

VLR-8/18/93 NRHP-10/14/93

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter SC categories and subcategories (— instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheet (NPS Form 10-900a) Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LUCKETTS SCHOOL
other names/site number Lucketts High School; Lucketts Community Center
VDHR File No. 53-287

2. Location

street & number 42361 Lucketts Rd, US Rt 15 and St Rt 662 not for publication N/A
city or town Leesburg vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 22075

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 4/3/93
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: School

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: Meeting Hall

RECREATION & CULTURE Sports Facility

RECREATION & CULTURE Outdoor Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
roof ASPHALT, METAL
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
other WOOD
BRICK

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1913 - 1929

Significant Dates 1913
1919
1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder 1913: Unknown; 1929: VA Dept. of Educ./Case Bros. of Purcellville

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**


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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

## Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

## Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**


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Acreage of Property 4.8 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18	281200	4343465	2
3				4

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**


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name/title Chrissie Beck

organization Mary Washington College date 30 July 1993

street & number 1 Rodeo Court telephone 703-891-4339

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22407

=====  
**Additional Documentation**  
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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 Cynthia H. Welsh, Director, Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Loudoun County  
street & number 18 North King Street telephone 703-777-0343  
city or town Leesburg state VA zip code 22075

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).  
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.  
Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Lucketts School  
Loudoun County, Virginia

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### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Lucketts School of 1913 is a two-story, frame schoolhouse with a rectangular plan, a hipped roof, a small entry porch, and elements of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The foundation is concrete, walls are finished with weatherboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with decorative rafter ends, a central dormer, and an open bell tower with finial. Additions made in 1919 and 1929 echo the design and materials of the original building. The interior retains much of its early-twentieth-century schoolhouse fabric: wooden wainscoting, embossed metal ceilings, built-in coat closets, slate blackboards, and a flexible wooden room divider.

The school is the principal landmark in the village of Lucketts, a farming community at the crossroads of U.S. Route 15 and Virginia Route 662 in northeastern Loudoun County. Situated on five acres of gently rolling land, the school faces west onto U.S. Route 15. Within the fenced schoolyard are several noncontributing resources including a tot lot, basketball court, picnic pavilion, and ball field. The property is in good condition and has not been significantly altered since its completion in 1929.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Lucketts School is the dominant structure in the village of Lucketts, a small cluster of buildings at the intersection of U.S. Route 15 (James Monroe Highway) and Virginia Route 662 (Lucketts Road). The village lies seven miles north of Leesburg, Virginia, and five miles south of Point of Rocks, Maryland. It consists of a school, a community center, a firehouse, a service station, several dwelling houses, and a small mobile home park. The village is surrounded by farm land and is included in the state's Catoctin Rural Historic District. Lucketts School is situated on five acres of gently rolling land and faces west onto U.S. Route 15. It is bounded on the north by the Lucketts Volunteer Fire Company and on the south by the 1972 Lucketts Elementary School. There is parking in front of the schoolyard, but principal access to the site is from the north off of Virginia Route 662 (Lucketts Road).

Lucketts School was built in 1913 and enlarged twice. The original school was a two-story, hipped roof, frame and weatherboard structure with elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Rectangular in plan, the school was two rooms wide and one room deep. It contained four classrooms, two upstairs and two down. There was no electricity or running water. In 1919, three rooms were added to the school's east end: two classrooms on the first floor and a small mezzanine room on the second floor. In 1929, the school again expanded eastward with a large one-story addition connected to the main building by a short hyphen. It contained two classrooms and an auditorium on the first floor and two restrooms in the basement. Electricity was also installed.

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The design and materials of the original building are echoed in the two additions, lending a unified appearance to the whole. Foundations are reinforced concrete, walls are wood frame sheathed in weatherboards, and roof coverings are asphalt shingles (1913) or standing-seam metal (1919 and 1929). Weatherboards on the original building are lapped; on the later additions, drop siding was used. Despite continuity of materials, the additions are distinguishable from the original building by their differences in elevation and roof shape. The 1919 roof is hipped like that of the original building, but the 1929 addition has a gable roof. All roofs have wide overhanging eaves with decoratively sawn rafter ends.

