NPS Form 10-900
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VLR - 12/18/08

OMB No. 1024-0018

NRHP 5/28/9

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, 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 **Round Hill Historic District**

other names/site number **VDHR File No. 291-0010**

2. Location

street & number **Area within the Round Hill town limits that is bounded roughly by Virginia Route 7 to the south, Locust Street to the west, Bridge Street to the east, and the northern edge of Main Street to the north.**

not for publication **N/A**

city or town **Round Hill** vicinity **N/A**

state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Loudoun** code **107** zip code **20142**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official — Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting 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 _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

____ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
204	97	buildings
1	1	sites
1	5	structures
0	0	objects
206	103	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) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

foundation _____
roof _____
walls _____
other _____

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)

__X__ 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.

__X__ 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
COMMERCE AND TRADE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance **1850-1958**

Significant Dates **1850; 1874; 1900; 1933**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Barney Noland (builder); Arch Simpson (builder)**

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: __**Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Richmond, Virginia**_____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property _**Approximately 96 acres**_____

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	___	_____	_____	2	_____	_____		3	___	_____	_____	4	__	_____	_____

_x_**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
==========
name/title_**Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian**_____
organization__**Maral S. Kalbian, LLC**_____ date____**July 31, 2008**_____
street & number____**P.O. Box 468**_____ telephone___**540-955-1231**_____
city or town___**Berryville**_____ state_**VA**___ zip code ___**22611**_____

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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)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name __**See Attached Property Owners List** ____
street & number_____ telephone_____
city or town_____ state_____ zip code _____

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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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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

National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

6. FUNCTIONS OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC
Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure
Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE
Professional
Financial Institution
Specialty Store
Department Store

RELIGION
Religious Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
Agricultural Outbuilding

TRANSPORTATION
Rail-Related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC
Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

RELIGION
Religious Facility

GOVERNMENT
Town Hall
Firehouse

COMMERCE/TRADE
Specialty Store

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; Italianate

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch; Minimal Traditional

OTHER: Vernacular; Vernacular I-house; Folk Victorian

MATERIALS:

FOUNDATION
- STONE
- CONCRETE

ROOF
- METAL: Standing Seam
- ASPHALT

WALLS
- WOOD: Weatherboard
- STUCCO
- SYNTHETICS: Vinyl, Aluminum
- STONE

OTHER
- WOOD
- BRICK
- STONE

7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Round Hill Historic District is located in the town of Round Hill in the western part of Loudoun County, twelve miles west of the county seat of Leesburg. Situated at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Round Hill is one of seven incorporated towns in the county and developed in the mid-19th-century as a postal stop at the junction of the Leesburg-Snicker's Gap Turnpike (Virginia Business Route 7) and the road that ran north to Woodgrove (Route 719). It was not until the beginning of the last quarter of the 19th century, however, with the construction of the Washington and Old Dominion (W&OD) Railroad, that the town grew and developed as a commercial and residential area that catered both to full-time residents and summer vacationers from Washington, D.C.

The Round Hill Historic District encompasses approximately 96 acres that make up the core of the town. Business Route 7 (formerly the Leesburg-Snicker's Gap Turnpike), now Loudoun Street, is the main east-west artery through the center of the district, and Main Street (Route 719) is the major north-south thoroughfare. Both streets contain commercial buildings and churches interspersed among fairly large and elaborate, late-19th-century Victorian residences. The buildings on the side streets of Locust and Mulberry are more vernacular in nature and date to the early 20th century. High and Bridge streets contain resources associated with African-American residents. Several other small streets are located within the district.

Although a small crossroads community existed here during the mid-19th-century, only a few resources survive from that period, with one dating to the late 18th century. Two resources built before 1850 are considered contributing to the Criterion A arguments as part of the town's development and have a direct association with an early Loudoun County family. More than 60% of the historic buildings within the district date to the years between 1880 and 1920, with 36% having been constructed between 1880 and 1900 and 30% between 1900 and 1920. The surviving architecture within the district thus reflects the town's heyday-- the late 19th and early 20th centuries when the railroad was still operational. Round Hill was incorporated in 1900 at the peak of its greatest growth.

The majority of buildings within the Round Hill Historic District are dwellings and their associated outbuildings. Many of the residences from the late 19th and early 20th centuries are fairly large and architecturally sophisticated, reflecting their use as boardinghouses catering to summer travelers. Popular architectural styles of the period were used including the Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles, as well as more regionally traditional vernacular forms. Some properties include historic outbuildings such as sheds, garages, and in some cases barns. The district also contains numerous commercial buildings and five churches along with a former train depot and freight station.

Although Round Hill was not formally laid out at one time, it generally follows a grid pattern of organized settlement that began around 1880. The few earlier dwellings are located off of Loudoun Street, which was the Leesburg-Snicker's Gap Turnpike, and led west over the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lot sizes in town are fairly irregular except for some along West Loudoun, Main, and Mulberry streets. Some of the streets have sidewalks on one side, particularly in the central residential areas of Main, Loudoun, and Locust streets. Walls of stone, rusticated concrete blocks, and wood and iron fences define the front of some properties, especially along Loudoun Street. The set back of dwellings within the district is generally uniform with well-landscaped front lawns and outbuildings in rear yards. Some of the houses on larger parcels are sited further back off the road. The commercial buildings, mainly located along Loudoun and Main streets, sit directly off the sidewalk with little or no setback.

Surrounded by scenic farmland and now modern development, the town of Round Hill functioned for many years as a commercial center for this otherwise rural area as well as a destination spot for people arriving by train from the east. After the railroad ceased operation in 1939, development in Round Hill dramatically slowed. Only six resources within the district date to the 1940s and thirteen date to the 1950s. Modern construction has been somewhat limited consisting primarily of some infill and new outbuildings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

Located in the western part of Loudoun County in the Piedmont region of Virginia, Round Hill nestles at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the north side of Harry Byrd Memorial Highway (Virginia Route 7). Although the district contains a few earlier buildings, Round Hill did not develop as an organized residential and commercial community until after the arrival of the Washington and Old Dominion (W&OD) Railroad in 1874 and was eventually incorporated in 1900. It was the western terminus of the W&OD Railroad from 1874 until 1900, when the tracks were extended four miles west to the village of Bluemont. During its zenith, the town catered to those who arrived there by rail, most often to vacation during the summer. Several of the large houses in the district served as boardinghouses and commercial enterprises were plentiful. With the advent of the automobile and the subsequent decline in popularity of train travel, development slowed in Round Hill by the late 1920s. Train service eventually ceased in 1939, and few buildings were constructed within the core of the town after that time. Since the mid-20th century, Round Hill has experienced residential growth along its outer edges, supporting itself primarily as a bedroom community west of Washington, D. C. With the bypassing of the town by Virginia Route 7 in the latter part of the 20th century, the town has been preserved as a clearly identifiable community with much of its historic architecture and streetscape remaining intact.

The Round Hill Historic District boundaries take in the highest concentration of historic buildings

within the town limits that tell the story of its growth and development. Containing a varied collection of vernacular and high-style Victorian- and early-20th-century-era dwellings and their outbuildings, the district also includes several commercial buildings, churches, and rail-related structures. Roughly bounded by Virginia Route 7 (Harry Byrd Memorial Highway) to the south, Locust Street to the west, Bridge Street to the east, and the northern edge of Main Street to the north, the district encompasses approximately 96 acres containing 144 properties. A few resources in the district predate the arrival of the railroad in the 1870s and reflect its 19th-century presence as a crossroads community. The vast majority of buildings, however, date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the greatest number being built in the 1890s and early 1900s. Growth of the community was slowing by the 1920s and fewer than a dozen buildings within the district were constructed in the 1930s. Rail service ceased in the late 1930s and a significant flour mill (no longer standing) in town closed. After World War II, only a spurt of residential growth occurred in the district when a small subdivision was laid out on Church Street in the late 1940s. Other than some infill in vacant lots, the majority of modern development, all of which is residential in nature, has occurred outside of the historic district boundaries.

The most common construction material in the district is wood with weatherboard or stucco siding, and in some cases replacement synthetic siding. Two of the district's earliest buildings are of stone construction, and two from the 1950s are stone-veneered. One log building was identified. The few brick houses date mainly to the mid-20th century and are of the Minimal Traditional or Ranch styles. An unusual feature in the district is the continued use of native stone for the foundations of buildings even into the early and mid-20th century when concrete became a popular material. Even though Round Hill contains several notable examples of popular high-style architecture, particularly the Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Craftsman styles, the majority of buildings follow traditional vernacular forms that are common in the region including the vernacular I-house, hall-parlor-plan, and side-passage-plan forms. These often display typical components of popular Victorian-era architecture, particularly on the roofs, porches, eaves, and chimneys.

A few buildings in Round Hill date to the period of its history before the arrival of the railroad in the 1870s. These are all located along Loudoun Street, a major east-west thoroughfare through the county. The earliest building that survives in the district is a two-story, multi-bay vernacular dwelling known as the Gregg-Parks-Potts House [291-0010-0130]. Constructed in several stages, with the earliest being circa 1775, although some suggest an even earlier date, the house has undergone extensive renovations. The original house appears to have been the two-story front section with a central chimney, a semi-exterior-end stone chimney, and a two-story integral front porch. Historic photographs reveal that the side wing to the west was originally two bays wide, 1 ½ stories high, and had a large interior-end brick chimney; it is currently two stories, three bays wide, with an exterior-end stone chimney. This addition was probably made in the 1980s. The vernacular house rests on a stone

foundation and the random-rubble stone walls feature corner quoins. A large stone barn foundation is located south of the house and is the district's only contributing site.

Located off the north side of East Loudoun Street, the rear portion of the Guilford Gregg House [291-0010-0076], a two-story, multi-bay, vernacular frame house, is the earliest section. Constructed in the mid-19th century by Guilford G. Gregg and enlarged around the turn-of-the-20th century, possibly by Guilford Gregg, Jr., the dwelling now reflects a Victorian appearance characterized by multiple front gables.

Located just to the west at the junction with Bridge Street, is the house known as the Guilford Gregg Store [291-0010-0019], one of the few stone buildings in the district. A stone wall built in the 1930s surrounds the house yard. The earliest portion of this two-story, three-bay, stone, vernacular I-house was constructed circa 1851 and was used as a store. Resting on a raised stone foundation, the building has a gabled roof clad in slate shingles, six-over-six-sash, wood windows with louvered wooden shutters, a boxed cornice, gable-end returns, an interior-end brick chimney, two-light sidelights flanking the front door, and a one-bay, pedimented front porch. The side, one-story, stone wing that extends to the north was constructed in 1935. The former Lunceford Shoe Repair Shop, dating to the early 20th century, and now used as a guest house, is located in the front yard, east of the main house.

Sagamore Hall [291-0010-0053] is located on a six-acre parcel off the south side of East Loudoun Street. The former driveway is Ballenger Way and the approach to the house is now from New Cut Road. The house is currently a 2 ½-story, vernacular I-house with a central-front gable and projecting, three-level, front pedimented porch. The earliest section of this house is a mid-19th-century log portion that was encapsulated into the current house when additions were made in the late 19th century. The log cabin was originally the home of the Chamblin family, and the house was used as a boardinghouse during the late 19th century.

