatherboard; 1/1 Metal Double-hung Window(s)
201 North King Street	Commercial Bldg	1940-1955 Bungalow/Craftsman 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Board and Batten; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal
203 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1980-1995, Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Non-Contributing Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Gable Roof Dormer clad in Weatherboard; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 38

204 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1850-1865 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay Wood Portico with Turned Posts; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney
205 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1780 ca., Colonial 3.0 Stories; Contributing 5-Course American-Bond Brick Foundation; 47 North King Street Italianate 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Brick Interior End Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney
208 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1850 ca., Gothic Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Multi-light wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney
210 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1890-1905 Gothic Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney; Gable Roof Dormer with Wood Shingles
211 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1850 ca., Italianate 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney
212 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with columns; Pyramidal Roof with Standing-Seam Metal; Interior Brick Chimney; Hipped Roof Dormer Wood German Siding
214 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Gothic Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with columns; Cross Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney
216 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1890-1905 Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney; Gable Roof Dormer with Wood Shingles

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 39

218 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1908 Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts, Interior end Brick Chimney, Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal
219 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Stuccoed concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 9/9 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Side Gable Roof with Slate Tiles; Interior Brick Chimney; Gable Roof Dormer with Wood Shingles
220 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 4/4 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Central interior Concrete and Exterior End Concrete Chimney; Gable Roof Dormer clad with Asphalt Shingles
221 King Street, North	Single Dwelling	1930-1937 Bungalow/Craftsman 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney
223 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1930 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Veneered Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Exterior End and Interior Brick Chimney
224 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1826 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney
225 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1878 ca., Gothic Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney
226 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1950 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Hipped Roof Dormer with Weatherboard cladding
227 North King Street	Single Dwelling	1920-1925 Bungalow/Craftsman 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Ceramic Tile Clad Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/1 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 40

- 229 North King Street Single Dwelling 1955 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; **Non-Contributing**;
6-course Flemish-bond Brick Foundation and Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior End Chimney Brick,
- 231 North King Street Church 1878 Gothic Revival 1.0 Story; **Contributing**;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Fixed Stained Glass Wood Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Octagonal Spire with Asphalt Shingles
- 301 North King Street Single Dwelling 1900 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; **Contributing**;
Concrete Block Foundation, Panel-faced; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior Brick Chimney

South King Street

- 1 South King Street Commercial Bldg 1770-1820 Federal 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Single Leaf Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
- 2 & 4 South King Street Commercial Bldg 1910 ca., Beaux-Arts 3.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Metal Double leaf Plate Glass Door(s); Flat Roof w/parapet; Coursed Ashlar Limestone Structural System and Foundation; 4/4 Double-hung Window(s)
- 3 South King Street Commercial Bldg 1835 (1918) Commercial Style 3.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Single-leaf Wood and Glass Door(s); Flat Roof w/parapet; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 triple-hung Window(s)
- 5 South King Street Commere/Domest 1880 ca., Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Single-leaf Wood and Glass Door(s); Brick Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Shed Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
- 7 South King Street Commere/Domest 1880 ca., Italianate 3.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flat Roof w/parapet; Brick Veneered Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Semi-circular arch wood Window(s)
- 9 South King Street Commere/Domest 1830 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; **Contributing**;
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 41

10 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1820 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s);
11 South King Street	Commerc/Domest	1830 Vernacular 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Mansard Roof with Wood Shingles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
12 South King Street	Commerc/Domest	1853-1878 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Flat Roof w/parapet; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s);
14-16 South King Street	Commerc/Domest	1800-1820 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Wood Shingles; 3-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
15 South King Street	Commerc/Domest	1890 ca., Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
17 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1800 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
18 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1853-1878 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Shed Roof; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);
19-21 South King Street	Mixed Use	1900 ca., Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Stone Foundation; Flat Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 and 8/8 Semi-circular arch wood Window(s)
20 South King Street	Commercial Bldg	1780-1800 Vernacular 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Exterior End Chimney Flemish Bond Brick; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Gable Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
24 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Pressed Metal Mansard Roof; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
25 South King Street	Department Store	1976 Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
26 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Pressed Metal Mansard Roof; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 42

27 South King Street	Commercial Bldg	1900 ca., Commercial Style 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Semi-circular arch wood Window(s)
29 South King Street	Commercial Bldg	1907 Commercial Style 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s);
30-32 South King Street	Department Store	1957 Commercial Style 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ; Single-Leaf Plate Glass Metal Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System;
101 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1850 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stucco-clad Wood Frame Structural System with Pebble Dash; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
105 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Queen Anne 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof Dormer with Wood Shingles; Brick Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
106 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1760-1779 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Brick nogging in Substructure; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
107 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1758-1800 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Brick nogging in Substructure; 6/9 Double-hung Window(s)
109 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
110 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1900-1903 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Parged Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Metal Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 43

201 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1800 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2, 6/6, and 9/9 Double-hung Window(s)
202 South King Street	Office Bldg.	1961 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
203 South King Street	Service Station	1950 ca., Colonial Revival 1.0 Story; Contributing ;
204 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Veneered Foundation and Structural System; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
207 South King Street	Factory	1927 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation and Structural System; Flat Roof w/parapet
208 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1895 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
209 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney American Bond; Exterior End Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 and 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
211 South King Street	Office Bldg.	1980 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
212 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1895 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Veneered Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
214 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Queen Anne 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
215 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
217 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 44

219 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
222 South King Street	Factory	1870 ca., Vernacular 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 4/4 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
224 South King Street	Factory	1900 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);
302 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1955 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
303 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1830 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asphalt Shingle; 3/3; 6/6; 6/1 Double-hung Window(s)
305 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1840 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 7-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
307 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1800 Federal 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); American-Bond Brick Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/9 and 6/3 Double-hung Window(s)
308 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1830 ca., Greek Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stuccoed Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Chamfered Posts; Gable Roof; Brick Structural System parged with Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
401 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1895 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
403 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1905 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 45

402 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1915 ca., 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
404 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1915 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
407 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1905 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
408 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood porch with Doric Columns; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Chamfered Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
410 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
411 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1905 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
412 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1899 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Chamfered Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
413 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1905 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Slate-Shingled Hipped Roof; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
414 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1899 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 46

415 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1910; Colonial Revival; 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
416 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1899 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
417 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1910 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
418 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
420 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Vernacular 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gambrel Roof with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s);
422 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
423 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1904 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof with Slate Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
424 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1905 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
426 South King Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 48

19 Liberty Street NW	Single Dwelling	1915-1930, Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights Poured Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts
101 Liberty Street NW	Single Dwelling	1930s, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Exterior end Brick Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Parged Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 and 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 8-light Fixed Wood Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Portico with Tuscan Posts; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts
105 Liberty Street NW	Single Dwelling	1875 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Exterior side brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Posts
107 Liberty Street NW	Single Dwelling	1875 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Exterior End Chimney Wood Vertical Board; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
109 Liberty Street NW	Single Dwelling	1875 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Multi-light Wood Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 and 3/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts

Liberty Street SW

10 Liberty Street SW	Commercial Bldg	1950 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-leaf 2-panel Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Flat Roof; Concrete Block Structural System; 9-pane fixed Wood Window(s)
13 Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1945-1960 Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 4/4 Double-hung Window(s); 12-light Wood Fixed Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 49

14 Liberty Street SW	Meeting Hall	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf 6-panel metal Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
15A Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1890-1905 Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Poured Concrete Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 16-light Wood Casement Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
16 Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1800-1825, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s)
18 Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-leaf Wood and Glass Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Metal Double-hung Window(s)
19 Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Poured Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 18-light Wood Casement Window(s); 4-light Wood Casement Window(s)
20 Liberty Street SW	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/1 Double-hung Window(s)

Loudoun Street SE

1 & 3 Loudoun Street SE	Commerc/Domest	1900 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Stone Foundation; Gable Roof Dormer clad in Slate Shingles; Side Gable Roof clad in Slate Shingles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; 1-Story Enclosed Wood Porch
4 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1760 ca., Georgian, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Rubble Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Columns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 50

5 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Shed Roof; Mansard Roof with Wood Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
7 Loudoun Street SE	Tavern/Ordinary	1780-1790 Georgian, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Double-leaf 2-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Gable Roof Dormer clad in Weatherboard; Parged Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Ionic columns
9 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior Chimney ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Hipped Roof Dormer clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Fluted Columns
11 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1820 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Columns
14 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1770-1799, Georgian, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 and 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)
15 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Parged Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Brick Structural System with Pebble Dash; 2/1 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof Dormer with Weatherboard cladding; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
17 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1780-1800, Federal, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Brick Structural System with Pebble Dash; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
18 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 51

101 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); American-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
105 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1905 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Concrete Block Foundation; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
107 Loudoun Street SE	Office Bldg.	1970 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
205 Loudoun Street SE	Garage	1930 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s); Poured Concrete Slab Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vertical Board Siding; 4/4 Double-hung Window(s)
207 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts
209 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Exterior side brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts;
210 Loudoun Street SE	Commercial Bldg	1950 ca., Colonial Revival, 1.0 Story; Contributing
211 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1907, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
212 Loudoun Street SE	Multiple Dwelling	1950 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
213 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1915 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Stuccoed Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
215 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1915 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 52

217 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
218 Loudoun Street SE	Garage	1937 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-Leaf Glass Door(s); Stone-Veneered Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Masonry Structural System of Brick with Stone Veneer; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s)
219 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
221 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1925 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Fixed 32-pane and 4-pane Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Enclosed Porch
223 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1925 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Siding; 1/1; 6/1; 8/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Concrete Posts
225 Loudoun Street SE	Single Dwelling	1925 ca., Bungalow/Craftsman, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/9 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch

Loudoun Street SW

1 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Parged Stucco Structural System; 2/2 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
2 Loudoun Street SW	Commercial Bldg	1931, Art Deco, 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 53

3 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1878-1900, Second Empire, 3.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1- Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns; Mansard Roof with Wood Shingles; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double- hung Window(s)
4 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1803-1890 Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Parged Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
5 Loudoun Street SW	Commercial Bldg	1938, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Double-leaf Plate Glass Door(s); Concrete Foundation; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System;
7-11 Loudoun Street SW	Office Bldg.	1980-1990, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
13 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1790-1800, Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; Brick nogging in Substructure; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s);
14 Loudoun Street SW	Commercial Bldg	1760 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Random Rubble Stone Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Batten Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Wood Shingles; Log Structural System with Diamond notches; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)
15 Loudoun Street SW	Office Bldg.	1980-1990, Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
16 Loudoun Street SW	Commercial Bldg	1860 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
101 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1820 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-leaf 8-panel wood Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
103 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1800-1820 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Coursed Rubble Stone Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Rubble Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 54