The principal facade is two stories tall, seven bays wide, and symmetrically arranged. On the first floor, a small central porch is flanked on either side by a bank of three large windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The porch frames a pair of flush doors featuring a twelve-light transom. On the second floor, two single windows above the porch (with sashes 6" narrower than the rest) are also flanked by banks of three large windows.

The hipped roof is supported by three queen post trusses and covered with asphalt shingles. The original roof covering may have been slate. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with decoratively sawn rafter ends. A central hipped dormer, with a single three-over-three fixed sash, also features decorative rafter ends. From the rear slope of the roof rise two large chimneys of red brick, laid up in common bond.

The school's most distinctive feature is an open bell tower with metal flagpole at the ridge of the roof. According to former teacher Frances McCann, a flag was flown from this pole on special occasions. Four wooden posts support a pyramidal roof with decorative rafter ends. The original bell was removed and taken to the new Lucketts Elementary School in 1972. A replacement bell by the same manufacturer was installed in 1991.

The one-story, one-bay, wooden entry porch rests on concrete piers and is covered by a standing-steam metal hipped roof. Four square columns with square capitals support a plain entablature with dentil molding.

Exterior doors are located at the west entrance to the building, on the north and south sides of the hyphen, and in the foundation of the east wall. The north door now serves as the main entrance to the building and is reached by a small wooden deck added in 1988. The south door is served by a wooden handicapped ramp installed in 1986. Doors on the north, south, and west are modern flush doors with single lights; doors on the east have no lights.

The north and south elevations are identical; therefore, a description of the south will be a description of the north. The foundation increases in height from one foot 9 1/2" at the front of the building to six feet at the rear due to the west-east ground slope. A bulkhead opening in the 1913 foundation provides exterior access to the original basement. The north and south

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elevations show the three different phases of the building and reveal changes in height and massing between the original structure and its later additions. From the south, the 1913 portion is two stories with a bank of three large windows on each floor. The 1919 addition is one story with a bank of three large windows in the south facade. The 1929 hyphen shows a single window and a modern flush door. In the 1929 one-story rear block, large windows are arranged in a series of five, followed by four pairs. Concrete buttresses at the base of the 1929 foundation mark the location of steel columns that support two steel trusses in the addition's gable roof.

At the east end of the building, the foundation is six feet high and the elevation is one story in height. Doors at the north and south corners provide access at grade to a partial basement beneath the auditorium. Between the doors are two pairs of windows with three-over-three double-hung sashes, now boarded up. The entire wall is covered with drop siding, with only a louvered vent in the gable end.

The building is rectangular in plan with interior spaces arranged symmetrically on either side of an east-west axis. On the first floor, six classrooms are arranged in rows of three on the north and south sides of a center hall that extends from the front of the building back to a 250-seat auditorium across the east end. On the auditorium's east wall is a stage flanked by dressing rooms and by stairways leading to the basement below. In the basement are two restrooms flanked by emergency exits to the schoolyard. Upstairs, there are two large classrooms in the 1913 portion of the building, separated by a flexible wooden divider that could be rolled up and stored against the ceiling, allowing the two rooms to be used as one large space. Off the stairway landing is the small mezzanine room added in 1919.

Partial basements can be found in the 1913 and 1929 portions of the building. There is a full attic in the original building and a small attic above one of the 1919 classrooms.

The interior retains its wooden floors, plaster walls and ceilings, wooden wainscoting, and several slate chalkboards. In the 1913 portion, wainscoting is found in the hall and stairway, but not in the original classrooms. It was used extensively throughout the rest of the building. In the 1929 addition, a series of coat closets line one wall of each classroom. The auditorium ceiling is Celotex; other ceilings in the addition are embossed metal. Piers on the north and south walls of the auditorium enclose steel columns that support two steel trusses in the roof.

*Interior doors are paneled wood with transoms above. The typical first-floor window is 4' x 8' with one-inch dividers between the sash units. Individual panes measure approximately 14 1/2" x 21 1/2". Window and door surrounds are plain milled boards without moldings. A simple architrave, composed mostly of flats and fillets, frames the opening to the stage.*

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Since 1981, the school has been operated as the Lucketts Community Center by the Loudoun County Department of Parks and Recreation and the school grounds have been developed for recreational use. In addition to a pre-existing ball field, newer facilities include a tot lot, picnic pavilion, small basketball court, and wooden storage shed. There is a flagpole at the northwest corner of the building and a large propane storage tank on the south side. Two structures associated with the community center--a gazebo and tennis court--do not occupy the school grounds but are located on an adjacent site to the south. Though noncontributing, these facilities do not diminish the building's integrity as they are in keeping with American schoolyards everywhere.