This handful of buildings, along with a few others that may be encapsulated into other buildings, made up the small crossroads community of Round Hill until the arrival of the W&OD Railroad in 1874. After that time, the town grew at an astonishing rate and was eventually incorporated in 1900. Two local builders took advantage of the building boom and built some of the more architecturally prominent buildings in the town. One of these, Barney T. Noland, was not only a builder but a developer as well and was responsible for nearly two dozen of the surviving residences in town along with two churches. Most of his buildings were constructed in the 1880s. Although a large number of his speculative dwellings, especially the six on Mulberry Street, were of the vernacular style and followed the hall-parlor-plan or I-house form, he was well-versed in the popular architectural styles and motifs of the period and used them to construct some architecturally sophisticated buildings.

The James Copeland House at 22 Main Street [291-0010-0095] was constructed around 1886. The imposing, two-story frame house follows the form of an I-house with exceptional Italianate-style detailing. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame dwelling is clad in wooden ship-lap and features a standing-seam-metal, gabled roof with gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, and a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The two-over-two-sash, segmentally-arched, wood windows have louvered shutters and arched caps. A segmentally-arched transom is located over the front door which has round-arched lights. Scroll brackets are found in the overhanging eaves at the corners and in the gable ends. The two-story, full-height front porch, supported by a brick pier foundation, has a projecting central-front gable with cornice returns and a barrel-vaulted arch with a wagon wheel stained-glass window. The two-story square columns with entasis rest on paneled wooden piers and the wooden steps up to the deck have elegantly turned balusters that end in large turned newels. A second-floor balcony over the front door is supported by large scroll brackets with pendants and features a turned balustrade. Full-height, segmentally-arched, French doors with segmentally-arched shutters lead out to the balcony on the second floor.

The following year, Noland built the Ford House [291-0010-0097], also located on Main Street, using the Queen Anne style. The two-story frame dwelling features a large, projecting, two-story, Queen Anne-style polygonal bay on the front cross-gable. The two-over-two-sash, wood windows have louvered shutters and four-light attic windows are located in the front gable ends. Covered in wooden ship-lap siding, the house has a four-light transom over the front door, an exterior-end flue, and a three-bay screened-in front porch.

The Chamblin-Davis House [291-0010-0012], located at 1 East Loudoun Street, was also constructed by Noland, and was used as a boardinghouse. The well-preserved, two-story, vernacular I-house features a central-front gable and extremely intricate Victorian detailing characteristic of the Carpenter Gothic style. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame house is clad in German-lap siding and the central-front gable features a small attic door flanked by fan-shaped paneling while the gable ends contain two rectangular attic windows with sunburst paneling, reeded siding, and sawtooth shingles in the peak. A decorative vergeboard in a triangular shape with a central cut-out runs around the entire house and includes corner pendants. The house also has corner boards and a molded friezeboard. The facade features a central door with transom and sidelights. Corresponding openings are found on the second story, although the central door has no transom or sidelights. It opens onto a balcony on the roof of the one-story, three-bay front porch which has turned spindles, a spindle frieze with sawn brackets, and a turned spindle balustrade. The narrow, elongated, one-over-one-sash, wood windows and the second-story door have a stepped entablature supported by brackets. A two-story ell, on a stone foundation, extends to the rear. Much of this same trim in the gable ends is also found on the side addition of the Taylor House [291-0010-0092], located at 14 Main Street, suggesting that perhaps Noland had a hand in its construction.

Noland used Gothic Revival-style detailing for the circa 1890 Hibbs House [291-0010-0122] located at 13 Main Street. This two-story, frame house is clad in German-lap siding and has a steeply-pitched, central-front gabled roof with a triangular attic window, wooden shingles, and a pendant in the vergeboard. The three-bay wooden porch also features a central-front cross gable, turned posts, a sawn balustrade, and a double-leaf round-arched front door with a two-light transom. The house was at one time used as a boardinghouse. Noland also constructed the Cummings House [291-0010-0020] at 18 Loudoun Street, which is a vernacular I-house form but uses Gothic Revival-style detailing in the placement of three, steeply-pitched, front cross gables.

Two of the five churches in Round Hill were constructed by Noland, both for African-American congregations. The African Methodist Church at 18 Bridge Street [291-5008; 291-0010-0080] was constructed in 1892 and has been so remodeled that it is now considered noncontributing. The Mount Zion Baptist Church at 28 Main Street [291-5011; 291-0010-0098] was built on land purchased from Noland in 1881, and it is thought that he helped in its design. Although expanded over the years, the one-story, Gothic Revival-style church has a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with an exterior side brick chimney, slightly overhanging eaves, and a projecting vestibule with a clipped front gable, and cornice returns. The front belfry tower has slightly projecting, peaked louvered dormers and the side, four-over-one-sash, wood windows have pointed arches.

Arch Simpson was another local builder who lived in town and, like Noland, although not as prolific, constructed buildings in both the vernacular and popular high styles. His own house at 8 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0024] was built around 1903 and is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The 2 ½-story, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and features a standing-seam-metal hipped roof that contains four oversized gabled dormers with Palladian windows and gable-end returns, a flat-roofed deck, and a central corbelled brick chimney. A projecting circular tower is located at the southeast corner of the house and, originally, had a conical roof that has been removed leaving a flat roof. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboard that includes a plain frieze board and corner boards. Other architectural details include elongated one-over-one-sash, wood windows; a transom over the front door; louvered shutters; some Queen-Anne-sash windows; a projecting polygonal bay on the west side; and a one-story, eleven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and curved balusters.

Other buildings constructed by Simpson include the Henrietta Lodge House [291-0010-0037] at 31 West Loudoun Street, an extremely well-preserved example of a late-19th-century I-house with fine Folk Victorian detailing. The Dr. Edward Copeland House at 44 Main Street [291-0010-0103] is a two-story, asymmetrical vernacular dwelling, with a side one-story wing that served as Dr. Copeland's office. The seven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns ties the main house to the side hip-

roofed wing, which contains its own entrance topped by a transom. Simpson also constructed two houses on Mulberry Street [291-0010-0134 and 139], as well as the Poston House [291-0010-0046] on McCauley Lane, an example of a vernacular I house. Like Noland, Simpson was also the builder of two churches: the Round Hill Baptist Church [291-0006; 291-0010-0029] and the Round Hill United Methodist Church [291-0007; 291-0010-0031], both located on West Loudoun Street and both reflecting the Gothic Revival style.

Noland and Simpson took advantage of the building boom in Round Hill and were well versed with popular architectural styles of the period, often applying them on traditional vernacular forms such as the I-house. Other buildings in town from this period that were not constructed by either man also display elements of these high styles. The most ornate buildings are generally located on the town's major streets of Main and Loudoun.

By far, the most popular architectural style from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that was used in Round Hill was the Queen Anne. The Kuhlman-Baldwin House at 30 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0001] is a fine example of the style and one of the largest houses in Round Hill. The 2 ½-story, frame house was constructed circa 1893 and is distinguished by its gabled standing-seam metal roof with a central-front gable and cross-gable side wings that project forward from the front façade and include two-story, polygonal, Queen Anne-style projecting bays. The walls are covered in German-lap siding and feature capped corner boards, gable-end returns, and an unusual sawtooth-wood-shingled frieze. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and features multiple corbelled brick chimneys and gabled dormers with two-over-two-sash, wood windows and sawtooth wood shingles. The first-floor façade is two bays wide with a side-passage door surmounted by a multi-light transom and flanked by sidelights next to a tripartite bay window. The front façade is covered by a two-story, two-level, integral front porch with turned spindles, a spindle frieze, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade. The rear of the house is characterized by three, steeply-pitched, cross gables with gable-end returns, giving the house a Gothic Revival-style appearance on this elevation.

Another ornate example of this style is the currently abandoned Hammerly House at 15 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0032]. Constructed in the late 19th century and used as a boardinghouse, this two-story building retains most of its architectural detailing even though it is somewhat dilapidated. Resting on a raised stone foundation, the frame building is clad in German-lap siding and features an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with lower cross gables and a corner octagonal tower. The tower roof is covered in slate shingles, a material that was probably originally on the main roof as well. Other details include square wooden shingles and round-arched attic windows in the pent-roofed gable ends, a plain frieze, overhanging eaves, a corbelled brick chimney, a transom and sidelights at the front door, a projecting rectangular one-story bay on the east side, one-over-one-sash windows, and a ten-bay wraparound porch with a pedimented entry, turned posts, and sawn brackets.

Castle Hall [291-0010-0016], located at 11 East Loudoun Street, is also an excellent example of the use of the Queen Anne style and may have been constructed by Barney Noland. Sited on a well-landscaped large lot, the house has a complex hipped roof with multiple cross gables. Even though the building is constructed of frame, the walls are clad in ship-lap siding with wooden corner quoins, giving it the appearance of masonry. The two corbelled interior chimneys contain mousetooth cornices and the deeply overhanging eaves are heavily bracketed and contain dentils. The front cross gable features a pent roof with a diamond-shaped wooden shingles, and a Queen Anne-sash attic window. The side cross gables have a decorative vergeboard that creates a round arch within the pediment. Rectangular bays project on both the first and second stories, creating for a complex wall plane. The eleven-bay wraparound front porch has a pedimented entry bay and features Corinthian columns on rusticated concrete block piers, concrete turned balusters, and a side porte-cochere, reflecting a Colonial Revival-style influence, and a construction date in the early 1900s.

Other notable examples of the Queen Anne style include the Everhart-Shields House [291-0010-0050], the Arch Simpson House [291-0010-0024], the Ford House [291-0010-0097], the Chamblin-Davis House [291-0010-00012], the Lodge-Paxson House [291-0010-0102], the house at 25 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0035], the Gibson House [291-0010-0036], the Lodge Hall House [291-0010-0101], the house at 21 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0033], and Gunston Cottage [291-0010-0042], which is the only example that is one story in height.

The Italianate was another style used in the design of both residential and commercial buildings in Round Hill, often applied onto a vernacular form. As previously mentioned, one of the most ornate examples in town is the James Copeland House [291-0010-0095] built by Noland on Main Street around 1886 and notable for its low-pitched roof, segmentally-arched windows, bracketed cornice, and double-height front portico. Two commercial buildings on Main Street -- Ford's Store [291-0002; 291-0010-0118] and Round Hill Grocery [291-0004; 291-0010-0120] -- have heavily bracketed cornices characteristic of the style. The former Round Hill Railroad Depot [291-0003; 291-0010-0112] at 35 Main Street also utilizes architectural features of the style. The one-story, six-bay train station was constructed in 1902 by A. J. Simpson, after the old depot, which was erected in 1875, burned. The frame building is clad in German-lap siding with a tall chair rail and wooden shingles above. The hipped roof is covered in pressed metal, and contains two central-interior brick chimneys with corbelled-caps, and widely overhanging eaves supported by triangular knee braces. The six-over-six-sash wood windows, gabled wall dormer with projecting bay, multiple doors with transoms, and multiple freight doors are all original.