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- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| 104 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1825 ca., Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Parged Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 105 Loudoun Street SW | Office Bldg. | 1965-1970 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non- Contributing ;
Coursed Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Rubble Stone Structural System; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 106 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1775-1799, Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Coursed Rubble Stone Interior End Chimney ; Single-leaf 2-panel Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Rubble Stone Structural System; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 107 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1850 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-leaf French Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 108 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1806 (1885) Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Interior end Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Rusticated Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Slate Shingles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 109 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1780-1830 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-leaf 2-panel Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 and 6/9 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 110 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1850 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-leaf French Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 201 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1800 ca., Greek Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Brick Chimney with Metal Cap; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Portico with Doric columns |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 55

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- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 202 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1874, Italianate, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Interior end Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 4/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Posts |
| 204 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1872, Italianate, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 4-course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); Fixed 3-light wood Window(s); 8-light Fixed Wood Window(s) |
| 206 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1870-1885, Gothic Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Parged Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Gable Roof Dormer clad in Weatherboard; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 208 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1910-1920, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Poured Concrete Foundation; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with columns |
| 209 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1810 ca., Federal, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Exterior End Brick Chimney; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Gable Roof Dormer with Wood Shingles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 5-course American-bond Brick Walls; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 1-bay wood Portico with Chamfered Posts |
| 210 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1912-1914, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Multi-light wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 4-light Wood Casement Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with columns |
| 211 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1866-1880, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 56

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- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| 212 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1912-1914, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); Diamond-paned wood Casement Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with columns; |
| 213 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1930-1945, Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Hipped Roof Dormer with Particle Board siding; Wood Frame Structural System with Particle Board; 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts |
| 216 Loudoun Street SW | Church | 1960 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Fixed Stained Glass Wood Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with columns; 4-Sided Wood Steeple with Louvers |
| 218 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay Porch with Metal Posts |
| 220 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Posts |
| 222 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Corrugated Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 and 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood porch with Posts |
| 224 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 3/2 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Porch with Metal Posts |
| 226 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1932 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Dormer Shed Wood Weatherboard; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Posts |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 57

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|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 228 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1908, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney and Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Poured Concrete Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1/1 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood porch with Posts |
| 230 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1825 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
Concrete Block Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Log Structural System clad in Weatherboard; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts |
| 232 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1875 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing
Interior Brick Chimney; Concrete Block Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf 3-light Wood Door(s); Parged Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 1/1 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts |
| 234 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1999, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingle; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Composition Board; 2/2 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts |
| 236 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Exterior Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Front Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingle; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Composition Board; 1/1 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Columns |
| 238 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Exterior Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Composition Board; 1/1 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s) |
| 240 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Exterior End Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Concrete Block Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Composition Board; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
| 242 Loudoun Street SW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
Exterior Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Composition Board; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s) |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 58

244 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Exterior Concrete Block Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Wood Frame Structural System clad with Composition Board; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 2-light Fixed Wood Window(s)
246 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1878 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Stuccoed Exterior End and Interior End Chimneys; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Cross Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Concrete Foundation Portico; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts
250 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1895-1910, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney and Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 1-light Wood Door(s); Parged Stone Foundation; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/1 Double-hung Window(s); Fixed 2-light Wood Window(s); 1-Story; 1-bay Porch with Metal Posts
252 Loudoun Street SW	Single Dwelling	1880-1895, Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts

East Market Street

3 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1853 Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 12/12 Double-hung Window(s)
5 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1800-1853, Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Pressed Metal Mansard Roof; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)
7 East Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1878 ca., Classical Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Brick Veneered Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
9-11 East Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1915 ca., Classical Revival, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single Leaf Wood and Glass Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; Fixed 15-pane Semi-circular arch wood Window(s)
15 East Market Street	Post Office	1923 ca., Classical Revival, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-Leaf Plate Glass Metal Door(s); Parged Brick Foundation; Flat Roof; American Bond Brick Structural System; 15/15 Semi-circular-arch Wood Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 59

16&18 East Market St	Admin. Bldg.	1844, Greek Revival, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 12/12 and 16/12 Double-hung Window(s)
19 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1821-1840 Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Slate Shingles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
20-22 East Market Street	Bank	1816-1818 Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 9/6 Double-hung Window(s)
23 East Market Street	Office Bldg.	1800-1830 Federal, 1.0 Story; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Singles; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 9/9 Double-hung Window(s)
101 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1795; Federal, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Exterior End Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal Brick Structural System parged with Stucco; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 4/2, 6/6 and 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story; 3-bay wrap-around Iron Porch
105 East Market Street	Multiple Dwelling	1960 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
107 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
109 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1960 ca., Vernacular; 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
110 East Market Street	Office Bldg.	1964, Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing
111 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1899 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
120 East Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1940 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flat Roof; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Poured Concrete Foundation; 3/1 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 60

206 East Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1961 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
209 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
210 East Market Street	Commercial	1950 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing
212 East Market Street	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.5 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
217 East Market Street	Service Station	1937 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Concrete Structural System with Stone Veneer; Fixed 36-pane Wood Window(s)

West Market Street

2 West Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1883 Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Shed Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1/1 Semi-circular arch wood Window(s)
4 West Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1880-1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flat Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/9 Double-hung Window(s)
6 West Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1880-1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Flat Roof; Wood Frame Structural System with Brick Veneer; 6/6 and 8/12 Double-hung Window(s)
7 West Market Street	Bank	1885 ca., Italianate 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Shed Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 1/1 Semi-circular arch wood Window(s);
9-11 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1840 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
10 West Market Street	Bank	1980 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
16-18 West Market St	Multiple Dwelling	1853-1886 Second Empire 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 7-Course bond Brick Foundation and Structural System; Mansard Roof with Slate Shingle; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
19-21 West Market Street	Theatre	1930-1931 Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Door(s) Double leaf Metal Glass; Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s);

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 61

20 West Market Street	Tavern/Ordinary	1760 ca., Georgian 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Ashlar Stone Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
25 West Market Street	Town Hall	1989-1990 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
26 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1825 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System
28 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1824-1829 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 Double-hung Window(s);
101 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1807 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Stone Parged Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Coursed Rubble Stone Structural System; 9/6 and 9/9 Double-hung Window(s);
104 West Market Street	Service Station	1970 Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
106 West Market Street	Archaeological Site	Undetermined
107 West Market Street	Church	1852 Greek Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double leaf Wood 6-panel Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 20/20 Double-hung Window(s); 8/8 Double-hung Window(s)
109 West Market Street	Car Showroom	1947 ca., Commercial Style 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Flat Roof; Concrete Block Structural System; Fixed plate glass Window(s)
110 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1870s Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney Common Bond; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
202 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1820 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 5-course American-bond Brick Walls; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 62

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| 206 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1860-1875 Greek Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ;
5-Course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9 and 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney |
| 207 West Market Street | Church | 1804 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal |
| 208 West Market Street | Library | 1922 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation and Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Hipped Roof with Slate Tiles; Exterior End Chimney of Flemish Bond Brick; Interior end Brick Concrete Chimney |
| 212 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Flemish-Bond Brick Foundation and Veneered Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney |
| 213 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney |
| 214 West Market Street | Garage | 1920 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; |
| 215 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1968 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/6 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Fixed 3-light wood Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior end Brick Chimney |
| 217 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1878 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 and 4/4 Double-hung Window(s); Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney |
| 219 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1800 ca., Vernacular 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 5-course American-bond Brick Walls; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney |
| 221 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Hipped Roof Dormer with Weatherboard cladding |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 63

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| 222 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1850 ca., Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Brick Foundation with Stucco; Brick Structural System parged with Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney; Exterior End Brick Chimney; 5-course American-bond Brick Walls |
| 223 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |
| 225 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Hipped Roof Dormer clad in Asphalt Shingles |
| 227 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |
| 229 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |
| 230 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1998 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Double-leaf Multi-light Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Tuscan Posts; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles |
| 231 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |
| 232 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1998 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Gable Roof and Hipped Roof Asphalt Shingle |
| 233 West Market Street | Single Dwelling | 1950-1953 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 64

235 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1935-1950 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles
237 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1885-1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Cross Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; 2/2 and 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
239 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1810-1825 Colonial Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Log Structural System with Brick Veneer; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior End Concrete Chimney
241 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1860-1875 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney
242 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1999 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Concrete Foundation with Brick Veneer; Wood Frame Structural System with Brick Veneer; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles
243 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1915-1930 Bungalow/Craftsman 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with columns; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney
245 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1880-1895 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Parged Brick Interior End Chimney
246 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Coursed Ashlar Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Wrap-around Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Mansard Roof with Asphalt Shingle; Interior end 5-course American-bond brick Chimney
305 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1852 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 and 6/9 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 65

306 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1857 Italianate 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; 5-Course American-Bond Brick Foundation; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Brick Interior Chimney; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts;
320 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1901 ca., Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 2/2 Semi-circular arch wood Window(s); Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney;
324 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Side Gable Roof with Slate Tiles; Interior Brick Chimney
330 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1899 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; 5-Course American-Bond Brick Foundation; Queen Anne 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Hipped Roof with Standing Seam Copper; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Interior end Brick Chimney; Exterior End Chimney; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights
338 West Market Street	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof with Slate Tiles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Gable Roof Dormer clad in Weatherboard

Memorial Drive NW

1 Memorial Drive NW	Single Dwelling	1998-1999, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 9/9 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney
3 Memorial Drive NW	Single Dwelling	1999, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Concrete Foundation Stucco; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles
4 Memorial Drive NW	Single Dwelling	1998 ca., Vernacular, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9, 6/6, and 4/4 Double-hung Window(s); One-light Fixed Vinyl Window(s); 18-light Fixed Vinyl Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 66