Noteworthy changes to the interior of the building include the conversion of a classroom into a kitchen (c. 1945), the addition of a restroom for the handicapped (c. 1970), and replacement of the steam heating system with propane gas heaters in 1981. Some interior surfaces in the early portions of the building have been covered with new materials such as carpeting, drywall, paneling, and laid-in ceiling tiles. When the school closed in 1972, the upstairs classrooms were not in use due to safety concerns. In 1986, this space was renovated by the Lucketts Community Center Advisory Board for use as an art gallery.

While there have been no significant changes to the exterior of the building, a small deck and handicapped ramp have been added at the north and south entrances to the hyphen and the grounds have been furnished with a tot lot, basketball court, picnic pavilion, and storage shed, all since 1981. Exterior maintenance has included repairing the bell tower, reglazing and replacing windows, recovering the 1913 roof with asphalt shingles, painting the exterior in the historic gray-and-white color scheme, and replacing porch posts and flooring.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lucketts School is one of the best preserved early-twentieth-century schools in Loudoun County and one of the few remaining schools of mostly frame construction. It is the principal landmark in the village of Lucketts and a contributing resource in the state's Catoclin Rural Historic District. The original four-room schoolhouse with Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements was built for white students in 1913 and enlarged in 1919 and 1929. Built during a period of sweeping educational reform, the school is significant for the way its architecture expresses some of the progressive ideas of the day. The school continued to serve its original purpose until a new elementary school was built on an adjacent site in 1972. Since 1981, it has been operated as the Lucketts Community Center by the Loudoun County Department of Parks and Recreation.

### JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Lucketts School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is significant because of the way its form, features, proportions, and 1929 state-designed addition reflect important trends in public education in early-twentieth-century Virginia. The period of significance dates from 1913, when the original four-room schoolhouse was completed, to 1929, when the building was enlarged a second time. The school has sustained only minor modifications since 1929 and possesses a high degree of historic integrity. It is significant at the local level and reflects the Lucketts community's commitment to an evolving system of public school education.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Lucketts School is situated on five acres of gently rolling land that was once part of a farm owned by Dr. Daniel B. Willard, a Lovettsville physician who practiced one day a week at Lucketts.<sup>1</sup> The land was purchased from Dr. Willard's heirs on 20 June 1912 by the School Board of Leesburg District of Loudoun County. The cost was \$625.<sup>2</sup> Construction probably began that same year but may have been interrupted by fire.<sup>3</sup> In any case, the school and its first principal, Charles B. Tebbs, were ready to receive pupils on 6 October 1913.<sup>4</sup>

The original school was a two-story, frame and weatherboard structure capped by a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and extended rafter ends. The symmetrically organized facade, as well as the two side elevations, were penetrated by large windows arranged in banks of three. The horizontality of the facade was offset by the vertical arrangement of its central parts, including a small entry porch, pair of windows above the porch, hipped dormer, and an open bell tower with finial. The school contained four classrooms, two on each floor. The upper rooms were separated by a wooden divider that could be rolled up and stored against

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the ceiling, converting the two rooms into a single large space. There was no electricity or indoor plumbing. However, sanitary facilities were required by law and a double outhouse may be seen behind the school in a postcard dated 1916.<sup>5</sup>

The architect is not known, but the hipped roof, massed windows, entry porch, and dormer were standard features of schoolhouse design that could be found in architectural plan books of the early 1900s.<sup>6</sup> The hipped roof, double-hung windows with six-over-six sashes, and entry porch with its square columns and dentil molding are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The Craftsman influence is evident in the shaped rafter ends, open eaves, the windows that reach up almost into the eaves, the wooden siding, the low-pitched roof, the flared roofline of the dormer and bell tower, and the open character of the bell tower.