In addition to the Hibbs House [291-0010-0122] and the Cummings House [291-0010-0020] that were both built by Barney Noland, the use of the Gothic Revival style in Round Hill is generally limited to

its churches: Mount Zion Baptist Church [291-5011; 291-0010-0098] on Main Street; Round Hill United Methodist Church [291-0007; 291-0010-0031]; Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church [291-0008; 291-0010-0021]; and the Round Hill Baptist Church [291-0006; 291-0010-0029] on Main Street. The Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church, now known as the Community Worship Center, was constructed in 1892, and is a remarkably well-preserved, gable-end Gothic Revival-style frame church. Retaining its stone foundation, standing-seam metal roofing, and weatherboard siding, the church features a large, tripartite, pointed-arched, stained-glass window with diamond panes that is the only opening on the front gable end. The building is four bays deep on the side with pointed-arched, diamond-paned, stained-glass windows. The roof, with its interior brick chimney, has deeply overhanging eaves and a decorative vergeboard with trefoil cutouts and a bracketed horizontal beam. The entry is through the corner bell tower which features a pyramidal roof with gabled louvered vents, single and paired pointed-arched, diamond-shaped windows, and a double-leaf entrance door. A one-story chancel with pointed-arched paneled door connects the church to a rear addition that was constructed in the 1920s. The Round Hill Baptist Church was constructed in 1906 and features a large central-front cross gable that contains a large lancet window with stained glass. A corner entry/bell tower is located in the southeast corner of the church. Two sets of double-leaf entrance doors, one on the south side and one on the east side of the tower, are topped by a pointed-arched transom with a circular window above. The open belfry features pointed-arched bays and a corner tower and is topped by a conical steeple. The Round Hill United Methodist Church was constructed in 1889 and is a rectangular-shaped, gable-end building resting on a stone foundation. The frame exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the gabled roof in standing-seam metal. A projecting, lower, gable-end, three-bay entrance features a central double-leaf paneled door with a pointed-arched transom flanked by narrow, pointed-arched windows. The bell tower projects from the entrance bay and is supported by brackets. The pyramidal-roofed bell tower contains pointed-arched louvered vents. The four bays of pointed-arched, double-hung, multi-pane windows on the side also draw from the Gothic Revival style.

The vast majority of domestic buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries are not of the high style, but instead are examples of traditional vernacular forms of the region that incorporate Victorian-style ornamentation, particularly in the porches and eaves, and can be classified as Folk Victorian. Often drawing from a variety of popular styles, these buildings range in size and shape as well as in the amount of ornamentation they employ. In some cases the Colonial Revival-style influence can be seen in the use of Tuscan columns as porch supports and reflects the transition to a more classically influenced style that occurred in the early 20th century. The vernacular I-house, a popular form for dwellings of the period, and typically two stories in height and three or five bays wide, is found in more than twenty dwellings in Round Hill. These dwellings generally have a central hall that contains the stair and a room flanking it on either side. Most of these houses feature a side-gable roof, with a central-front gable along with a two-story, rear ell. The variety in which this form of building was decorated can be appreciated in the numerous examples found on Loudoun Street that include: the

Howell House [291-0010-0011] with a central-front gable; the Chamblin-Davis House [291-0010-0012] ornamented in the Carpenter Gothic style; the house at 7 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0014] with Victorian trim limited to gable-end returns and turned spindles on the porch; the Cross-Ballenger House [291-0010-0018], which features a pedimented central-front gable and corbelled chimneys; the Cummings House [291-0010-0020] with three front cross gables; the house at 14 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0022] with a central-front gable with multi-light attic windows; the Wilson House [291-0010-0023], with a central-front gable and Colonial Revival-style porch with Tuscan column supports; the Poulsen-Howell House [291-0010-0030] with a central-front gable and gable-end returns; and the house at 23 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0034] that is Folk Victorian in its use of a central-front gable, gable-end returns, pointed-arched attic window, and front porch with turned spindles, balusters, and scrollwork. The Henrietta Lodge House [291-0010-0037], located at 31 West Loudoun Street, is one of the most ornately decorated I-houses on the street and features a central-front gable with attic window and sawtooth wood shingles, German-lap siding, pressed-metal roofing, corbelled brick chimney caps, and a small second-story porch that rests on the roof of the larger, three-bay porch on the first floor. Both porches have highly decorative turned supports and sawn brackets and balustrades.

More than a dozen I-houses are also located on Main Street. The one at 7 Main Street [291-0010-0124] has decorative features generally limited to the gable-end returns and square Doric porch posts. The house at 5 Main Street [291-0010-0125] has a central-front gable with diamond-shaped attic window and gable-end returns. The Taylor House [291-0010-0092] has a central-front gable and a large early-20th-century cross-gabled wing. The Lodge-Hall House at 40 Main Street [291-0010-0101], constructed in 1892, is fairly ornate and features a projecting front cross-gable supported by plain brackets and containing a Queen-Anne-sash attic window and wooden shingles. The overhanging eaves contain paired brackets and a plain frieze. The slightly recessed entry door has a three-light transom and three-light sidelights. The three-bay front porch has a central-front gable and turned posts and a spindle frieze with brackets on the sides. Almost across the road at 41 Main Street [291-0010-0110] is the Harmon Lodge House, built circa 1876. This I-house features a standing-seam-metal, gabled roof with a central-interior, brick chimney with a corbelled-cap and wooden, arched attic windows in the central-front cross gable. Other details include two-over-two-sash, wood windows, a two-light transom over the door, overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, wagon-wheel attic windows in the gable ends, and a projecting rectangular bay on the south side. The two-bay, pedimented front porch is supported by paired turned posts and contains plain pickets.

Other examples of I-houses are found on Mulberry Street at the Taylor Luckard House [291-0010-0136] and the house at 9 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0141], both of which contain central-front gables. The Niels Poulsen House [291-0010-0071] at 15 High Street and Poston House [291-0010-0046] at 4 McCauley Lane are also examples of I-houses that use central-front gables. Three I-houses are also

found along New Cut Road. The Everhart-Shield House [291-0010-0050] was constructed around 1909, and exhibits fine Folk Victorian detailing especially in the central-front gable with round-arched four-light attic window and a decorative spindled vergeboard, and front porch that has turned posts, balusters, and a spindle frieze. To the south at 20 New Cut Road [291-0010-0052] is an example of an I-house with Queen Anne-style and Colonial Revival-style detailing in the central-front gable that contains a Palladian window and wooden shingles. Other details include gable-end returns, a plain frieze, wooden shingles, and round-arched attic windows in the gable ends, and a three-bay front porch with square posts and plain balusters. The Chamblin House on Copeland Way [291-0010-0096] is also an I-house and may include an earlier building at its core.

Other vernacular forms such as the hall-parlor plan, side-passage plan, and L- and T-shaped forms are also used in dwellings in Round Hill and are often decorated with Victorian-era trim, much in the same way as I houses. The houses at 5, 7, 11, and 12 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0143, 0142, 0140, and 0133] are two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor-plan dwellings that are somewhat smaller in size than a typical I-house. The house at 24 Cedar Street [291-5007; 291-0085] and the houses at 16 and 14 Bridge Street [291-5009; 291-0010-0079 and 291-0010-0078] also are examples. At the Waters House at 25 Main Street [291-5004; 291-0010-0117], the decorative features are limited to the turned posts on the porch and overhanging eaves. Some of the houses along Bridge, Cedar, and High Streets that follow these forms were built by African-Americans who settled in those areas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The African Methodist Episcopal church along Bridge Street [291-5008; 291-0010-0080], now a dwelling, was at the center of the community of Bridge and Cedar streets. The dwellings on High Street are located west of the Mount Zion Baptist Church at 28 Main Street [291-5011; 291-0010-0098].

The side-passage-plan form is found in the houses at 15 Main Street [291-0010-0121] and 19 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0137]. The house at 8 High Street [291-5003; 291-0010-0073] is a two-story, four-bay example of a vernacular two-door dwelling. Houses that have an L or T shape with a front cross gable include the house at 6 Mulberry Street [291-001-0132]; the house at 17 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0017]; the Howell House at 12 Main Street [291-0010-0091]; and the house at 27 Main Street [291-0010-00116] that features a pointed-arched attic window in the cross gable.

In the early 20th century and into the 1920s and 1930s, several other popular architectural styles were used in Round Hill. As with the earlier period, there was also still a continued use of vernacular forms for many of the buildings, as well as a continued use of native stone for the building's foundations. The Colonial Revival style, which looked to colonial and classical buildings for inspiration, was not frequently used in Round Hill. Instead, classical details were placed on otherwise Victorian buildings that were characterized by asymmetrical facades, complex roof forms, and a variation of materials. A good example of this is seen at Castle Hall [291-0010-0016] where a classically-inspired porch is

found on an otherwise Queen Anne-style building. The Orrison House at 20 New Cut Road [291-0010-0052] and the Lodge-Paxson House on Main Street [291-0010-00102] are two other examples that combine Queen Anne stylistic elements with the Colonial Revival. The Osburn-Turner House at 18 West Loudoun [291-0010-0004] is a 2 ½-story, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling that dates to circa 1925. The house has a standing-seam-metal gabled roof with a central brick chimney and three gable-roofed front dormers. Resting on a stone foundation that features full-size basement windows and a door in the rear, the house has exterior walls covered in German lap siding. The one-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square stone posts, giving the entrance a Craftsman-style appearance.

The Craftsman-style Bungalow, popular in the 1910s and 1920s, was used in fewer than ten dwellings in the district. By this time, building had slowed down as the rail line had been extended to Bluemont and, although the town was well established, it was not growing at the same rate as the earlier periods. This architectural style, which emphasized horizontality and was generally one or 1 ½ stories in height, with widely overhanging eaves and large porches, worked well on smaller more modest dwellings of this period and are generally found on the smaller streets in town. The house at 8 West Loudoun [291-0010-0009] is a representative example of the style. The 1 ½-story, stuccoed bungalow was constructed circa 1916 and features a gabled roof with an oversized gabled dormer, two interior brick chimneys, and metal and glass lightning rods. Resting on a split-level stone foundation, the house has deeply overhanging eaves and a three-bay integral porch with segmental-arched bays, square posts on stuccoed piers, and plain balusters. The well-preserved house at 4 South Locust Street [291-0010-0038] was constructed in 1928 and features a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, two-over-two-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with a shed-roofed dormer, a central brick flue, and overhanging eaves. The integral three-bay front porch has battered wooden posts on brick piers and plain pickets. Next door at 6 South Locust Street [291-0010-0040], the 1 ½-story, two-bay, bungalow features an unusual gambrel-end front and uses Colonial Revival-style detailing. Two houses on North Locust Street, 13 and 15 [291-0010-0063; 0064], are also examples of the Craftsman style. Both are 1 ½ stories in height with an oversized, front gabled dormer and integral, full-width porches.

The American Foursquare, typically a cube-shaped, 2 ½-story dwelling, was another popular national architectural style of the early to mid-20th century that is found in Round Hill. The three houses at the north end of the district, at 57, 55, and 53 Main Street [291-0010-0104, 0105, and 0106], were all constructed in the late 1910s and are similar in design. They are 2 ½-story, three-bay dwellings with hipped roofs and hipped dormers, and rest on stone foundations. The similarity of their design suggests the same builder or perhaps they were Sears kit houses. Foursquares are also found at 9 North Locust Street [291-0010-0062], 14 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0134], 3 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0144], 6 Church Street [291-0010-0054], and 14 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0006]. Some have Colonial Revival-style porches with Tuscan columns, while others have Craftsman-style porch supports.