-
- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| 5 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1999, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 and 2/2 Double-hung Vinyl Window(s); Wrap-around Wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Cross Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney |
| 6 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1998 ca., Vernacular, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 9/9 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Wrap-around Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof and Hipped Roof Asphalt Shingle; Exterior side brick Chimney; Gable Roof Dormer Wood Composite |
| 7 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1999 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney |
| 8 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1998 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior side brick Chimney |
| 9 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1999 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9 and 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney |
| 10 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1998, Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/9 and 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles |
| 11 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1999 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 1/1 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles |
| 12 Memorial Drive NW | Single Dwelling | 1998 ca., Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Composite Wood Frame Structural System; Double-leaf Multi-light Wood Door(s); Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 67

Monroe Street SE

6 Monroe Street SE	Multiple Dwelling	1955 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
10 Monroe Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);

Morven Park Road NW

14 Morven Park Rd NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 and 6/3 Double-hung Window(s); 2-Story, 3-bay Wood Porch with Columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney
18 Morven Park Rd NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival, 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf wood Door(s) with 6-lights; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Columns; Standing-Seam Metal Hipped Roof; Brick Interior End Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney
102 Morven Park Rd NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival, 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Foundation Stucco; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s); 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 4-Light Fixed Wood Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Parged Concrete Exterior End Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney

North Street NE

4 North Street NE	Single Dwelling	1940-1955 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles
7 North Street NE	Multiple Dwelling	1950-1960 Commercial Style 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Flat Roof; Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer; Metal Double-hung Window(s)
8 North Street NE	Single Dwelling	1860-1875 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Poured Concrete Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 68

10 North Street NE	Single Dwelling	1990 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Poured Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Vinyl Double-hung Window(s)
12 North Street NE	Church	1867, Gothic Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Foundation Stucco; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Cross Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal
16A North Street NE	Single Dwelling	1950-1959 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation, Concrete Block Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Front Gable Roof with Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney
18 North Street NE	Single Dwelling	1930-1945 Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles

North Street NW

6 North Street NW	Single Dwelling	1880-1895 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Exterior End Chimney,
10 North Street NW	Single Dwelling	1893 Queen Anne 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal
14 North Street NW	Single Dwelling	1885-1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 1/1 Metal Double-hung Window(s); Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior End Chimney Brick,
18 North Street NW	Single Dwelling	1970-1985 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Concrete Foundation Slab; Wood Frame Structural System clad with beaded weatherboard; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 and 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); Cross Gable Roof with Wood Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior End Chimney Brick,
20 North Street NW	Garage	1930 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System Board and Batten; Roll-up Paneled Metal Door(s); Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 69

102 North Street NW	School	1925 Classical Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 1/1 Metal Double-hung Window(s); Flat Roof; Chimney Central interior Concrete Parged
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Royal Street

1 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1850 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
3 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1850 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation with Stucco; Corrugated Metal Gable Roof; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
5 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
9 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1850 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
11 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1950 ca., Colonial Revival 1.0 Story; Contributing ;
17 Royal Street	Single Dwelling	1820 Federal 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Flemish/American Brick Foundation Structural System; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 6/6 and 4/4 Double-hung Window(s)

Royal Street SE

3 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 70

4 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1950 ca., Colonial Revival 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; 1- Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s);
5 Royal Street SE	Fellowship Hall	1899 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
6&8 Royal Street SE	Multiple Dwelling	1894 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
7 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1895 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
9 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1855 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/3 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
10 Royal Street SE	Multiple Dwelling	1970 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Concrete Block Foundation and Brick-Tex-Sided Structural System; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s);
11 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
14 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880-1890 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Columns; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
16 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s);
17 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
18 Royal Street SE	Commercial Bldg	1950 Vernacular 3.0 Stories; Contributing ;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 71

205 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1960 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
206.5 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1985 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ;
206 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1920 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation with Stucco; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story; 3-bay Porch with Metal Posts
208 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1965 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing
209 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
210 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1965 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
211 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
212 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1962 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
213 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Corrugated Metal Gable Roof; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
214 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1945 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 1-bay porch with Metal Posts; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 10-pane Wood Casement Window(s)
215 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1895 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; 1- Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
217 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Concrete Block Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 72

219 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
220 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1965 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
221 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Posts; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
223 Royal Street SE	Single Dwelling	1985 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing

Royal Street SW

12-14 Royal Street SW	Multiple Dwelling	1825-1850 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/3 Double-hung Window(s);
102 Royal Street SW	Multiple Dwelling	1978-1985 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Non-Contributing ; Exterior End Chimney; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Masonry Structural System; 6/6 Metal Double-hung Window(s)
106 Royal Street SW	Office Bldg.	1954 Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
110 Royal Street SW	Single Dwelling	1870 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); 5-course American-Bond Brick Foundation and Substructure; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) and Casement Window(s)

South Street SE

201 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Exterior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
203 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Chamfered Posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 73

204 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Tuscan Columns
206 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts
207 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing 8-course American-bond brick Exterior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
208 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-story, 4-bay wood Porch with square posts
209 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 6-bay Enclosed Wood Porch
210 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts
213 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Siding; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts
214 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Enclosed Porch
215 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Pier Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 2/2 and 6/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 74

217 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior Chimney; Stucco Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story; 6-bay Enclosed Wood Porch
219 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
221 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1870 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
223 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1890 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts
224 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stucco-clad Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System parged in Stucco; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Lattice Posts
225 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 Vernacular , 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts
227 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1880 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asbestos Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
228 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1950 ca., Vernacular, 1.5 Stories; Contributing
229 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1900 Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
230 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1930 ca., Vernacular, 1.0 Story; Contributing Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Turned Posts
232 South Street SE	Single Dwelling	1910 ca., Vernacular, 2.0 Stories; Contributing Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Asphalt Shingles; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Screened Porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 75

Union Street NW

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| 7 Union Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1920 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Concrete Block Foundation; Stuccoed Concrete Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 9/1 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney; Central interior Chimney; |
| 13 Union Street NW | Commercial Bldg | 1920 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ;
Concrete Foundation Slab; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney |
| 15 Union Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1902 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Front Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; Interior Brick Chimney |
| 17 Union Street, NW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney; Hipped Roof Dormer clad in Asphalt Shingles |
| 19 Union Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1940 ca., Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Hipped Roof Dormer clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Random Rubble Stone Exterior End Chimney |

Wirt Street NE

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| 10-12 Wirt Street NE | Single Dwelling | 1790-1800 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ;
Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Random Rubble Stone Structural System; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); |
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Wirt Street NW

- | | | |
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| 3 Wirt Street NW | Single Dwelling | 1830-1850 Federal 1.5 Stories; Contributing ;
Exterior End Chimney Brick, Common Bond; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 7-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s) |
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 76

7 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1760-1800 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney Common Bond; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 9/6 and 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
8 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1878 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
10&12 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1790-1800 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior End Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Log Structural System clad in Weatherboard; 6/6 and 6/2 Double-hung Window(s)
15 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1905 ca., Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
16 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1879-1886 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
21 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1890-1900 Queen Anne 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad with Asphalt Shingles; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 1/1 Double-hung Window(s)
208 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1965-1975 Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Double-leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 1/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney
212 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1945 Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation and Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 4-light Wood Casement Window(s); 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Hipped Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick Chimney
214 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940-1955 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior End Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 77

215 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation 6-course American-Bond; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior End Chimney Brick,
216 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1866 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Wood Frame Structural System with Aluminum Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Interior end Brick Chimney
218 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1900-1907 Colonial Revival 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; Single- Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney
219 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation 6-course American-Bond; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney
220 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System clad in German Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Brick Interior End Chimney
222 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1866 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Vinyl Siding; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 and 9/6 Double-hung Window(s); Wrap-around Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior end Brick Chimney; Interior Brick Chimney; Exterior end Brick Chimney
223 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation 6-course American-Bond; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); Fixed 3-light wood Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior End Chimney Brick
224 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1900-1907 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Asbestos Shingles; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); 2/2 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Interior Brick and Concrete Chimneys

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 78

225 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation 6-course American-Bond; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior end Brick Chimney
227 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Parged Concrete Foundation; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights
231 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1940 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Brick Foundation 6-course American-Bond; 6-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 8/8 Double-hung Window(s); 1-Story, 2-bay Wood Porch with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Exterior end Brick Chimney; Roll-up Wood Paneled Door(s) w/ lights
235 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1875 Vernacular 2.5 Stories; Contributing ; Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Wood Frame Structural System with Board and Batten; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal
237 Wirt Street NW	Single Dwelling	1937-1950 Colonial Revival 1.5 Stories; Contributing Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Stretcher-Bond Brick Structural System; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s) w/ lights; 3/1 Double-hung Window(s); 1-light Fixed Wood Window(s); 1-Story, 1-bay wood Portico with Square Posts; Side Gable Roof clad in Asphalt Shingles; Exterior end Brick Chimney;

Wirt Street SW

7 Wirt Street SW	Church	1884 ca., Colonial Revival 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Coursed Rubble Stone Foundation; Gable Roof clad in Standing-Seam Metal; 5-course American-Bond Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
11 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Queen Anne 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; 1-Story, 1-Bay Wood Porch with Turned Posts; Gable Roof with Wood Shingle; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/2 Double-hung Window(s)
13 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1780-1820 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf 4-paneled wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Log Structural System with Saddlebag-notches; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 7 Page 79

15 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1800-1825 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
16 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1900 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing Brick Interior Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Poured Concrete Foundation; 1-Story, 3-bay wood Porch with Square Columns; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System clad in Aluminum Siding; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
17 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1825-1850 Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Stretcher-Bond Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
18 Wirt Street SW	Office Bldg.	1960 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Non-Contributing ;
19 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1800 ca., Vernacular 1.0 Story; Contributing Interior end Brick Chimney Common Bond; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Brick Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Flemish Bond Brick Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
20 Wirt Street SW	Meeting Hall	1790-1820 Federal 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior end Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Brick Structural System; 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
109 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1900 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Exterior End Chimney Brick; Single-Leaf 6-paneled wood Door(s); Common Bond Brick Structural System and Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; 6/6 and 2/2 Double-hung Window(s)
111 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1850-1900 Vernacular 1.5 Stories; Contributing ; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Parged Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Wood Frame Structural System with Board & Batten; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)
112 Wirt Street SW	Single Dwelling	1895 ca., Vernacular 2.0 Stories; Contributing ; Interior Brick Chimney; Single-Leaf Paneled Wood Door(s); Random Rubble Stone Foundation; Side Gable Roof clad with Standing Seam Metal; Weatherboard-clad Wood Frame Structural System; 6/6 Double-hung Window(s)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 80

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Leesburg Historic District extends and amends the existing Leesburg Historic National Register District, which included only the original seventy lots platted by Nicholas Minor in 1757. The expansion of the existing Leesburg Historic District, supported by detailed documentation and intensive survey work, incorporates synchronic architecture located on the outskirts of the original boundaries of Leesburg, which was expanded numerous times throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The history, both social and architectural, of the amended district is analogous and maintains sufficient integrity to warrant expansion of the Leesburg Historic District. The proposed district expands the designated historic district's period of significance to 1757 through 1950 and continues to support the areas of significance (architecture and community planning/development). Designated in 1970, the existing Leesburg Historic District included approximately 786 properties on thirty-six blocks. The amended boundary includes 513 properties, 447 of which contribute to the significance of the Leesburg Historic District.