Initially, the new Lucketts High School was probably little more than an expanded grade school. Upper level subjects were likely added as students advanced, producing the high school's first graduates in 1919.<sup>7</sup>

In the fall of 1919, the school expanded eastward, gaining two classrooms on the first floor and a smaller room on the second floor. The local paper reported that Lucketts was now prepared to offer four years of high school work instead of two or three.<sup>8</sup> The expanded building, designed to accommodate an expanded curriculum, is indicative of the dramatic growth in secondary education that occurred in Virginia during the first decades of the twentieth century.<sup>9</sup> The cost of the addition was \$4,754.<sup>10</sup>

A second addition was completed in 1929 and was joined to the main building by a short hyphen. It contained two classrooms and an auditorium on the first floor and two restrooms in the basement. The auditorium's stage may have provided space for an additional classroom. Electricity was also installed. Architectural plans were furnished by the Virginia Department of Education and the general contractor was Clarence Case of Purcellville. The total cost of improvements was estimated to be \$18,000, with \$10,500 having been borrowed from the state Literary Fund.<sup>11</sup>

The school was built during a period of sweeping educational reform that began in Virginia in the late nineteenth century and continued into the early twentieth century. The school is significant for the way its architecture reflects some of these reforms.

Chief among them was the trend toward consolidation and the graded school. Consolidated schools were favored over one- and two-room schools because they were efficient, economical, more like urban schools, and helped rural children overcome isolation by mixing with a greater number of students. Consolidation was encouraged by state superintendents of public instruction and by school board regulations. In the winter of 1910-11, Thomas S. Settle, state supervisor of rural schools, paid a visit to Loudoun County to generate support for

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consolidated schools.<sup>12</sup> As one of the first multi-room schools in the county, Lucketts clearly expressed the new trend toward consolidation.

A consolidated school typically meant a school for whites, as this kind of modernization was seldom extended to black schools. Blacks were regarded as innately inferior and a disproportionately large share of tax revenue was spent on improving white schools. A large, modern school like Lucketts reflected the racial attitudes of the time and represented a disparity in education between the races that actually grew larger in the first quarter of the twentieth century.<sup>13</sup>

Education reformers were also interested in improving health and sanitation and in providing a better learning environment. In response to these concerns, the General Assembly in 1908 adopted regulations governing the construction of school buildings. Each classroom was to provide fifteen square feet of floor space and two hundred cubic feet of air space per pupil. Ceilings were to be at least twelve feet high. Light was to originate from the left of pupils, or from the left and rear. Window area was to be at least twenty-five per cent of the floor area.<sup>14</sup> These regulations explain the large rooms, high ceilings, and tall windows at Lucketts. By conforming to these regulations, the school expressed some of the progressive ideas of the day.

The 1929 addition also contributes to the school's significance. It was designed by the Virginia Department of Education's Division of School Buildings, which was created in 1920 to help local districts plan better schools. From 1920 to World War II, the division produced hundreds of plans for schools throughout the state, including twenty-four for Loudoun County.<sup>15</sup> The Lucketts plan was also used to construct an addition to another Loudoun school in Middleburg. The plans are virtually identical, except that the Lucketts addition was executed in frame and the Middleburg addition was executed in brick to match the appearance of its original building.<sup>16</sup> Thus, the Lucketts addition represents an important state initiative for standardizing and improving local schools.

The addition also reflects what the state and local boards believed were desirable features in a modern school. Auditoriums, especially, were the order of the day. Of eleven plans generated for Loudoun in the years 1926 to 1930, eight called for auditoriums.<sup>17</sup>

Finally, the 1929 addition represents a change in construction technology from that of the original building. The hipped roof of 1913 was constructed entirely of wood and is supported by three queen post trusses. The addition's gable roof employs two steel trusses to span the width of the auditorium; these are supported by steel columns at either end.<sup>18</sup>

Lucketts graduated its last high school students in 1938. Thereafter, upper-level students were transported to high school in Leesburg as the trend toward consolidation continued.<sup>19</sup> The school remained an elementary school until 1972 when a new Lucketts Elementary School was built on an adjacent site.<sup>20</sup>

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The school's closing prompted two actions that demonstrate citizens' attachment to the building. One was the organization of the first Lucketts High School reunion held in the school on 20 May 1972. It was attended by more than two hundred former students, teachers, and guests.<sup>21</sup> The reunion has continued as a biennial event with the next meeting set for August 1993.