By the 1940s and into the 1950s, residential construction within the district had nearly come to a crawl. Church Street, off the north side of West Loudoun, was laid out in the late 1940s and several dwellings were constructed there. All are fairly small and are one or 1 ½ stories in height and follow similar forms. The houses at 5 and 12 Church Street [291-0010-0061 and 0057] are examples of the Cape Cod style. The houses at 7, 9, 10, and 11 [291-001-0060, 0059, 0056, and 0058] are one-story rectangular buildings that follow the Minimal Traditional form. The house at 8 Church Street [291-0010-0055] is an example of the Ranch style.

Many of the dwellings in the district also contain outbuildings such as sheds, workshops, garages, privies, and in some cases, meat houses and chicken coops. A few also contain barns including the properties at 20 New Cut Road [291-0010-0052], 7 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0014]; Castle Hall [291-0010-0016], 16 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0005], Henrietta Lodge House [291-0010-0037], 13 Locust Street [291-0010-0044], 42 Main Street [291-0010-0102], and 6 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0132]. The house at 7 Bridge Street [291-0010-0077] was a former dairy. The House at 19 Bridge Street [291-0010-0081] was originally a barn and was converted into an apartment complex around 1950. The 2 ½-story, eight-bay, gable-roofed, former barn rests on a stone foundation and features a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters ends and overhanging eaves. The original board-and-batten siding is still evident in the gable ends.

The commercial buildings in Round Hill are generally located at the junction of Loudoun and Main streets and at the junction of Main and Mulberry streets. Unlike dwellings, most of the commercial buildings have minimal, if any, set back from the street that they face. The earliest commercial building in the district, the Guilford Gregg Store [291-0010-0019], dates to the mid-19th century and is located at the intersection of East Loudoun and Bridge streets. It is now used as a dwelling and pre-dates the arrival of the railroad by more than twenty years. Dr. Copeland's Office at 20 Main Street [291-0010-0094] is a two-story, stone and frame, gable-end building, constructed circa 1890. This small building, clad in German-lap siding on the upper floor and stone on the first floor, features overhanging eaves with a decorative vergeboard. The façade of both levels is frame with a central window on the second floor and an intact three-part storefront on the first floor that includes large windows flanking a recessed door with sidelights set at an angle. A set of barred metal doors protects the front door as the first floor was used as the Citizens Bank of Round Hill from 1907-1910. The second floor was used as Dr. Copeland's office.

The former Arthur Hall Grocery on Main Street [291-0010-0115] is a simple, one-story, gable-end frame building with little decoration. Ford's Store [291-0002; 291-0010-0118], constructed circa 1872 and expanded in 1888 as well Round Hill Grocery [291-0004; 291-0010-0120], both on Main Street, are examples of commercial buildings with ornate Victorian detailing. The Round Hill Mini Mart

[291-0005; 291-0010-0090] was constructed around 1902 and is a two-story commercial building with a flat parapet along the front, and an intact three-part storefront on the first floor. The former Howell Furniture Factory [291-0010-0010] at 6 West Loudoun Street was constructed around 1886 as a furniture manufacturing facility. The first floor is divided into two storefronts and the two-story, multiple-bay building has storefronts, a stone foundation, board-and-batten and German-lap siding, and a shed roof concealed by a flat wooden parapet with overhanging eaves. The building, which has had a variety of uses, is relatively intact and still used commercially.

At the junction of West Loudoun and Main streets, is the visually prominent Patterson Building [291-0010-0027], one of several commercial buildings in the district dating to the early to mid-20th century. The two-story, five-bay, vernacular commercial building features four bays on the first floor, with three door openings including a corner one, and plate-glass windows with rectangular transoms. A modern standing-seam metal mansard overhanging roof runs the entire length of the front and east side of the building, tying the entrances together. The building, which rests on a stone foundation, has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves that is covered in standing-seam metal. The building originally housed a pharmacy. Other commercial buildings from the 20th century include the Round Hill Auto Service building, dating to 1928 at 5 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0013]; the Round Hill Diner and Auto Service at 4 East Loudoun [291-0010-0026]; and Payne's Esso Station at 5 West Loudoun [291-0010-0028].

Although the railroad tracks have been removed, Round Hill maintains three rail-related buildings in their original locations. The earliest is the former freight depot [291-0010-0099]. The one-story building was constructed circa 1890 on the north side of the tracks and rests on a solid stone foundation. Now used as a dwelling, the relatively plain building still features a gable-ended roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Across Main Street is the former Round Hill Railroad Depot [291-0003; 291-0010-0112], constructed in 1902 to replace the earlier train station which had burned. The building, now used as a residence, is remarkably intact and still maintains its Victorian-era decorative elements. To its south is a brick building [291-0010-0012], constructed in 1912 as a power station for the railroad when it was electrified. The original brick building was two stories tall with brick corner pilasters and a wall planes with corbelling at the cornice and a ½-story gable frame upper story. Now converted to a residence, the first floor once housed a store, as can be seen by the intact storefront.

The Round Hill Historic District has a fine collection of surviving residential, commercial, religious, and rail-related buildings that illustrate its growth and development from a mid-19th-century crossroads to a late-19th-century railroad community that prospered well into the 20th century. Although Round Hill's role and local economy has changed in the second half of the 20th century, the town still maintains it late-19th- and early-20th-century appearance.

ROUND HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, AND JUSTIFICATION OF INVENTORY:
In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria A and C with areas of significance including ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE/TRADE, and TRANSPORTATION and based upon the period of significance as 1850-1958. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after 1958 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map in regular order.

Bridge Street

7 Bridge Street **291-0010-0077**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling,** ***Stories:*** **2,** ***Style:*** **Modern, 2007**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

14 Bridge Street **291-0010-0078**
Name: **Ferrell House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling,** ***Stories:*** **2,** ***Style:*** **Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

16 Bridge Street **291-5009** *Other DHR Id#:***291-0010-0079**
Name: **Carruthers-Beaner House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling,** ***Stories*****: 2,** ***Style:*** **Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

17 Bridge Street **291-0010-0082**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling,** ***Stories*****: 1,** ***Style:*** **Vernacular, ca. 1910 (later alterations)**
Individual Resource Status: Former Dairy **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn/Corn Crib Contributing

18 Bridge Street **291-5008** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0080**
Name: **African Methodist Episcopal Church**

Primary Resource Information: **Church, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1892 (later alterations)**
Individual Resource Status: Former Church **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

19 Bridge Street 291-0010-0081
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Cedar Street

13 Cedar Street 291-5006 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0083**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

22 Cedar Street 291-0010-0084
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900 (remodeled in late 20th century)**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

24 Cedar Street 291-5007 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0085**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

Chamblin Way

2 Chamblin Way 291-5012 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0087**
Name: **Clark Flave House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Church Street

5 Church Street 291-0010-0061

Name: **Mayse House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Cape Cod, ca. 1946**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

6 Church Street 291-0010-0054
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1915**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

7 Church Street 291-001-0060
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1956**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

8 Church Street 291-0010-0055
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, ca. 1960**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

9 Church Street 291-0010-0059
Name: **Pelton House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1948**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

10 Church Street 291-0010-0056
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1951**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

11 Church Street 291-0010-0058
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1954**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

12 Church Street **291-0010-0057**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Cape Cod, ca. 1948**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Copeland Way

3 Copeland Way **291-0010-0096**
Name: **Chamblin House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890 (core may be pre-1850)**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

High Street

2 High Street **291-5003** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0075**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Privy Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

4 High Street **291-5002** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0074**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1910 (modern alterations)**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

8 High Street **291-5001** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0073**
Name: **Jim Henderson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular 2-door, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

10 High Street **291-0010-0072**

Name: **James McCauley House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1.5, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1951**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

15 High Street 291-0010-0071
Name: **Niels Poulsen House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Workshop **Noncontributing**

Locust Street, North

9 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0062
Name: **Poulsen-Patterson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1914**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

12 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0070
Name: **Throckmorton House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, 1954**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

13 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0063
Name: **Lynch-White House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Craftsman, ca. 1917**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

14 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0069
Name: **H. Rogers Thomas House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, 1957**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

15 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0064
Name: **Baker House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1.5, *Style:* Craftsman, 1950**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

16 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0068
Name: **Lynch-Pape House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1934**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

17 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0065
Name: **Thompson-Darr House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Colonial Revival, ca. 1945**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

18 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0067
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1932**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

19 Locust Street, North 291-0010-0066
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1915**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

<u>Locust Street, South</u>

4 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0038
Name: **John Reid House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Craftsman Bungalow, 1928**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

5 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0039
Name: **Edward Gray House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Minimal Ranch, 1963**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

6 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0040
Name: **Hallie Eubank House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Craftsman Bungalow, ca. 1920**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

8 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0041
Name: **Smales House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular gable-end, ca. 1948**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

9 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0042
Name: **Gunston Cottage**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Folk Victorian, 1902**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

10 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0043
Name: **John Reid Jr. House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

13 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0044
Primary Resource Information: **Barn, *Stories*: 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920**
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing

16 Locust Street, South 291-0010-0045
Name: **Butts-Gray House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1880, ca. 1920 addition**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Loudoun Street, East

1 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0012
Name: **Chamblin-Davis House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house (Carpenter Gothic), ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

3 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0086
Name: **Loudoun Street Park**
Primary Resource Information: **Park, ca. 2000**
Individual Resource Status: Park **Noncontributing (Site)**

4 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0026
Name: **Round Hill Diner and Auto Service**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, 1957, 1970s**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building **Noncontributing**

5 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0013
Name: **Round Hill Auto Service**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, 1928**
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

6 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0025
Name: **Mountain View Medical Associates**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1920 (with later alterations)**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building **Noncontributing**

7 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0014
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing

8 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0024
Name: **Arch Simpson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* Queen Anne, 1903**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

9 Loudoun Street, East 291-001-0015
Name: **Kelley-Peacock House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1953**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

10 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0023
Name: **Wilson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1880**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

11 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0016
Name: **Castle Hall**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, ca. 1903**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

14 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0022
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

16 Loudoun Street, East 291-0008 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0021**
Name: **Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church; The Community Worship Center**
Primary Resource Information: **Church, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Gothic Revival, 1892**
Individual Resource Status: Church Contributing

17 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0017
Name: **Maynard-Taylor House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1893**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

18 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0020
Name: **Cummings House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

19 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0018
Name: **Cross-Ballenger House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

20 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0019
Name: **Guilford Gregg Store**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1851**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Guest House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Contributing

21 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0128
Name: **Potts-Franz House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, 1960**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

23 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0129
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, ca. 1960**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

28 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0076
Name: **Guilford Gregg House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1830, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Meat house Contributing

29 Loudoun Street, East 291-0010-0130
Name: **Gregg-Parks-Potts House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1775**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Foundation Contributing (Site)

<u>Loudoun Street, West</u>

1 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0027
Name: **Patterson Building**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1926**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

2 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0011
Name: **Howell House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

5 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0028
Name: **Payne's Esso Station**
Primary Resource Information: **Gas Station, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1930**
Individual Resource Status: Gas Station Contributing

6 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0010
Name: **Howell Furniture Factory; Round Hill Arts Center**
Primary Resource Information: **Factory, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1886**
Individual Resource Status: Factory Contributing