Located in Loudoun County, the Leesburg Historic District encompasses the original portion of the town as laid out in 1757 by Nicholas Minor, as well as several boundary expansions that occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries. Leesburg, serving as the county seat since its establishment by an act of Assembly in 1758, developed quickly with both residential and commercial buildings constructed to meet the needs of the growing population. The town was incorporated in 1813; ultimately prompting the boundaries of Leesburg to expand beyond those laid out in 1757. This development was spurred by Leesburg's conspicuous location at the crossroads of Market Street and King Street. Leesburg reached its zenith as a crossroads community with access to major transportation routes by road, ferry, rail, and stage by the middle part of the 19th century, when the boundaries were officially expanded to meet the needs of the now-stabilized population. As the 20th century neared, the original seventy lots laid out by Nicholas Minor were largely improved with high style and vernacular architecture dating from the mid-18th century to the late 19th century. The expanded boundaries of Leesburg created additional building lots that were generally larger than those platted by Minor in 1757, thereby

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 81

allowing for the construction of grand freestanding buildings and the suburban arrangement of smaller dwellings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Today, the Leesburg Historic District is sufficiently intact to illustrate the several phases of development dating from the mid-18th century to the mid-20th century, retaining a high level of integrity.

The town of Leesburg is defined by its many historic resources, representing residential, commercial, governmental, religious, and educational buildings dating from the mid-18th century to the turn-of-the-21st century. This building stock includes examples of the log and brick buildings that pre-date the Revolutionary War as well as the early-20th-century suburban housing such as those sited along Honicon Court. At the center of the community, as planned by Minor in 1757, the buildings are oriented directly on the public streets and illustrate a variety of types and the changing fashions in architectural design with high style and vernacular interpretations. In contrast, as the surrounding community developed simultaneously, grand high-style dwellings were set at the center of vast acres. The Federal-style Dodona Manor, dating from the 1820s, is one such example, recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its mid-20th-century association with General George C. Marshall, Jr.

The Leesburg Historic District meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of architecture and community planning/development within the period of significance extending from 1757 to 1950. The area making up Leesburg consists of 513 properties, including 409 residential resources, eighty-five commercial buildings, nine churches and two cemeteries, seven government buildings, and one schools. Of the 513 properties, 447 contribute to the historic district, while sixty-six are non-contributing. There are eighty-eight substantial outbuildings, seventy-eight of which are contributing.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 82

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early History of the Area Prior to 1757

Prior to the establishment of Leesburg, the area was sparsely settled as the community of Georgetown, named after King George II.⁵ The settlement was nestled at the crossroads of two Native American trails, in what was originally part of Fairfax County. The north-south trail, now Route 15, was used by the Susquehannocks and Iroquois as they traveled south from Maryland, crossing the Potomac River, and continuing south through Virginia and eventually into the Carolinas. The east-west bisecting trail, later known as Braddock's Trail, connected the Georgetown settlement to the Tidewater Trail near Alexandria, Virginia. This crossroads settlement served travelers, settlers, and frontiersmen as they emigrated west.

Although little is known about the settlement at Georgetown, it appears to have been used for agricultural purposes, possibly for the production of tobacco. In 1730, the land where Leesburg now stands was acquired by Francis Awbrey as part of a land grant of 4,054 acres from Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. Following Awbrey's death in 1741, a 326-acre parcel was devised to one of his sons, John Awbrey. John Carlyle, a Fairfax County Justice, purchased this tract of land from Awbrey's widow. A deed of confirmation, dated May 1757, records the transfer of property to John Carlyle. In September 1757, Carlyle transferred the tract of land, containing approximately 326 acres, to Nicholas Minor for £64.⁶

Nicholas Minor, who owned a plantation near Leesburg, was brother to Fairfax County Justice John Minor. Shortly after acquiring the land from Carlyle, under whom he had served in the Fairfax militia, Minor commissioned surveyor John Hough to lay out sixty acres for the proposed town. Based on a reconstructed map of this plat, drawn in 1927, the proposed town had fifteen blocks with thirty-one rectangular-shaped lots.⁷ This indicated that only half of the allotted sixty acres was actually platted. Envisioning the new town as a crossroads, Minor petitioned the county court, "asking that the Carolina and Shenandoah Roads be turned into King and Loudoun Streets, respectively. The two roads were duly ordered to be turned into the town site, and the new alternate routes were declared public roads in April of 1758."⁸ Accordingly, as noted on the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 83

original plan of the town, the north-south streets consisted of Back and King Streets and the east-west roads included Cornwell, Market, Loudoun, and Royal Streets.⁹

In response to the platting of the town in 1757, the Virginia Assembly passed an act in September 1758, formally creating the town of Leesburg. This coincided with the creation of Loudoun County from Fairfax County in 1757. On October 12, 1758, Governor Francis Fauquier signed the act into law.¹⁰ The act provided that:

Nicholas Minor, of the county of Loudoun...hath laid off sixty acres of his land adjoining to the court-house of the said county...with proper streets for a town, many of which lots are sold, and improvements made thereon, and the inhabitants...have petitioned...the land so laid off...is hereby erected and established a town...by the name of Leesburg;...freeholders and inhabitants thereof shall forever hereafter enjoy the same privileges which the inhabitants of other towns...now enjoy.¹¹

At that time, Georgetown was renamed Leesburg, presumably in honor of Thomas Lee (1690-1750).¹² Thomas Lee was a prominent Virginia planter, who served as agent of the Proprietary of the Northern Neck, Justice of Westmoreland County, Naval Officer of the Potomac, and was a member of the House of Burgesses and acting Governor of Virginia. Lee participated in the negotiation with the Six Nations of the Iroquois in 1744, and was the chief spokesman in the discussions that resulted in the Treaty of Lancaster. At Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, Lee and his wife, Hannah Ludwell, raised eight children, many of whom reached prominence in colonial politics. Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Lee's eldest son and heir, was appointed as one of the original trustees in the founding act that established Leesburg.¹³

Initial Development of Leesburg: 1757-1830

By 1757, roughly thirty-one of the proposed sixty acres for the town of Leesburg had been laid out. The area had been divided into seventy lots, many of which had been sold by the middle of the 18th century. The first lot to be sold in Leesburg was Lot #3 on Loudoun Street. Israel

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 84

Thompson purchased this lot on February 13, 1757.¹⁴ Interestingly, the *Plan of Leesburg* from 1759 shows that many of these lots were owned or occupied by different people than noted on the plat of 1757. According to the 1757 reconstructed plan, all but seven lots had been sold, with two being reserved at the corner of Market and King Streets for use by the county government, which had chosen the growing community as its county seat.¹⁵ Thus, in 1759, the first municipal buildings were constructed on the two reserved lots. This included the Leesburg jail, constructed by Daniel French, III, as well as the first county courthouse, gallows, and public stocks.

Despite Minor's initial success at conveying several of the platted lots, only one of the twenty-nine sold by 1759 appears to have been improved -- lot number thirteen. Owned by surveyor John Hough, Lot 13 at the northwest corner of King and Loudoun Streets was recorded as the site of a store.¹⁶ Owners of improved lots within the original boundaries were granted privileges, including the right to vote in the election of Burgesses. Yet, this concession did not prompt the needed residents and improvements.

Initially, lots located on Loudoun Street sold for £4, while those on Market Street were half that price, selling for £2. By 1763, the price of vacant lots had risen to £10 and £6 on Loudoun and Market Streets, respectively. By this time, Nicholas Minor had sold nearly seventy-five percent of the platted lots.¹⁷ Minor placed restrictive covenants on the lots in Leesburg, requiring owners to "build, erect and finish on said Lott [*sic*] one house of twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide and [roof] nine feet pitched...a brick or stone chimney, within three years."¹⁸ He retained the right to resell these lots if the terms of agreement were not met. Perhaps this restrictive covenant accounted for the change in ownership of many lots as indicated on the 1757 and 1759 maps of Leesburg.

As the county seat and busy market town, the infant town of Leesburg attracted a number of carpenters and joiners, the most prominent of whom were Aeneas Campbell, Daniel French, and Thomas Pritchard, to name a few. Campbell, a Loudoun County justice, was responsible for erecting the first brick courthouse. A Fairfax County contractor, French was responsible for completing the first county jail in 1759. The greatest development achievements in Leesburg, however, are credited to Pritchard. Between 1760 and 1767, Pritchard was involved in

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 85

speculative development, purchasing at least six vacant lots, erected buildings, and selling the improved property for a profit. Additionally, he subdivided Lot #9 in 1762, building Dr. Whitmire's house on one half and James Vestal's house on the second half. It was estimated that by the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), Pritchard was responsible for having constructed nearly ten percent of all the buildings in Leesburg. This includes Jacob Shilling's blacksmith shop, Justice Anthony Russell's townhouse, Michael Kort's blacksmith shop, and the second Leesburg jail.¹⁹ During this early period of development, Leesburg was also home to a number of merchants and tradesmen, including blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, a doctor, shoemakers, lawyers, and a silversmith. Stephen Donaldson, the first silversmith in Loudoun County, had his shop in a one-story log building on Loudoun Street. This building, located at 14 Loudoun Street, S.W., has been rehabilitated to serve as the Loudoun Museum gift shop and offices.