The other event was the formation in 1971 of a Lucketts Citizens Association whose first objective was "preservation of the old school."<sup>22</sup> The association leased the property for use as a community center from the Loudoun County School Board from December 1973 until about 1979.<sup>23</sup> The first Lucketts Fair was held there in July 1972. It featured a tour of local farms and churches as well as the re-creation of a vintage classroom in the old school.<sup>24</sup> Held annually for the past twenty years (except for 1980), the fair has become an important local tradition as well as a source of revenue for maintaining the building and improving the grounds. In August 1992, the fair drew 20,000 visitors and raised more than \$50,000.

Since 1981, the school has been operated as the Lucketts Community Center by the Loudoun County Department of Parks and Recreation. In this capacity, the school continues to be the focus of community life for residents in the northeastern part of the county. And though it has been adapted to another use, it is still unmistakably an early-twentieth-century schoolhouse. As was said about another country school in 1901, Lucketts is "simple, unpretentious, dignified, everything that a rural schoolhouse should be."<sup>25</sup>

ENDNOTES

1. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Catoclin Rural Historic District, File No. 53-12, 31 January 1989, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va., Sec. 8, p. 11.
2. Loudoun County Deed Book 8R, p. 18, Office of the Clerk of the Court, Leesburg, Va.
3. John Lewis, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form for Lucketts School, File No. 53-287, 12 August 1973, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va., 1.
4. "Lucketts High School," *Loudoun Mirror*, 3 October 1913.
5. Postcard dated 1916 in the possession of Ellen Waller, Lucketts Community Center, Leesburg, Va.
6. Andrew Gulliford, *America's Country Schools* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984), 194.
7. J. L. Blair Buck, *The Development of Public Schools in Virginia, 1607-1952*, vol. 35, no. 1 (Richmond: State Board of Education, July 1952), 131; William A. Link, *A Hard Country and a Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural Virginia, 1870-1920*, The Fred W. Morrison Series in Southern Studies (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 137-38; "Honor Roll for the Lucketts School," *Loudoun Mirror*, 12 June 1914; "Old Lucketts Graduates Share Happy Memories," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 25 May 1972.

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8. *Loudoun Mirror*, 18 September, 1 October 1919.
9. Buck, 167-68; Cornelius J. Heatwole, *A History of Education in Virginia* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1916), 329-31.
10. "School Building Construction in Loudoun County Since 1919," *Loudoun Times*, 23 August 1923.
11. "Lucketts School Improvements," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 1 August 1929; Loudoun County School Board Minute Book 1, 1919-1931, Loudoun County School Board, Leesburg, Va., 14 May 1929, 102.
12. Buck, 116-17; Link, 139-42.
13. Link, 39-41, 173-74.
14. Heatwole, 327.
15. Buck, 347-48.
16. Construction Drawings for Schools in Loudoun County, 1926-1945, Facilities Services Department, Virginia Department of Education, Richmond, Va., Plans for Middleburg and Lucketts Schools.
17. *Ibid.*, Plans for Lincoln, Lovettsville, Waterford, Aldie, Middleburg, Lucketts, Hillsboro, and Round Hill Schools.
18. *Ibid.*, Plan for Lucketts School.
19. *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 19 May, 29 September 1938.
20. "Work Begins at Lucketts School Site," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 6 May 1971; "Watching Progress at Lucketts," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 24 June 1971.
21. Sandy DiFilippo, "Out Lucketts Way," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 4 May 1972; "Old Lucketts Graduates Share Happy Memories," *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 25 May 1972.
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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundary of the nominated property, the old Lucketts School, is shown as Parcel 20-39 on the accompanying boundary plat entitled, "Lucketts School and Community Center, 1988." The new Lucketts School, shown as Parcel 20-33 on the map, is not part of this nomination. The 1988 plat corresponds to the plat of 1912 recorded in Loudoun County Deed Book 9K, p. 134.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes the schoolhouse and 4.8 acres of the original five-acre school lot purchased in 1912 by the School Board of Leesburg District of Loudoun County.