7 Loudoun Street, West 291-0006 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0029**
Name: **Round Hill Baptist Church**
Primary Resource Information: **Church, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Gothic Revival Style, 1906**
Individual Resource Status: Church Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

8 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0009
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Craftsman Bungalow, ca. 1916**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

9 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0030
Name: **Poulsen-Howell House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

10 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0008
Name: **Leroy Beans House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

11 Loudoun Street, West 291-0007 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0031**
Name: **Round Hill United Methodist Church**

Primary Resource Information: **Church, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Gothic Revival, 1889**
Individual Resource Status: Church Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Trailer **Noncontributing (Structure)**

12 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0007
Name: **Joseph Beans House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1920**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

14 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0006
Name: **James Beans House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, 1916**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Playhouse **Noncontributing**

15 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0032
Name: **Hammerly House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

16 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0005
Name: **Best House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1955**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

18 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0004
Name: **Osburn-Turner House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* Colonial Revival, ca. 1925**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

21 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0033
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, 1898**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

22 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0003
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Modern, 2003**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

23 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0034
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1895**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

24 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0002
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1915**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

25 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0035
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

29 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0036
Name: **Gibson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

30 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0001
Name: **Kuhlman-Baldwin House-Round Hill Hall**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, ca. 1893**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Summer Kitchen Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Windmill Contributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

31 Loudoun Street, West 291-0010-0037
Name: **Henrietta Lodge House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Folk Victorian, ca. 1895**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Well House Contributing

McCauley Lane

4 McCauley Lane 291-0010-0046
Name: **Poston House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1908**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

5 McCauley Lane 291-0010-0047
Name: **Crouch House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Ranch, ca. 1960**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

7 McCauley Lane 291-0010-0048
Name: **Lowe-McCauley House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Shingle, ca. 1895**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

11 McCauley Lane 291-0010-0127
Name: **Russell Gray House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Minimal Ranch, 1958**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

Main Street

2 Main Street 291-0010-0088
Name: **Round Hill Post Office**
Primary Resource Information: **Post Office, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular, 1969**
Individual Resource Status: Post Office **Noncontributing**

3 Main Street 291-0010-0126
Name: **Eppa H. Conrad's Store**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1896**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

4 Main Street 291-0010-0089
Name: **Round Hill Fire Station**
Primary Resource Information: **Fire Station, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1948 (with later alterations)**
Individual Resource Status: Fire Station **Noncontributing**

5 Main Street 291-0010-0125
Name: **Conrad House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

7 Main Street 291-0010-0124
Name: **Flave Howell House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

8 Main Street 291-0005 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0090**

Name: **Round Hill Mini-Mart: Conrad & Thompson, E. H. Conrad Store**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1902**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

11 Main Street 291-0010-0123
Name: **Joe Simpson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1888**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

12 Main Street 291-0010-0091
Name: **Howell House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

13 Main Street 291-0010-0122
Name: **Hibbs House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Gothic Revival, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

14 Main Street 291-0010-0092
Name: **Taylor House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Folk Victorian ca. 1897, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

15 Main Street 291-0010-0121
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

18 Main Street 291-0010-0093
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Ranch, ca. 1970**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

19 Main Street **291-0004** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0120**
Name: **Round Hill Grocery**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Italianate, ca. 1913**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

20 Main Street **291-0010-0094**
Name: **Dr. James Copeland's Office; Citizens Bank of Round Hill**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

21 Main Street **291-0010-0119**
Name: **Round Hill National Bank**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, 1962**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building **Noncontributing**

22 Main Street **291-0010-0095**
Name: **James Copeland House; Hill Crest**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Italianate, ca. 1886**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Privy Contributing

23 Main Street **291-0002** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0118**
Name: **Ford's Store; Round Hill Town Office**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Italianate, ca. 1872**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

25 Main Street **291-5004** *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0117**
Name: **Waters House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

26 Main Street **291-0010-0097**

Name: **Ford House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Queen Anne, ca. 1887**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

27 Main Street 291-0010-0116
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

28 Main Street 291-5011 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0098**
Name: **Mount Zion Baptist Church**
Primary Resource Information: **Church, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Gothic Revival, 1881**
Individual Resource Status: Church Contributing

29 Main Street 291-0010-0115
Name: **Arthur Hall Grocery**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

31 Main Street 291-0010-0114
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Privy Contributing

33 Main Street 291-0010-0113
Name: **Railroad Power Station**
Primary Resource Information: **Rail-Related, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* Vernacular, 1912**
Individual Resource Status: Rail-Related Building Contributing

34 Main Street 291-0010-0099
Name: **Round Hill Freight Station**
Primary Resource Information: **Freight Station, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Freight Station Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

35 Main Street 291-0003 *Other DHR Id#:* **291-0010-0112**

Name: **Round Hill Railroad Depot**
Primary Resource Information: **Train Station, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Italianate, 1902**
Individual Resource Status: Train Station Contributing

36 Main Street 291-0010-0100
Name: **Round Hill Milling Company Warehouse**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

40 Main Street 291-0010-0101
Name: **Lodge-Hall House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, 1892**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

41 Main Street 291-0010-0110
Name: **Harmon Lodge House; Lodge-Hawthorne House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1876**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

41 B Main Street 291-0010-0109
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Neo-Colonial, 2008**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Well House Contributing

42 Main Street 291-0010-0102
Name: **Lodge-Paxson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1892**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing

43 Main Street 291-0010-0108
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1992**
Individual Resource Information: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

44 Main Street 291-0010-0103
Name: **Dr. Edward V. Copeland House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, 1912**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

51 Main Street 291-0010-0107
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, ca. 1960**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

53 Main Street 291-0010-0106
Name: **Wynkoop House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1920**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

55 Main Street 291-0010-0105
Name: **Abel-Wortman House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1917**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

57 Main Street 291-0010-0104
Name: **Works-Donohue House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1920**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

Mill Way

3 Mill Way 291-0010-0111
Name: **Rail House**
***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular 2-door, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Mulberry Street

3 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0144
Name: **Schneider-Wolford House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1914**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

4 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0131
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1, *Style:* Ranch, 1964**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

5 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0143
Name: **Ford- Schneider House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1889**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

6 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0132
Name: **Hayward Thompson House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Folk Victorian, ca. 1904**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Meat House Contributing

7 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0142
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

9 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0141
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1895**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

11 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0140
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

12 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0133
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

14 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0134
Name: **Kilgour House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1905**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

15 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0139
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

16 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0135
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1980**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

17 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0138
Name: **Reynolds House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

18 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0136
Name: **Taylor-Luckard House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1889**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

19 Mulberry Street 291-0010-0137
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1890**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

New Cut Road

8 New Cut Road 291-0010-0049
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1995**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

10 New Cut Road 291-0010-0050
Name: **Everhart-Shields House; Clayton L. Everhart House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories* 2, *Style:* Folk Victorian I-house, ca. 1909**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Meat House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

12 New Cut Road 291-0010-0051
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 1.5, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1995**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

20 New Cut Road 291-0010-0052
Name: **Orrison House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, *Stories*: 2, *Style:* Folk Victorian I-house, ca. 1910**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

39 New Cut Road 291-0010-0053
Name: **Sagamore Hall; Chamblin House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling*, Stories*: 2.5*, Style:* Folk Victorian I-house, ca. 1840**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Round Hill Historic District, located about twelve miles west of Leesburg on the Snickersville Turnpike, now Loudoun Street, is an extraordinarily well-preserved village that features resources illustrating residential, commercial, transportational, agricultural, and religious architecture. In its earliest years, the small settlement of Round Hill stood on the road that ran north to Woodgrove and on to Hillsboro. With the construction of the Snickersville Pike in the 1830s that led to one of the primary passages through the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Shenandoah Valley, Round Hill assumed its position at the strategic crossroads of the Pike and the road to Woodgrove and other points north. Round Hill also was to benefit from the nearby springs that provided sufficient water to sustain the community over the years. Standing on one of the primary east-west transportation routes through the northern tip of Virginia from Washington to Winchester, Round Hill is inextricably intertwined with the evolution of travel from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century.

As early as the 1850 federal census, Round Hill was sufficiently important in that portion of the county to be identified by name as a community in the ten-year enumeration. As an indication of its growing importance along the turnpike, the residents of the area successfully petitioned for a post office in 1857 to be known as Round Hill, likely named for a local home and a small rounded hill located nearby. The small settlement, however, had been identified that way as early as 1850.[1] With its location on the Snickersville Pike, Round Hill supplanted Woodgrove only one mile to the north, thriving as both a commercial center for the rural area between Leesburg and Snickers Gap and later as a vacation destination for those seeking to escape Washington in the summer months. The village began its significant ascent as an important transportation stop with the extension of the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad from Hamilton to Round Hill in 1874. Round Hill was the western terminus of the rail line for twenty-five years, only relinquishing that position in 1900 when the rails were extended to Bluemont four miles farther west at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Stylish Victorian-era boardinghouses, a broad range of vernacular and high-style dwellings, a small collection of African-American residences, a railroad station and freight depot, four mercantile operations, two manufacturing facilities, several agricultural buildings, and four churches combine to illustrate the whole range of Round Hill's history. Two builders, Barney Noland and Arch Simpson, dominated the construction business in Round Hill in its heyday. The town's streets are organized in a basic grid plan with several minor accommodations to the railroad right-of-way.

The period of significance for the district extends from 1850, the date when the first store, the Guilford Gregg Store [291-0010-0019] was built and the year in which the federal census recognized Round Hill as a community, to 1958, to capture post-war residential construction that continues to serve the town's housing requirements. Three houses -- the Gregg-Parks-Potts House [291-0010-0130] at 29 East Loudoun Street built by John Gregg circa 1775; the Guilford Gregg House [291-001-0076] at 28

East Loudoun Street, built in the mid-19th century; and the Chamblin House (Sagamore Hall) [291-0010-0053] at 39 New Cut Road, built circa 1840 -- are also included within the district as contributing buildings because of their continued association with significant families in the community as well as their continued residential use.