The impending development of Leesburg, prompted by the growing population, attracted many new businesses, particularly taverns and ordinaries. By 1760, there were at least six taverns in Leesburg, under the ownership of Benjamin Edwards, William Dodd, John Herryford, John Moss, Craven Peyton, and Thomas Sorrell. A few tavern owners and other merchants had stables on their premises that could be used by visitors. Yet, the majority of these men fenced a few acres at the outskirts of town for use as a pasture, thereby unofficially expanding the commercial boundaries of the town.

The sale price of improvements in the latter part of the 18th century indicates that the first buildings in Leesburg "could have been as large as 700 square feet in brick or stone, or relatively massive wooden structures in excess of 2,000 square feet. Regardless, these structures must have been the most impressive privately owned structures in Leesburg during its infancy, and in every likelihood were constructed of a combination of stone, brick and wood."²⁰

The town continued to prosper throughout the second half of the 18th century and well into the 19th century. In 1800, Loudoun County census records indicate that the total population of Leesburg had reached 20,523, including 15,210 Caucasians, 333 free African-Americans, and 6,078 slaves.²¹ A resident of Leesburg recalled in a letter that Leesburg was a thriving town between 1806 and 1811, consisting of one- and two-story brick or frame buildings. Several

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 86

taverns and businesses were noted as well. He described Loudoun Street as the main street in Leesburg, "through which [passed] wagons, laden with flour to the market for that product in Alexandria where dry goods and groceries were purchased."²²

This growth prompted the replacement of the first county courthouse in 1811 with a temple-form Early Classical Revival-style building that better reflected the improving status of Leesburg and Loudoun County. Further, in reflection of this growth, Leesburg was incorporated on April 24, 1813. According to the *Act of Incorporation*, the town was to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and common councilmen. Elections for these positions were to be held annually on the first Monday in April and all by-laws and regulations had to be approved by a majority of eight.²³ The town of Leesburg officially petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to expand the town's boundaries in 1814, nearly tripling the size of the town.²⁴ Accordingly, to serve the growing population of the town, the Valley Bank was constructed adjacent to the courthouse in 1818. "The wagon *Perseverance* arrived on a Wednesday and deposited sixty-five thousand dollars *in specie*. This one deposit assured Leesburg's economic future."²⁵

The town of Leesburg played an essential role during the War of 1812, although no actual combat occurred. With the British invasion of the nation's capital, the county's most significant records were moved to Leesburg. Reputedly, among the vital papers hidden in the temporary capital were *Declaration of Independence* and *Constitution*.²⁶

In 1818, town officials set about making improvements to the enlarged town, including the paving of streets. In order to accomplish such a monumental task, the town held a lottery to raise the necessary funds. "So successful was the lottery, avers tradition, that with its profits not only was the town able to pave its principal streets but also brought in, through wooden pipes, a much needed supply of water from Rock Spring."²⁷ Rock Spring was a tributary of Town Spring, which supplied the town of Leesburg with water. When Nicholas Minor originally laid out the town of Leesburg in 1757, the plat recorded Town Spring running across Lot 66, which was located at the southwest corner of Royal and King Streets.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 87

19th-Century Growth in Leesburg: 1830-1878

By 1830, the population in Loudoun County had reached 21,939, with 1,700 living in Leesburg; however, growth in Leesburg, and Loudoun County as a whole, slowed during the following two decades. In fact, in 1840, the population in Loudoun County had decreased to 20,431.²⁸ By 1850, the population in Leesburg itself had decreased to a total of only 1,688 residents.²⁹ This decline may be attributed to the significant emigration of residents to the South, Southwest, and West as a result of the decrease in tobacco production and the economic panic in 1837.

Despite this apparent stagnation in county growth, Leesburg appears to have continued to be a busy market town. The town contained at least five hundred dwellings, twenty-two stores, about twenty-eight mechanics, three churches, eleven schools, a post office, seven lawyers, five dentists, and four taverns.³⁰ By 1853, as documented by local mapmaker Yardley Taylor, Leesburg contained:

...about 50 houses, 22 general stores, 3 houses of public worship, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal, a bank (branch of Valley Bank) in a large handsome bank building, 2 apothecary shops, 3 schools for males, 1 Classical, and 2 English, 3 for females, 2 of which have attained some celebrity, and 4 taverns....The public buildings are large, convenient, handsome and substantial. The Court House in the center of the Square is enclosed in a brick wall, the market house and a jail in brick....The streets are well paved and the town supplied with fine water in pipes of wood.³¹

Despite the stagnant population, the town appears to have grown sufficiently to warrant another expansion in 1858. Based on the Yardley Taylor *Map of Loudoun County* in 1853, Loudoun, Market, and Cornwall Streets appear to have been extended westward, with buildings appearing for the first time to the west of Liberty Street. The 1860 *Directory of Leesburg*, published by William Stork, reveals large numbers of merchants, tradesmen, and professionals in Leesburg. The directory indicated that among the many citizens, there were seven blacksmiths, four

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 88

butchers, four coopers, two carriage and coach makers, three carpenters and builders, two cabinet makers, two druggists, eleven grocers, three house and sign painters, seven lawyers, two milliners, two silversmiths and jewelers, six shoemakers, two saddlers and harness makers, two brick makers, two bricklayers, two plasterers, two wheelwrights, four physicians, and one music teacher.³²

The Piedmont region of Virginia was greatly impacted by the Civil War (1861-1865), although little activity directly affected Leesburg. The town was divided with residents supporting both the Confederate and Union causes. This separation dated as far back as 1852, when the Methodist Church divided over the issue of slavery. As a result of a split in the congregation, a second Methodist church was constructed at 107 West Market Street in 1852. Troop movements included both Confederate and Union forces along King Street en route to battles in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The October 1861 Battle of Balls Bluff, which took place to the west of Leesburg along the Potomac River, was the largest Civil War battle to occur in Loudoun County. The Battle of Ball's Bluff was small in terms of the number of soldiers involved, but the repercussions proved significant for the Union. The resulting Balls' Bluff Regional Park, now part of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority system, includes National Cemetery, purportedly the smallest national cemetery in the country.³³

The activities of Colonel John Singleton Mosby gave the town of Leesburg its greatest worries during the Civil War. The 43rd Battalion of Partisan Rangers, known as Mosby's Rangers, were organized in 1862. Mosby's Rangers plagued the Union Army's supply lines, operating successfully throughout the remainder of the Civil War. Unconfirmed reports indicate that Mosby and his men stopped at Rock Spring, a tributary of the Town Spring in Leesburg.

Following the Civil War, construction in the town increased due to a growing housing shortage. Building supply and lumber companies, such as the Leesburg Building Association, prospered and expanded. On September 28, 1865, Benjamin Sheetz, editor of the *Democratic Mirror*, wrote an article about the need for more houses, stating, "Every hospitable nook in the town is occupied and the daily demand for houses appears to be as great as ever. We want 10 or 15

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 89

comfortable tenements suitable for small families and moderate means, that could be rented for \$60 to \$100 per annum."³⁴

John Norris, instrumental in the ornamentation of many of the dwellings from this period, founded a lumber company and planing mill that was eventually known as John Norris and Sons.³⁵ The trademark of the lumber and construction company was the ornate detail applied to the woodwork typically embellishing gable ends, porches, and cornices. Norris' lumber company was located on Loudoun Street, with four dwellings on the north side of the street used as rental housing for employees of the nearby planing mill. Despite the company's founding in the 1840s, the bulk of its work was completed in the 1870s; seven extant buildings attributed to the company date from that decade. One noted example of the firm's earlier work can be seen at the Matthew Harrison House. Constructed in 1857 to the designs of Charles Haskins, the Italianate-style dwelling was erected on the outskirts of the town. The building lots along this stretch of West Market Street were larger than those located within the town's corporate boundaries, thus allowing for the construction of bigger dwellings with a substantial number of outbuildings. The Harrison House was one of the first dwellings erected on the large tract of land west of Ayr Street, S.W. Despite subsequent subdivision of the land, the property at 306 West Market Street remains one of the largest lots in western Leesburg.

To aid in the development of Leesburg, the Leesburg Building Association was formed on April 17, 1871. According to the Articles of Association, the objectives of the organization was "to raise a fund to enable its members to buy, build, or repair houses and lots and other buildings, to improve real estate, and to remove encumbrances from the same, and to divide among its members, who do not redeem shares for such purposes, their proper dividends of the fund so accumulated."³⁶ Membership to the association was confined to Caucasian citizens over age twenty-one. However, shares of stock, costing twenty-five cents per share per week, could be purchased by females and minors.³⁷

By the 1860s, the railroad had come to Leesburg, running to the south of the incorporated boundaries. The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad, later known as the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad (W&OD), began in Alexandria, Virginia, in response to the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 90

competition in shipping posed by the port of Baltimore, which was served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Formed by a group of northern Virginia businessmen, the first train reached Leesburg from Alexandria on May 17, 1860. The goal of these businessmen was to reach the coal fields and farmland of northern Virginia (now West Virginia) and recapture the trade that was being diverted by the B&O Railroad. The W&OD Railroad not only carried farm products from Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, but also transported mail, freight, and passengers.³⁸ Fare from Leesburg to Alexandria cost \$1.50 and the trip took two-and-a-half hours.³⁹

Late-19th- and Early-20th-Century Growth: 1878-1914

In 1878, the town of Leesburg was once again officially mapped, revealing newly established corporate boundaries. The irregular boundaries ran along Union Street to the north, Ayr Street to the west, near the W&OD Railroad cutting across South King Street, and to the east of Church Street. Between 1870 and 1880, population figures for the county rose from 20,929 to 23,634. Of the residents in Loudoun County, an overwhelming majority was native born, approximately seventy percent were white, and 7,243 African-Americans lived there. Further, the census records indicate that in 1880 the Leesburg district consisted of 4,285 people and the town itself consisted of 1,726.⁴⁰ Little change occurred in the population over the next decade.