The locally significant district is eligible under Criterion C for the exceptional quality and state of preservation of a broad range of architectural resources and under Criterion A for its association with commerce/trade and transportation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The oldest dwelling that still stands within the corporate limits of Round Hill is associated with a family whose influence reached far and wide in the community in the 19th century. Thomas Gregg II, who appears in the Loudoun County rent rolls as early as 1769 and according to local histories was in the county by 1761, was deeded the land at 29 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0130], known as the Gregg-Parks-Potts House, by his brother John who presumably built the original portion of the house (circa 1775) that stands there today.[2] He willed his house to his youngest son, Mahlon Gregg in 1804. Ultimately Gregg descendants sold the stone house parcel, which was strategically located on the Leesburg-Snickersville Turnpike, and by 1852 it was owned by Annie Dillon. The "Dillon" name appears on Yardley Taylor's map of 1853.[3] By 1873, the house, also known as the "Park's Place" for a late-19th-century owner, was owned by Joseph A. Dillon listed as a "farmer" in the 1880 Census. According to the WPA report from 1937, owners after Dillon included the Nichols, Parks, and Potts families, all called "farmers" in the census records, confirming that Round Hill was first and foremost an agricultural community in its early years. Census records throughout the balance of the 19th century confirm this characterization. The WPA report also suggests that the house served as a "wagon stand" on the Snickersville Pike.[4]

Round Hill had a propitious location from its earliest years. Being on the Snickersville Pike alone would have been important; but its siting at the intersection with the road (now called Bridge Street) leading north to the village of Woodgrove linked Round Hill with the nearest rail line at Harpers Ferry, assuring its strategic place in the transportation network of the period between 1830 and 1850.[5]

Guilford Gregg, son of Mahlon Gregg, likely built the house that stands at 28 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0076] across the turnpike from his grandfather, Thomas Gregg's house of 1775. Guilford Gregg was married in February of 1831 to Jemima Gregg and this house appears to date from the early 1830s.[6] Guilford Gregg died shortly after the birth of his son, Guilford (Jr.), in 1833. The family name was carried on for many years in the name of the road running north from the Snickersville Pike through the eastern end of the town. It is now called Bridge Street.[7]

According to the WPA Report of February 7, 1937, in the early 1850s, Mahlon Gregg built a house/store at 20 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0019] for his grandson, Guilford Gregg, Jr., who by the 1860 census is identified as a successful merchant. The Guilford Gregg Store undoubtedly occupied part of the same parcel on which his father's house stands. Round Hill's first post office was located in Guilford Gregg's Store. When the petition was filed to locate a post office at Round Hill, it was suggested that the name of the new village should be "Guilford." However, there was another post office of the same name elsewhere in Virginia, so Round Hill was selected. According to the publication known as Loudoun Telephone, in an 1889 article, Mr. G. G. Gregg "rested his eyes upon the beautiful "Round Hill" belonging to a [Mr.] Nathan Lodge" and came up with the name. The Post Office began operation in 1858 and the name Round Hill appears in the 1860 Census. The name must have been around for a while, however, since "Round Hill" appears eight years earlier in the 1850 census.[8] As perhaps would be expected, Guilford Gregg was Round Hill's first postmaster and served until 1868. Guilford Gregg continued to appear as a highly successful storekeeper with his real property valued at $5,000 in 1860 and an extraordinarily high $10,000 in 1870. By 1880, however, he appears to have relinquished his merchant status, as in that census and the 1900 enumeration, he is called a "farmer." The WPA report records another story, based on an interview with a then 87-year-old resident/eyewitness, who reported that she saw a skirmish during the Civil War when General Jubal Early was returning from his raid into Maryland. She saw two Yankees, one of whom was killed right in front of the house. She apparently hid in the basement of the house with her two aunts. The report suggests that there were bullets found in the cellar door and around the entrance of the house/store building. Apparently the building was used at one point as a saloon and served as well as a "stage coach exchange," where tickets were sold. It may well have housed a shoe shop as well. Although the WPA Survey called the house the "Clements Home," according to Mrs. Thomas, it continued to be called Guilford Gregg's store as late as 1920.[9]

Good quality stone for construction of some of the buildings associated with the Gregg family would have been readily available in the area, and census records indicate that there were several stonemasons to do the work. The 1850 census in particular, shows that 60-year-old George Bufferton identifies himself as a 'mason' in Round Hill and it is quite likely he would have been responsible for at least two of the Gregg stone buildings. Not unexpectedly, examination of the various census records for the period 1850-1920 reveals that "masons" or "stone masons" generally appear in the Round Hill area, all of whom would likely have been involved in the construction of any of the stone dwellings and most definitely the stone foundations that are found on the vast majority of buildings in town.

The other family that had close associations with the town of Round Hill prior to the Civil War was the Chamblins. John Gregg willed a 114-acre parcel of land located west of present-day Bridge Street to his son Caleb, who in turn sold it for the substantial sum of $3,043 to Charles Chamblin in 1808.[10]

This land "figured prominently" in the development of the town. The log rear section of the house at 39 New Cut Road, also known as Sagamore Hall [291-0010-0053], was owned by the Chamblin family and dates from circa 1840.[11] The enlarged house stands on a large parcel near the southern boundary of the district. From records it is evident that the Chamblin family was quite prosperous. Their name appears at the location of this house on the Yardley Taylor Map in 1853, an indication of the prominence of the family in the area. The Chamblin family name appears in numerous census and military records in Round Hill. Although most of the Chamblins were white, there is a Diane Chamblin in the 1930 census who was black and was a cook for a private family.[12] One of the Chamblin women later enlarged this house and ran a boardinghouse for visitors to the area. The Chamblin name appears as well on a number of land transfers through the end of the 19th century.

With the exception of possible skirmishes along the Snickersville Turnpike and the expected movement of troops along a primary road that led from the east to the Shenandoah Valley, Round Hill played no significant role in the Civil War. That fact that the federal government was collecting excise taxes of between one and five percent from Round Hill and Purcellville area residents, including storekeeper Guilford Gregg, in 1866 indicates that economic activity had recovered sufficiently by then.[13] Real property values in 1870 were relatively high including $10,000 for Gregg, the "Retail Merchant," and $16,000 for Harman [sic] Lodge, an area farmer.[14]

It would be the decade of the 1870s that would define Round Hill's economic future. On December 8, 1874, the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad began its rail service to Round Hill. After bankruptcy of the W&OD, service was provided by the Washington, Ohio and Western, and following several more financial failures, the entire line was acquired by the Southern Railway System circa 1910.[15] For the next twenty-five years, Round Hill would be the terminus of the line that came from Washington and would become the stimulus for the tremendous growth and development of Round Hill in the period. A turntable was put in place to allow the engines to reverse direction and return to the east. Several buildings associated with the railroad survive in Round Hill. The oldest is the Round Hill freight depot at 34 Main Street [291-0010-0099] that was constructed circa 1890 and now converted to a dwelling. The scale of the freight depot confirms that Round Hill was not limited to passenger service but provided a point from which local agricultural goods and lumber products could be shipped and goods from other places received. The Round Hill Passenger Depot [291-0003; 291-0010-0112] that dates from 1902 and stands at 35 Main Street has now been converted into a private residence. Early images of the 1902 building show that it was an important landmark in the town and displayed the characteristic overhang to protect passengers from the weather.[16] It was equally as elaborate as the depot at Leesburg, a town that was considerably larger than Round Hill.[17] The 1902 building replaced the original 1874 building that burned in 1902.[18] The 1912 Railroad Power Station [291-0010-0113] at 33 Main Street was built when the trains converted to electricity. The generators stood on the second floor of the structure. It too has been converted to a private residence. A

fascinating photograph from circa 1920 shows the Passenger Depot and the freight station straddling the tracks with a faint image of the power station behind the passenger building.[19] The railroad and its activities provided employment for many in the town as well, enhancing the economic and social diversity of the village. Train service continued in Round Hill at a lively pace until cessation of passenger service in 1933 and removal of the second track in 1937 when most travel had switched to the automobile. But the coming of the railroad in 1874 was the key to Round Hill's prosperity with the zenith of passenger service in 1919.[20]

Writing in the book Edge of the South: Life in Nineteenth-Century Virginia, Elizabeth Atwood in her essay entitled "Saratoga of the South: Tourism in Luray, Virginia, 1878-1905," declares that "…a railroad held the key to prosperity in the new order of things."[21] That held particularly true when considering what happened to Round Hill in the last quarter of the 19th century. Part of the "new order" to which Ms. Atwood alludes was the early growth of the tourism, leisure travel, and vacation industry in America. "Railroads fed the vacation industry…" in the twenty five years following the Civil War. Residents promoted their towns for what the New York Times referred to as "hay fever sufferers and exhausted brain workers." Round Hill certainly filled the bill, now being within easy reach of Washington, D. C. whose summer climate and large population of government and office workers provided a rich market for Round Hill in its cool and beautiful mountain setting. Such travel became affordable even for those of modest income and was no longer limited to the affluent who, from earlier years, had availed themselves of Virginia's beautiful and healthful springs.[22] Responding to this new phenomenon, Round Hill saw the construction of several large boardinghouses, often in the popular Queen Anne style, to attract new short-term visitors from the nation's capital. The single largest number of extant dwellings in Round Hill -- forty-six -- date from 1880-1900. Many of these served as boardinghouses at some point in their history. The largest of the boardinghouses stands at 30 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0001], a twenty-room building constructed in 1893 by William D. Kuhlman.[23] One of the most distinctive is the Hammerly House located at 15 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0032] built in the late 19th century. Another well-known private boardinghouse stands at 1 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0012], known as the Chamblin-Davis House, built by local builder B. T. Noland circa 1890. Castle Hill at 11 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0016] was another Queen Anne-style boardinghouse. Its distinctive image was suggested for one of the railroad's promotional brochures but was never used. The Hibbs House at 13 Main Street [291-0010-0122], built circa 1890 by local builder B. T. Noland, was another private, as opposed to commercial, boardinghouse that would have been particularly convenient to the railroad depot.[24] Another stood near the railroad depot on High Street known as "The Adams Boarding House," dating from 1893 and was operated by the Adams sisters but unfortunately succumbed to fire in 1996.[25] It is quite likely that many of the other fine dwellings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s served as private residences and rented out rooms in the summertime to visitors arriving by train.

By far the most prolific builder in this time period was Barney T. Noland (1847-1905) as evidenced by the number of buildings he constructed. Among them is the 1886 James Copeland House at 22 Main Street, residence of Round Hill's primary physician [291-0010-0095]. Copeland's office was in a building that stood next door to his residence and housed on its first floor the Citizens Bank of Round Hill [291-0010-0094]. Copeland has been described as a physician "ahead of his time," as he was one of the first physicians in the region to advocate quarantine when a disease could not be specifically diagnosed.[26] Other Noland dwellings include the Ford House at 26 Main Street [291-0010-0097]; the Ford-Schnneider House at 5 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0143]; and the J. K. Reynolds House at 17 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0138]. Reynolds was a wheelwright. Other houses built by Noland are the Taylor/Luckard House at 18 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0136] and the Conard House at 5 Main Street [291-0010-0125]. Noland was a real estate developer/builder in the late-20th-century mode. He acquired most of his property in Round Hill from various members of the Chamblin family and then subdivided the parcels into building lots and constructed dwellings on them after having sold them to individual owners. He also provided financing to his clients which may have caused his ultimate financial failure. Apparently he fell victim to the national economic panic of 1893, having assumed substantial deeds of trust from his customers. He subsequently had trouble paying his suppliers and was forced to liquidate many of his holdings. Following this debacle, he moved with his family to Fairfax County.[27]

Noland was also responsible for building two of the five churches in Round Hill. The African Methodist Church at 18 Bridge Street [291-5008; 291-0010-0080] was built for the congregation by Noland in 1892. Unfortunately, the congregation defaulted on its loan and was forced to close in 1899. Today it has been converted to a private residence. The members joined the other African-American congregation, the Mount Zion Baptist Church at 28 Main Street [291-5011; 291-0010-0098]. The Mount Zion congregation organized in 1881 and acquired land from Barney Noland where the congregation worshipped in a small structure until completion of its sanctuary.[28] The pastor was Simon P. Fisher, listed in the 1900 Census as a resident of nearby Hamilton. The church served the small African-American community and laborers and craftsmen in Round Hill. A small neighborhood developed near the church with Noland building many of its houses. One in particular is the Rail House at 3 Mill Way [291-0010-0111] constructed circa 1890. The recently named Mill Way follows the original railroad track bed. Noland sold the property with its dwelling he had built to Isaac Fitzhugh for $400. It may also have functioned as a boardinghouse. Fitzhugh was a trustee of the African Methodist Church.[29] Among the other dwellings owned and occupied by African Americans is the Jim Henderson House at 8 High Street [291-5001; 291-0010-0073] built circa 1910. Henderson is listed in the 1900 census as a mulatto "farmer," with a wife and four children.[30] The 1900 house at 2 High Street [291-5003; 291-0010-0075]; the 1910 house at 4 High Street [291-5002; 291-0010-0118]; and The James Waters House [291-5004; 291-0010-0120] at 25 Main Street have always been African-American residences. James Waters is listed in the 1900 Census as a black "day laborer" with a wife

and five children. The Caruthers-Beaner House at 16 Bridge Street [291-5009; 291-0010-0079] was constructed circa 1900 probably for Robert Beaner, a mulatto who also was a laborer.[31]

Although not located in this immediate neighborhood, the Flave Clark House is another resource associated with the African-American community in Round Hill. Located at 2 Chamblin Way [291-5012; 291-0010-0087], the house was built circa 1900 on a lot owned previously to Maggie E. Herndon of Washington, D. C. The family most closely associated with the house is an African-American family named Clark who in the 1920 census is listed as "mulatto." The head of the family's name was Rodney and they were listed as residing on Gregg Street. The Clarks were active members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Before its closure, Rodney Clark was also active in the African Methodist Episcopal church.[32] Flave Clark, whose name seems to be identified with the house today, had acquired it in 1970. He lived in Round Hill and died in 1974.[33] It appears that although the majority of African Americans lived outside the town limits, this small enclave endured in the town in the areas surrounding their houses of worship, living on Cedar, Bridge (formerly Gregg), and parts of Main Street near the mill and the railroad depot.

Beyond the two African-American churches in Round Hill, there were three other churches in Round Hill that date from the late 19th century. The Round Hill Methodist Church at 11 West Loudoun Street [291-0007; 291-0010-0031] was built circa 1889. After most of the commercial activity shifted from Woodgrove to Round Hill with the opening of the railroad in 1875, the Methodist congregation at Woodgrove agreed that it would be more convenient to move to Round Hill. The contractors for the church were T. P. and son Arch Simpson, the other prolific builder in Round Hill. Mrs. Thomas records that lumber for the church was sawn at the old Poulsen Mill, which is the site of the Round Hill Baptist Church. Local papers reported that the first services were conducted in the new sanctuary on May 12, 1889. Mount Calvary Episcopal Church at 16 East Loudoun Street [291-0008; 291-0010-0021] now houses the Community Worship Center. The corner stone for the new church was laid in 1892 on land previously owned by, among others, Barney T. Noland. The building was consecrated by Bishop Coadjutor R. A. Gibson on August 13, 1898. An active congregation for over 60 years, Mount Calvary eventually merged with several other Loudoun County Episcopal churches.[34] The Round Hill Baptist Church [291-0006; 291-0010-0029] stands at 7 West Loudoun Street. Built in 1906, the stylish Gothic Revival-style church served a congregation that had earlier been part of the Old Ketoctin Baptist Church northeast of Round Hill. When the congregants decided that they wanted their sanctuary to be in Round Hill, Miss Duanna Chamblin donated the lot that she had bought from the Poulsen family on which their old mill had stood, the mill having burned in 1903. At first brick was the chosen material for the new building, but an increase in brick costs forced the selection of frame construction instead. The church's congregation became independent of Ketoctin Church in 1911. Additions were made to the church in 1954 and 1963, and the sanctuary continues to serve an active congregation to the present.[35]

One of the most important categories of resources in Round Hill is the collection of mercantile and commercial buildings. Activities in these buildings provided much of the local employment for the community. Guilford Gregg's Store, the earliest and possibly the town's most successful commercial business, stands at the heart of the historical development of a commercial center that is Round Hill. Among other early non-residential buildings was Dr. Copeland's Office at 20 Main Street [291-0010-0094]. This small frame structure served as the doctor's office from 1890 to 1920. The ground floor housed Round Hill's first bank from 1907 to 1910 and was also used as a drugstore and then a general store.[36] Eppa H. Conard's store stands at 3 Main Street [219-0010-0126]. It was built circa 1896 and served as a general merchandise store operated by Eppa Hunton Conard. By 1903 it was rented out to accommodate a furniture, undertaking, and casket making business operated by Walter Howell who is listed as a carpenter in the 1900 census.[37] Conard, who served on Round Hill's Town Council, is listed in the 1900 Census as a "Merchant." In 1902 he obtained a permit to build a two-story storehouse at 8 Main Street [291-0005; 291-0010-0090]. The cost of the new building was $2,500. The firm of Conard and Thompson operated a retail store there until Conard's death in 1906. Over the years, the building has served as a retail outlet for clothing, groceries, and hardware supplies and now is best known as the Round Hill Mini Mart.[38] Arthur Hall's Grocery Store at 29 Main Street [291-0010-0115] dates from the early 20th century. Arthur Hall, whose partner was Hubert Thompson, is recorded as operating a grocery store in Round Hill in 1910.[39] The Round Hill Grocery Store is located at 19 Main Street [291-0004; 291-0010-0120]. Supposedly built by Barney T. Noland about 1900, but referred to as "the new drugstore building" in 1915 when the adjacent building was bought,[40] the Round Hill Grocery Store building has housed several different mercantile functions over the years, including a millinery shop and a pharmacy. As one peruses the census records for Round Hill in 1900, 1910, and 1920, it is apparent that dozens of different tiny stores and shops occupied all or portions of several buildings in the commercial core. Individuals are listed as working as clerks in "hardware," "millinery," "dry goods," "drug stores" or as harness markers, wheelwrights, shoemakers, or butchers. It is remarkable to note that by 1910, there were at least three medical doctors in the community.

Although Round Hill was surrounded by farming operations outside its town limits, many residents within the village continued to identify themselves as "farmers." It is also likely that in Round Hill, people continued to raise livestock and maintain vegetable gardens similar to residents in larger towns and even cities. There are several resources today that recall that agricultural heritage, including several barns, chicken coops, and meat houses.

Unlike some small towns in Northern Virginia, such as Paeonian Springs that boasted thriving tourism during the decades between 1880 and 1930, Round Hill had several small industries as well. These operations provided employment for many of the year-round residents as well as those living outside the village. Among the town's largest employers was the Round Hill Milling Company. Samuel E.

Rogers was the mill's owner who had earlier established a mill at Hamilton, Paeonian Springs, and Purcellville located on the rail line east of Round Hill. When the railroad was extended to Round Hill, Rogers opened a new mill, this one being the only flour mill Rogers built along the rail line. The only building that survives from the milling complex is its warehouse, now a private residence at 36 Main Street, just north of the railroad building complex [291-0010-0100]. This mill would have served many of the agricultural interests and farmers in the region. Another large manufacturing center that would have provided employment was the Howell Furniture Factory at 6 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0010]. The Loudoun Telephone from April 1886 reported the anticipated completion of the factory, reporting "The Howell Bros. (cabinet makers) will soon complete the large and commodious factory." The furniture enterprise, which in its early years also made caskets, advertised in newspapers as far away as Washington. Its location on the rail line made it very convenient to ship products eastward. A detailed description of the factory and its contents appeared in the sale notice when Howell sold the building in 1896.[41] The building was later known as the Klein-Wright Building.

Census records from 1880 to 1930 also indicate the large number of residents who were employed by the railroad. The railroad power generating station, visible in several old photographs of the passenger depot, located at 33 Main Street [291-0010-0113] was built in 1912. But it is the 1911 Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer that offers dramatic proof of the economic vibrancy of what it calls "Round Hill, a banking town." The Citizens Bank was already flourishing next door to Dr. Copeland's home [291-0010-0096] at 26 Main Street. Vendors and manufacturers of everything from lumber, carriages, wagons, carriages, livestock, and agricultural products to dairy, hardware, and groceries worked along side those who provided services such as doctors, carpenters and builders, marble workers, pharmacists, and butchers.[42]

Much of the economic energy in Round Hill after the initiation of rail service in 1874 was stimulated with the incorporation of the town in 1900. In that year, the railroad was extended to the town of Bluemont (earlier known as Snickersville) and Round Hill's citizens knew that it no longer would enjoy the exclusivity that accompanied being the last stop on the rail line from Leesburg and Washington. The Town was anxious to establish itself as an important transportation and mercantile center and saw Bluemont as its new rival. Round Hill was fortunate to have George Ford as a state senator at that time who advocated that the General Assembly grant a charter of incorporation to the town. Ford went on to serve as mayor from 1901 until his death in 1903.[43] George Ford had been deeply involved in the growth and development of Round Hill. His house, built by Barney Noland circa 1887, stands at 26 Main Street [291-0010-0097]. Ford was a leader in the Round Hill Baptist Church and was one of the grantees when the church got its property. His son Charles later became one of the incorporators of the Round Hill National Bank and continued the operation of his father's store well into the 1920s.

The burst of energy associated with becoming an incorporated town led the new council to take on several civic projects. Arch Simpson, who himself lived in a house at 8 East Loudoun Street built in 1903 [291-0010-0024], was another busy contractor and builder in the town who served on the town council as well in 1909. Among the dwellings for which he was responsible were: the Henrietta Lodge House at 31 West Loudoun Street [291-0010-0037]; two houses on Mulberry Street -- one at 15 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0139] and the Kilgour House at 14 Mulberry Street [291-0010-0134]; the Poston House at 4 McCauley Lane [291-0010-0046]; and the Dr. Edward Copeland House at 44 Main Street [291-0010-0103]. He was authorized to erect the town's first jail, a small stone building now incorporated into a house at 9 Cedar Street that is not in the district. The Town Council held its meetings on the second floor of what then was George Ford's Store [291-0002; 291-0010-0118]. Ford's store building ultimately was donated to the town after the death of George Ford's son, Charles in 1954, and now houses the Round Hill Town offices. But the largest project taken on by the new Town Council was the improvement of the streets, none of which were paved, and sidewalks. The newly formed "Street Committee" purchased lumber consisting of four-by-six-inch-wide locust pieces in six- and nine-foot lengths for sidewalks that ran along only one side of the street. During the period from 1905-1907, the first concrete sidewalks were built on Main and Loudoun streets. As soon as the incorporation had been obtained, the new Council officially named the streets. Considerable debate ensured about water drainage along the new streets and sidewalks. With the advent of the automobile, certain streets were macadamized. Issues of streets, speed limits, and drainage appear to have dominated much of the Council's attention during these years. Finally in 1925, the State Highway Department incorporated Loudoun Street (Business Route 7) into its system to accommodate the growing automobile traffic.[44]

Even though its population varied little in the period between 1900 and 1930, the town continued to be the third largest town in Loudoun County after Leesburg and Purcellville.[45] There was actually a decrease in population between 1880 and 1920, mostly because of many African Americans leaving the area. Each town built on its own unique qualities. Some new residences were built during the period that stand within this district, particularly along North Locust Street. Houses at 9, the Poulsen-Patterson House [291-0010-0062]; 13, the Lynch-White House [291-0010-0063]; 16, the Lynch-Pape House [291-0010-0068]; 18 [291-0010-0067]; and 19 [291-0010-0066] were all built by developer and land owner Maude Poulsen Lynch, daughter of the manufacturer and land owner, Niels Poulsen, a native of Denmark.[46] Maude Poulsen is listed in the 1910 census as a "stenographer" at the bank. For the times, it would have been rare for a woman to be so successful in real estate development. Possibly her work at the bank helped prepare her for the life of a real estate developer. She purchased the land that she developed from her father-- it was not just willed or gifted to her.[47] She would have only been 29 years old at the time her first house was constructed. It is quite likely that the two houses standing in the district built by Maude Poulsen in 1932 and 1934 were Sears kit houses. Being located on a rail line would have made such kit delivery possible. A measure of her success as a realtor and

developer appears in the 1930 federal census that records Maude Paulsen Lynch as a widow living in Round Hill with a house valued at $6,500.