Despite little population growth, the town made numerous improvements in utilities. In 1886, the town entered into a contract with the Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Company, bringing gas lights to the streets of Leesburg. These were replaced in 1905-1906 with electric street light service that cost \$1,297, nearly twenty-five percent of the town's annual budget. The Leesburg Electric Light Company provided this service. The Loudoun and Snickersville Telephone Company also extended service to the town at that time. Another utility issue facing Leesburg was the problem of open sewers. Bogging of the water channels and the resulting cesspools raised serious health hazards that took several years to solve.⁴¹ These sewage problems had begun as early as 1899 and, in 1913, Mayor E. T. Adams authorized the town to hire a consulting engineer to perform work on the water works.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 91

In 1909, the value of real estate in Loudoun County was valued at \$7,593,760 and personal property was recorded at \$4,626,726. The *Business Directory* of 1911 claimed that Loudoun County, with Leesburg as its county seat, "takes first rank in the production of Indian corn, averaging one and a quarter million bushels annually. She also stands first in the butter made, wool clipped and number of milch cows, which exceeds 7,000 of finest breeds. In the amount of what [*sic*] grown she is third, with half a million bushells annually to her credit. In the number of horses and grass raised she is also third, and in the value of her orchard product fourth."⁴² Businesses and merchants in Leesburg at this time included agricultural equipment stores, law offices, bakers, barbers, bicycle shops, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, boarding houses, carpenters and builders, cattle and live stock dealers, clothiers, coal dealers, dressmakers, farmers, fertilizer companies, general stores, grocers, hardware suppliers, feed companies, ice manufacturers, laundries, lumber dealers, marble workers, corn, flour and saw mills, painters, physicians, plumbers, printers, quarries, real estate dealers, tanners, veterinarians, and jewelers.

The number of businesses in Leesburg that were related to the building trades is indicative of the continued growth and construction at the beginning of the 20th century. The Norris Brothers continued to ply their trade as builders with the sawmill located on Loudoun Street. The Norris Brothers were also noted as hardware and lumber dealers. J. N. and Lee Sampson were also recorded in the city directory in 1911 as carpenters. Other hardware dealers included Cline & Son, Schreff & Company, Frank W. Small, and W. W. Titus. Additionally, the directory listed one marble worker, another saw mill owned by J. F. Dunlop, three painters, and three plumbers. Interestingly, all five of the real estate agents in the county directory were located in Leesburg.

A number of buildings from this period of development were constructed on the outskirts of the corporate boundaries, including those along West Market Street to the west of Ayr Street and on South King Street to the south of Monroe Street. Outside the boundaries, the houses were sited on large spacious lots. An excellent example is the Edward Nichols House at 330 West Market Street, which was constructed in 1899 on three adjoining parcels of land. Designed by Washington, D.C. architect Lemuel Norris, the house was constructed for Edward Nichols, a prominent local lawyer and businessman. Nichols (1847-1923) was an investor in the Leesburg Inn, a director in the Waterford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Loudoun

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 92

National Bank in Leesburg. The Edward Nichols House was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 for its architectural significance. Following the construction of his house in 1899, Nichols subdivided the property, creating two additional lots at 320 and 324 West Market Street. Queen Anne-style houses were constructed on these adjacent lots in 1901 and 1900, respectively. William Wise, for whom the house at 320 West Market Street was constructed, was listed in the 1911 business directory as a commissioner in chancery.

Fourth Phase of Development in Leesburg: 1914-1960

Following World War I (1914-1918), Leesburg saw little expansion to the exterior of the town's boundaries. Rather, new construction consisted of infill within the corporate boundaries. In 1920, Loudoun County's population was recorded at 20,577 with less than one percent of those residents, numbering 1,545 people, living in Leesburg. Despite its low population, "Leesburg was by far the largest town [in Loudoun County] in area and in number of stores, mechanics, houses of worship, hotels, physicians, dentists, and attorneys."⁴³ Leesburg's population numbered roughly one thousand more residents than the next largest town of Purcellville, which had a population of 549.

In 1925, a new Leesburg High School was constructed. The building served as both an elementary and high school until the middle of the 1950s, when the higher grades were transferred to a new building. Additionally, the Thomas Balch Library was constructed in 1922. Designed by prominent Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood, the library is located at 208 West Market Street. The building was named in honor of Thomas Balch, who was a prominent lawyer and international arbitrator born in Leesburg in 1821.

The first county hospital, funded by private donations and ten dollar shares of stock, was opened in 1912 in a house at 11 West Market Street. The need for larger accommodations prompted the construction of a new hospital, which was opened in May 1918, to meet the demands of the populace. In 1922, 341 patients were treated and in 1926, the hospital could provide beds for twenty-five patients with six private rooms. Like many medical facilities during this period,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 93

Loudoun Hospital additionally provided a three-year training program for nurses.⁴⁴ The hospital is located to the north of Cornwall Street, just outside the historic district boundary.

Like many other communities throughout the nation, Leesburg was affected by the Great Depression (1929-1939). The citizens had difficulty paying their taxes and the capabilities of the town government dwindled to minimal activities. In particular, residents of Leesburg were delinquent on their water bills, prompting the town to send letters threatening to confiscate property from those owing money. In 1934, the town authorized relief money to aid the poor and needy. By 1935, the Depression had reduced governmental meetings to a minimum, approving minor items such as repairing the streets and helping the local citizens as best as possible.⁴⁵ These financial problems possibly account for why the Town Sergeant was expected to oversee numerous non-police tasks between 1927 and 1938. In addition to his police duties, Sergeant John F. Thompson was responsible for the inspection and repair of fire hydrants, sewage disposal near Tuscarora Creek, sewer pipe repairs, mosquito eradication, town Christmas decorations, sidewalk repairs, safeguarding the water records, and supervising prisoner work details.⁴⁶

The water and sewage problems that had plagued Leesburg from the turn of the 20th century continued. On May 25, 1931, Mayor Charles F. Harrison, who was concerned with the basic water and sewer needs of the town, was authorized "to negotiate a loan for \$2,671 to cover the costs due the Sydnor Pump and Well Company for works in connection with the pumps in wells number one and two."⁴⁷ Despite this authorization, the sewer system continued to cause problems. In 1935, Mayor E. N. "Brady" Bradfield opened the town meeting, saying:

The needs of our town include ample parking facilities, a modern sewage system and disposal plant, and in the future the consideration of a municipal lighting plant. Also I must point out the immediate problem that the current BALANCE IN THE BANK IS ONLY \$27.55 OUT OF WHICH CURRENT OBLIGATIONS HAVE TO BE PAID...there are 297 people who owe the town as of September 1 past due taxes and water bills in the amount of \$4,383.72.⁴⁸

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 94

The sewer problems were not definitively resolved until 1939, when the town voted to issue a bond to pay for the newly proposed sewer system and disposal plant for Leesburg. The construction contract of \$136,165.25 was granted to the W.C. Spratt Company.

When the United States entered into World War II in 1941, Leesburg sent many of its citizens. To aid the cause, the second floor of the town hall was dedicated to the war effort, providing storage for first aid materials and as a command post for a warning alert system. Anticipating the end of the war, Mayor Bradfield appointed a post-war planning board in 1943, chaired by Harrison Williams. The board was charged with creating a master plan for the town, which would address storm water run off, gutter, curb and sidewalk construction, a new municipal electrical plant, cleaning the streets, numbering all of the buildings in the town, creating sufficient parking, establishing public recreation areas, extending the town boundaries, reassessing the real estate, and the acquisition of an air field. A study commission was authorized on November 14, 1949 to review the expansion of the town limits. Following their report, approval to extend the town limits was granted on June 12, 1950.⁴⁹

Following World War II (1941-1945), there was a shift in housing construction in Leesburg. Many of the new buildings were constructed on small, subdivided lots within Leesburg. The traditional house form continued to be designed based on economical convenient reasons. The modest arrangement of these smaller buildings made them popular for people of low to middle incomes in growing suburban communities across the United States. This turn towards more modest buildings was apparent as interior lots within Leesburg were subdivided and subsequently improved. Additionally, some larger lots were developed as planned subdivisions, with a small number of dwellings surrounding a cul-de-sac, such as those constructed by Wilbur Hall along Loudoun Street. One of the most notable planned subdivisions from the mid-20th century is Honicon Court at 221-233 West Market Street. Designed by Claude Honicon, the seven low-scale bungalows, located on narrow lots, exhibit Craftsman-style detailing.

Claude Honicon, a native of Cynthianna, Kentucky, began his career as a builder and architect at age forty-one, after moving to Loudoun County. In the 1930s and early 1940s, Honicon worked in partnership with Ward Loveless.⁵⁰ Following the split with Loveless, Honicon continued to

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 95

work throughout Loudoun County and, at one time, was one of the largest landholders in the county, owning properties in Hillsboro, Waterford, Lovettsville, and Purcellville. Subsequently, he became one of the first large-scale builders in Leesburg. Honicon is credited with building Ellenroyd at Clarks Gap, where his family lived from 1942 until 1959. Many of the houses attributed to Honicon, who owned stone quarries in the Leesburg area, are constructed of stone from these quarries.⁵¹ Honicon, aside from building houses, is noted for the construction of four miles of water line, a town parking lot, a motel, gas stations, and an airport, all within Loudoun County. Despite all his success, Honicon lost most of his money and died impoverished on April 10, 1975 in Leesburg.⁵²

Although many of the lots within Leesburg continued to be subdivided, those on the outskirts of town maintained larger settings with grand houses. Of particular note is Dodona Manor at 217 Edwards Ferry Road. The circa 1820 Federal-style dwelling was purchased in 1941 as a retreat for General George Catlett Marshall, Jr. (1880-1959). General Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and President of the American Red Cross. He is best known for the post-World War II European Recovery Plan, known as the Marshall Plan. He is further noted as the first career military officer to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Marshall purchased Dodona Manor in 1941 for \$16,000, using the house as a retreat from Washington, D.C. He lived there until his death in 1959. Dodona Manor was named a National Historic Landmark in June 1996 and listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in December of the same year in recognition of its association with Marshall.

Late-20th Century Development in Leesburg: 1960-2000

The final phase of development noted in the town of Leesburg, occurring in the latter part of the 20th century, is a period of both expansion within and around the town. New housing developments and related commercial buildings are continually being constructed throughout the area, as transportation corridors pave the way for commuter travel to the Washington Metropolitan Area. The growth and development pattern established in the previous phase continued with the construction of private cul-de-sac and bisecting neighborhoods that provided

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 96

more housing than was traditionally available on the same sized lots. This was noted at the development known as Westgreen at 328 through 326 Loudoun Street, SW and Carriage Way to the south of Loudoun Street, both of which are immediately outside the Historic District boundaries.

By 1963, the growing county seat was closely linked to Washington, D.C. via Route 7, while Route 15 continued to provide access to Frederick, Maryland, to the north and Warrenton, Virginia, to the south. A 1963 map shows the town and surrounding area augmented by four schools, two inns and three motels, a shopping center, four apartment complexes, the Izaak Walton League Arena, a radio station, the Loudoun County Hospital, an airport and the FAA East Coast Control Station. Passenger service on the W&OD ended in 1951, with all services stopping in 1968. In 1988, the railroad was converted to a forty-five-mile-long trail, providing bicycle and walking trails linking Leesburg with Alexandria to the east and Purcellville to the southwest.

Leesburg, and Loudoun County as a whole, have been greatly impacted by urban sprawl as commuter routes have increased traffic through the eastern section of the county. One of the largest impacts on the environs was the construction of Dulles International Airport in 1962, bringing with it improved transportation and utility and sanitation systems to handle future growth. The airport has spurred further development with support services, including restaurants, hotels and shipping firms, being constructed in the surrounding area. The county has also become a prime location for technology companies, including America Online (AOL) and Orbital Sciences Corporation. The increased commuter capabilities coupled with high-tech economic development have stimulated population growth. In 1998, Loudoun County was home to 123,000 people, nearly double the population of the early 1980s. In Leesburg itself, the population rose from 1,699 in 1950 to 16,202 in 1990.⁵³ Despite this incredible growth in the eastern section of the county, 195,000 acres or nearly sixty percent of the county remains devoted to farmland and forests, drawing people to the countryside as a retreat. In 1996, the county brought in more than \$586 million dollars in tourism, much of which came from spending in historic towns such as Leesburg.⁵⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 97

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Some sources indicate that this settlement was spelled George Town, rather than Georgetown.
- ² John T. Phillips, II, *The Historians Guide to Loudoun County, Virginia*, Volume 1, (Leesburg, VA: Goose Creek Productions, 1996), pp. 323-324.
- ³ C. O. Vandevanter, *Leesburg, Virginia As Originally Laid Out in 1757 – Reconstructed in 1926*.
- ⁴ Phillips, p. 327.
- ⁵ Although an additional north-south street was laid out on the 1757 plat, it was not named on the map. It corresponds to the current location of Church Street. Additionally, Cornwell Street is currently named Cornwall Street.
- ⁶ Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p. 235, approved September 1758.
- ⁷ Phillips, p. 322.
- ⁸ Some secondary sources indicate that Leesburg was named after Francis Lightfoot Lee, although it is believed that in actuality, the town was named after his father, Thomas Lee.
- ⁹ Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p. 235, approved September 1758.
- ¹⁰ *The Loudoun Record*, February 13, 1758.
- ¹¹ *Leesburg, Virginia As Originally Laid Out in 1757 – Reconstructed in 1926*.
- ¹² *Plan of Leesburg*, 1759.
- ¹³ Phillips, p. 328.
- ¹⁴ Phillips, p. 328.
- ¹⁵ Phillips, p. 332.
- ¹⁶ Phillips, p. 331.
- ¹⁷ Brenda E. Stevenson, *Life in Black and White: Family and Community in the Slave South*, (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 27.
- ¹⁸ "History and Culture." Located on the Internet at www.leesburgva.com/quality_of_life/history_culture.cfm on April 10, 2000, p. 2..
- ¹⁹ *Act of Incorporation*, Leesburg, Virginia, April 24, 1813.
- ²⁰ Act of General Assembly, Town Charter, 1821, c. 110 (p. 126); amends act incorporating the town (possibly in 1813-1814 or 1814-1815, volumes missing).
- ²¹ HaAR, "Leesburg Historic District: A Survey of the Nicholas Minor Section," August 1998, p. 33.
- ²² Kristie Little and Su Webb, "At the Crossroads," Weekender, Times Community Newspapers, (March 7, 2001), p. 7
- ²³ Harrison Williams, *Legends of Loudoun: An Account of the History and Homes of a Border County of Virginia's Northern Neck*, (Richmond, VA: Garrett and Massie, Incorporated, 1938), p. 184.
- ²⁴ *Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I*, Washington, D.C.: Government

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 98

Printing Office, 1895), p. 44.

²⁵ "History and Culture," p. 3.

²⁶ Charles P. Poland, Jr., *From Frontier to Suburbia*, (Marceline, MS: Walsworth Publishing company, 1976), p. 72.

²⁷ Yardley Taylor, *A Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, n.p., 1835.

²⁸ *Business Directory of Leesburg*, (Leesburg, VA: William Stork, 1860).

²⁹ Little and Webb, p. 7; also see pamphlet "Ball's Bluff Regional Park: A Chapter in Civil War History," Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

³⁰ Benjamin Sheetz, *Democratic Mirror*, September 28, 1865.

³¹ The company was ultimately known as Norris Brothers.

³² Leesburg Building Association, *Articles of Association of the Leesburg Building Association of Leesburg, Virginia*, (Leesburg, VA: 1871), p. 1.

³³ Leesburg Building Association, p. 1 and p. 4.

³⁴ "History of the W&OD Railroad." Located on the Internet at www.geocities.com/pem20165/WashingtonOldDominionHistory.html on July 4, 2001.

³⁵ *Business Directory of Leesburg*, p. 6.

³⁶ *Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I*, p. 349.

³⁷ HaAR, pp. 10-11.

³⁸ *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer 1911*, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1911), p. 141.

³⁹ Charles P. Poland, Jr., *From Frontier to Suburbia*, (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1976), p. 71.

⁴⁰ Patrick A. Deck and Henry Heaton, *An Economic and Social Survey of Loudoun County*, (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, 1926), pp. 107-108.

⁴¹ "Hard to Pay Taxes and Water Bills During the Depression," *The Middle Century 1858-1958: As Reported from the Official Minute Book*, (Leesburg, VA: The Town of Leesburg in Virginia, n.d.).

⁴² Frank Raflo, "Town Sergeants and Police Chiefs of Leesburg, Virginia," *The Lamplighter*, (Leesburg, VA: n.p., 1976), p.3.

⁴³ "Hard to Pay Taxes and Water Bills During the Depression."

⁴⁴ "The Bradfield-Phillips-Rhoades Era; A Short Story About "Brady,"" *The Middle Century 1858-1958: As Reported from the Official Minute Book*, (Leesburg, VA: The Town of Leesburg in Virginia, n.d.).

⁴⁵ "The Final Decade of the Middle Century," *The Middle Century 1858-1958: As Reported from the Official Minute Book*, (Leesburg, VA: The Town of Leesburg in Virginia, n.d.).

⁴⁶ Telephone conversation with Kitty Rose on May 5, 2000.

⁴⁷ "Obituaries: Claude Honicon, 84, Builder," *The Loudoun Times-Mirror*, (Leesburg, VA: Thursday, April 17, 1975), p. A-20.

⁴⁸ Telephone conversation with Kitty Rose.

⁴⁹ Kathleen McGovern, "Our Town: Rich Recollections of Leesburg in the 1950s." Submitted as an academic paper

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 8 Page 99

at George Mason University, Loudoun County History I, EDUC 500, November 23, 1993.

⁵⁰ Lisa Davis Allison, "Loudoun County: Managing Growth in Dulles' Back Yard." Located on the Internet at www.viriniabusiness.com/vbmag/yr1998/jan98/loudoun.html on July 5, 2001.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 9 Page 100

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 9 Page 101

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 9 Page 102

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 9 Page 103

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 104

UTM References: Leesburg USGS Map

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Leesburg Historic District is located in eastern Loudoun County, Virginia. It is centered at the junction of Market Street (Route 7) and King Street (Route 15), both historic routes which

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 105

originally connected Leesburg to Washington, D.C. to the east, Maryland and the Potomac River to the north, and Southern Virginia and the Carolinas to the south. The irregularly shaped district is roughly bounded by North and Union Streets to the north, Morven Park Road to the west, the residential lots on South King Street, and Harrison Street to the east. The Leesburg Historic District occupies approximately 177.5 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Leesburg Historic District encompass the majority of the original town of Leesburg as platted by Nicholas Minor in 1757. The amended district also reflects the official expansion of the town's boundaries, which took place numerous times throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, significantly enlarging Leesburg from its original fifteen-block grid. The current district encompasses residential, commercial, educational, religious, and governmental buildings that document the continued development and growth of Leesburg from 1757 to the present.

The northernmost boundary of the historic district lies along Union Street. Established by the last quarter of the 19th century, Union Street is a longstanding boundary between the town of Leesburg and more rural tracts to the north. Historic buildings lie on both the north and south sides of this one-block-long road, including domestic, religious, and commercial buildings. The remainder of the northern boundary extends westward from North Street, which defined the northernmost boundary of the town during the earliest phase of development. Although North Street does not extend west past Liberty Street, the boundary is extended along a continuous westward route to Morven Park Road, following the rear lot lines of historic resources. The blocks at the northeast corner of the existing Leesburg Historic District have been excluded from the amended district. Although originally part of the corporate boundaries of Leesburg in the last quarter of the 19th century, a substantial number of non-historic buildings were constructed on vacant lots or on the site of historic resources, resulting in their demolition. This new construction includes townhouses and single family dwellings that were constructed during the last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 106

The eastern boundary of the Leesburg Historic District is not clearly defined by a road, but rather by lot lines. Beginning at the northeast corner, the boundary was extended to include the property at 226 Edwards Ferry Road, which was improved circa 1840. The boundary runs along this lot line and crosses Edwards Ferry Road to include Dodona Manor, the home of General George C. Marshall, Jr., which was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1996. Although not included in the amendment to the Leesburg Historic District, there are a number of late 19th-century and early-20th-century houses that lie along Edwards Ferry Road to the east of Dodona Manor and 226 Edwards Ferry Road. These buildings, which are potentially contributing to the Leesburg Historic District, have not been surveyed and as such are not recommended for inclusion in this amendment.

From Dodona Manor, the boundary takes a slight jog to the northwest along East Market Street, before turning south. From this point, the boundary runs directly south to the W&OD Trail, encompassing the easternmost lots that lie along Loudoun, Royal, and South Streets. The railroad provided service to Leesburg from 1860 until 1968, when service on the W&OD Railroad was halted. In 1988, the railroad was converted to a trail that spans forty-five miles, stretching from Alexandria to Purcellville. The boundary provides a clear distinction between the contributing residential lots within the district and modern commercial and residential lots to the east. A modern strip mall and a mobile home community lie outside of the eastern boundary.

The southern boundary is irregular, following along part of the W&OD Trail. It has been extended to include residential lots along South King Street, and then runs along sections of Loudoun and West Market Streets. The boundaries of the existing historic district have been expanded to include a number of lots along South King Street. Predominantly consisting of domestic resources that were constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century, these resources clearly reflect the periods of growth in Leesburg and are consistent in form and design with those constructed throughout the town. The southernmost resources to be included in the Leesburg Historic District are located at 431 and 432 South King Street, directly adjacent to modern commercial construction to the south. The resources along Monroe and Harrison Streets, at the southeast corner of the district, have been excluded. This section consists of non-historic buildings, including townhouses, single family houses, and an apartment building.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 107

The boundary runs north from the resources on South King Street, connecting with Loudoun Street, one of the original thoroughfares in Leesburg. Running along Loudoun Street, the boundary turns north at Dry Mill Road, before turning west along West Market Street. Developed largely between the 1850s and 1910s, this section of West Market Street features imposing high-style houses that were constructed on larger lots of land than traditionally found within Leesburg, signifying an important trend in the development of the town. The southwest corner of the historic district has been eliminated from the existing historic district boundaries, with numerous non-historic buildings excluded from the amended district. These excluded areas are improved with non-historic buildings that were constructed on either previously vacant lots or on the site of historic buildings, resulting in their demolition. In particular, the southwest corner is reflective of the late-20th- and early-21st-century growth in Leesburg, with modern townhouse developments and single family dwellings.

Morven Park Road creates the western boundary, containing only five parcels of land on the east side of the road. Developed within the first half of the 20th century, these resources are in keeping with the construction patterns and resources that are found throughout Leesburg. As such, this area is a reflection of the 20th-century evolution of the historic district.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 108

Listed properties removed from Amended National Register Historic District

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEARBUILT</u>
253-0035-0436	12 Monroe Street S.E.	1965 ca
253-0035-0437	12-1/2 Monroe Street S.E.	1957 ca
253-0035-0438	14 Monroe Street S.E.	1955 ca
253-0035-0439	18 Monroe Street S.E.	1955 ca
253-0035-0440	22 Monroe Street S.E.	1955 ca
253-0035-0459	401 Madison Court S.E.	1953 ca
253-0035-0460	404 Madison Court SE	1970 ca
253-0035-0461	101 South Street S.E.	1990 ca
253-0035-0462	305 Harrison Street S.E.	1990 ca
253-0035-0463	317 Harrison Street S.E.	1990 ca
253-0035-0464	316 Harrison Street S.E.	1990 ca
253-0035-0490	2 Church Street NE	1957 ca
253-0035-0496	116 Edwards Ferry Road	1975 ca
253-0035-0499	115 Harrison Street N.E.	1958 ca
	17 North Harrison Street	
253-0035-0500	115 Harrison Street N.E.	1954
	2 North Harrison Street	
253-0035-0501	117 Harrison Street N.E.	1960 ca
	25 North Harrison Street	
253-0035-0504	111 Cornwall Street N.E.	1960 ca.
253-0035-0505	18 North Street N.E.	1973
253-0035-0519	106 Harrison Street N.E.	1995
253-0035-0520	108 Harrison Street N.E.	1995
253-0035-0521	205 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0522	207 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0523	209 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0524	211 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0525	213 Andover Court N.E.	1995

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 109

253-0035-0526	215 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0527	219 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0528	216 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0529	214 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0530	212 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0531	210 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0532	208 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0533	206 Andover Court N.E.	1995
253-0035-0534	112 Harrison Street N.E.	1995
253-0035-0535	114 Harrison Street N.E.	1995
253-0035-0536	122 Harrison Street N.E.	1960 ca
	28 North Harrison Street	
253-0035-0537	124 Harrison Street N.E.	1965 ca
253-0035-0538	211 North Street N.E.	1900 ca
253-0035-0539	215 North Street N.E.	1980 ca
253-0035-0613	101 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0614	103 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0615	127 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0616	118 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0617	110 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0618	113 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990
253-0035-0619	107 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0620	113.5 Chesterfield Place S.W. Loudoun Street SW	1990 ca
253-0035-0641	106-108 Dry Mill Road S.W.	1960 ca

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number 10 Page 110

253-0035-0642	112	Dry Mill Road S.W.	1963
253-0035-0667	199	Liberty Street S.W.	1990
253-0035-0668	203	Liberty Street S.W.	1990 ca
253-0035-0682	241	Loudoun Street S.W.	1990 ca
253-0035-0695	215	Loudoun Street S.W.	1953
	51	Loudoun Street SW	
253-0035-0700	245	Loudoun Street S.W.	1958
	83	Loudoun Street SW	
253-0035-0701	101	Meherrin Terrace S.W.	1999
253-0035-0702	115	Meherrin Terrace S.W.	1999
253-0035-0733	212	Occoquan Terrace S.W.	1999
253-0035-0734	202	Occoquan Terrace S.W.	1999
253-0035-0735	101-109	Rivanna Terrace S.W.	2000
253-0035-0736	115-125	Rivanna Terrace S.W.	2000

All properties along Slack Lane
20 Union Street

109-204 Royal Street, N.W. (built 2000 with altered historic ell)

102-118 Meherrin Terrace (built 2000)

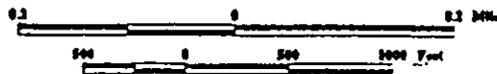
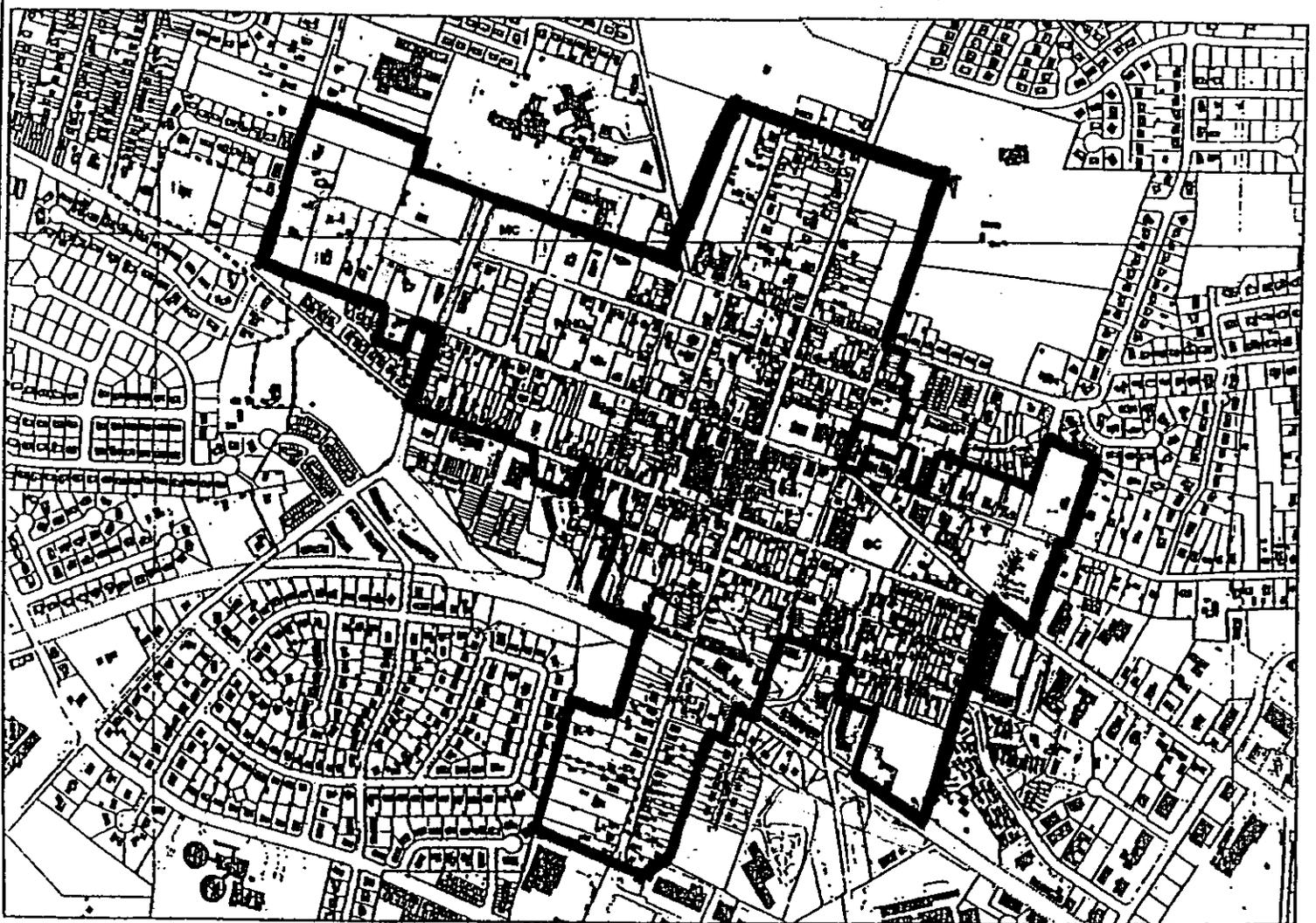
All properties on Town Branch Terrace (built 2000)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

Section number Map Page 113



Scale: 1" = 400'

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT (253-0035)

LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

UTM REFERENCES

1.) 18/277512/433308

2.) 18/278154/433287

3.) 18/278228/433305

4.) 18/278552/433293

5.) 18/278411/433265

6.) 18/278460/433247

7.) 18/278793/433243

8.) 18/278594/433105

9.) 18/278496/433185

10.) 18/278398/433191

11.) 18/278441/433204

12.) 18/278228/433211

13.) 18/278111/433188

14.) 18/277953/433142

15.) 18/277995/433221

16.) 18/277869/433243

17.) 18/277669/433256

18.) 18/277678/433273

19.) 18/277409/433282

AD1

76

35

77

78

79

80

32'30"

81