The automobile was both a benefit and a bane for the town of Round Hill. With the growth of travel by car, even more people could choose to come to Round Hill for summer vacations or to shop. While the railroads continued to advertise themselves using the easy accessibility by rail to entice travelers, the automobile was inexorably taking over. Several buildings associated with the early years of automobile travel stand in Round Hill, including the Round Hill Auto Service building, dating to 1928 at 5 East Loudoun Street [291-0010-0013]; the Round Hill Diner and Auto Service at 4 East Loudoun [291-0010-0026]; and Payne's Esso Station at 5 West Loudoun [291-0010-0028]. All are conveniently located on the main thoroughfare and served the auto traveler.

Building had slowed down considerably by World War II. Although, few houses were constructed during the period from 1940-1955, Round Hill continued to attract residents, even with the cessation of rail service in the 1930s. Its easy accessibility from the metropolitan areas of Northern Virginia continued to make it an attractive place in which to live. The quality of the dwellings in Round Hill is apparent in the sturdy construction of so many houses that date from before 1920. Civic pride as revealed in the care taken with amenities such as sidewalks and streets, sewer and water service in the early years of the 20th century confirms its charm and attraction. The buildings, both residential and commercial, continue to serve an active community with churches continuing to play an important role in the life of the area's residents. Ann Whitehead Thomas's extraordinary history of the town documents Round Hill in a manner seldom found for any town or community anywhere in Virginia. Round Hill's significance under architecture (Criterion C) is indisputable both for its quality and craftsmanship and the integrity of both the buildings and the plan of the village. Its historical significance in architecture, commerce, and transportation, spanning a period from 1850 to 1958 is confirmed by the remarkable range of resources associated with those areas. The picture that Round Hill offers today is one that captures a vibrant community that retains both aesthetic and historical resources in a setting that has gently evolved for more than a century and a half.

Although no comprehensive archaeological survey of Round Hill has been conducted, future archaeological investigations have the potential to yield information on former building locations, domestic lifeways, and commercial occupations. One example identified is the foundation of a barn at the Gregg-Parks-Potts House [291-0010-0130] at 29 East Loudoun Street.

ENDNOTES

[1] Ann Whitehead Thomas. A Story of Round Hill. [Leesburg: Friends of the Thomas Balch Library, 2004], 13. Mrs. Thomas's exhaustive research on the town of Round Hill was invaluable in the preparation of this nomination. The source

of the name Round Hill has been explained in several ways. One was that there was a distinctive "hill" on the landscape nearby. Whatever the source, the settlement was known by that name before the 1850 census. (See U. S. Census for Loudoun County, Virginia, 1850, page 249, where it clearly states "The Free inhabitants in *Round Hill* in the county of Loudoun, State of Virginia, enumerated by me on the 4th day of Sept. 1850).

[2] Thomas. 23; Virginia Census, 1607-1890. "Loudoun County Rent Rolls, 1769." See www.ancestry.com.

[3] Thomas, 164; Loudoun County Deed Book 5-F/243 (1852).

[4] "Potts House," Virginia Historical Inventory, WPA Administration Collection, www.vaimage.lib.va.us.

[5] Thomas, 13; Loudoun County Road Case # 358 with a diagram (1837).

[6] Thomas, 164; Loudoun County, Virginia Marriage Bonds, 1762-1850, 38.

[7] Thomas, 45.

[8] Thomas, 15; U. S. Census for Loudoun County, Virginia (1850), 249.

[9] Elizabeth F. Morgan. "Clements Home," Virginia Historical Inventory, WPA Administration Collection. [www.vaimage.lib.va.us/VHI/html/16/0297.html].

[10] Loudoun County Deed Book 2-D/478 (1808).

[11] Thomas, 23.

[12] U. S. Census 1930 for Loudoun County, "Village of Round Hill," Sheet 3 B.

[13] "List of Persons Liable to a Tax under the Excise Laws of the United States, November, 1866. (www.ancestry.com).

[14] U. S. Census for Loudoun County, 1870, pp. 221, 222.

[15] Ames W. Williams. "The W. and OD Railroad," Capital Tractor Quarterly, (1970) 27.

[16] Mary Fishback and the Thomas Balch Library Commission. Loudoun County – 250 Years of Towns and Villages, [Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press, 1999], 62.; Fairfax County Public Library, Henry H. Douglas Collection of the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad Photographs at http://vaimage.lib.va.us.

[17] "Leesburg Passenger Station, 1915," Le Roy O. King Collection. Reproduced in Ames W. Williams, "The W and OD Railroad," Capital Tractor Quarterly, [Springfield, Virginia, 1970].

[18] Weekly Enterprise (Hamilton, Va.) January 31, 1902. "…the railway station at Round Hill burned to the ground early Sunday morning and came near including everything around in a disastrous conflagration…the mill property was saved after grave difficulty." See Thomas, 21.

[19] Ames W. Williams, "The W and OD Railroad…" following page 44.

[20] Ibid., 73.

[21] Elizabeth Atwood, "Saratoga of the South: Tourism in Luray, Virginia, 1878-1905," in Edge of the South, Life in Nineteenth-Century Virginia, edited by Edward L. Ayers and John C. Willis, editors, [Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1991], 158.

[22] Cindy Sondik Aron. Working at Play: A History of Vacations in the United States, [New York: Oxford University Press, 1999], 49-50.

[23] Thomas, 193.

[24] Thomas, 203-204.

[25] Thomas, 227.

[26] Eugene Scheel. "Round Hill Dates to Early Records," Loudoun Times Mirror, July 31, 1980.

[27] Thomas, 24.

[28] "Courage, My Soul: historic African-American churches and mutual aid societies: an exhibition at the Loudoun Museum, February 13-April 20, 2000." Leesburg, Va.: Loudoun Museum, 2000. 26.

[29] Loudoun County Deed Book 7-D, 263 (1890); Thomas, 207.

[30] Preliminary Information Form and Reconnaissance Level Survey form for 291-5001 prepared by History Matters in 2003; U. S. Census for Loudoun County, 1900, 1910.

[31] U. S. Census for Loudoun County for 1910, Sheet 15-A.

[32] Thomas, 95, 103.
[33] www.ancestry.com.
[34] Thomas, 100-102.
[35] Thomas, 104-107.
[36] Thomas, 213.
[37] Thomas, 202; U. S. Census 1900 for Loudoun County, Sheet # 15.
[38] Thomas, 212.
[39] U. S. Census for Loudoun County, Sheet 13-A.
[40] Loudoun County Deed Book 8-E/127 (1915).
[41] Thomas, 69; Loudoun Telephone, April 9, 1886; Enterprise, (Hamilton), October 5, 1895.
[42] Hill Directory Company. Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, Loudoun County, 619-631.
[43] Thomas, 29.
[44] Thomas, "Street Committee," 45-49.
[45] From Frontier to Suburbia, Loudoun County Virginia, One of America's Fastest Growing Counties, [Westminster, MD: Heritage Good, 2005], 64. In 1900 the Round Hill population was 318; in 1920, it was 359.
[46] U. S. Census (1910) for Loudoun County, Jefferson District, Sheet 2-B.
[47] Thomas, 234.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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* Bibliographical Note: Mrs. Thomas includes a bibliography on pages 243-247 of her book A Story of Round Hill. The information cited from her book is based on extensive primary and secondary sources.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES:

A	**18 260674E,**	**4335827N**
B	**18 260729E,**	**4335822N**
C	**18 261050E,**	**4335372N**
D	**18 261104E,**	**4335176N**
E	**18 260809E,**	**4334868N**
F	**18 260484E,**	**4334824N**
G	**18 260314E,**	**4334975N**
H	**18 263890E,**	**4335060N**
I	**18 260442E,**	**4335423N**
J	**18 260602E,**	**4335500N**
K	**18 260630E,**	**4335705N**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
Due to the size and complexity of the district, the following UTM points are used to delineate the boundary and are shown on the accompanying map entitled "Round Hill Historic District Boundary," which was prepared by the Town of Round Hill Planner and Zoning Administrator and is based on county GIS maps.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The Round Hill Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the town of Round Hill. Noncontributing resources, whenever possible, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:
Property: **Round Hill Historic District**
VDHR File Number: **291-0010**
Location: **Loudoun County, Virginia**
Date of photograph: **March 2008**
Photographer: **Maral S. Kalbian**
Negatives filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.**

Photo 1 of 20
View: Streetscape; East Loudoun Street looking west
Negative no. 23879 [20]

Photo 2 of 20
View: Streetscape, junction of Main and Loudoun streets, looking northwest
Negative no. 23885 [26]

Photo 3 of 20
View: Streetscape, Bridge Street, looking north
Negative no. 23889 [16]

Photo 4 of 20
View: Streetscape, Main Street looking north
Negative no. 24112 [25]

Photo 5 of 20
View: Kuhlman-Baldwin House [291-0010-0001]; north view
Negative no. 23876 [11]

Photo 6 of 20
View: Howell Furniture Factory [291-0010-0010], northwest view
Negative no. 23877 [4]

Photo 7 of 20
View: Round Hill United Methodist Church [291-0007; 291-0010-0031], southeast view
Negative no. 23881 [2]

Photo 8 of 20
View: Hammerly House [291-0010-0032]; southeast view
Negative no. 23882 [36]

Photo 9 of 20
View: Guildford Gregg Store [291-0010-0019], northeast view
Negative no. 23879 [8]

Photo 10 of 20
View: Henrietta Lodge House [291-0010-0037]; south view
Negative no. 23883 [35]

Photo 11 of 20
View: Castle Hall [291-0010-0016], northwest view
Negative no. 23878 [4]

Photo 12 of 20
View: Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church [291-0008; 291-0010-0021], southeast view
Negative no. 23880 [32]

Photo 13 of 20
View: Sagamore Hall [291-0010-0016], north view
Negative no. 23885 [30]

Photo 14 of 20
View: James Copeland House [291-0010-0095], east view
Negative no. 24112 [5]

Photo 15 of 20
View: Mt. Zion Baptist Church [291-5011; 291-0010-0098], east view
Negative no. 24113 [29]

Photo 16 of 20
View: Harmon Lodge House [291-0010-0110], northwest view
Negative no. 24114 [19]

Photo 17 of 20
View: Ford’s Store [291-0002; 291-0010-0118], northwest view

Negative no. 24115 [21]

Photo 18 of 20
View: Round Hill Railroad Depot [291-0003; 291-0010-0112], northwest view
Negative no. 24115 [36]

Photo 19 of 20
View: Lynch-White House [291-0010-0063]; southwest view
Negative no. 23887 [5]

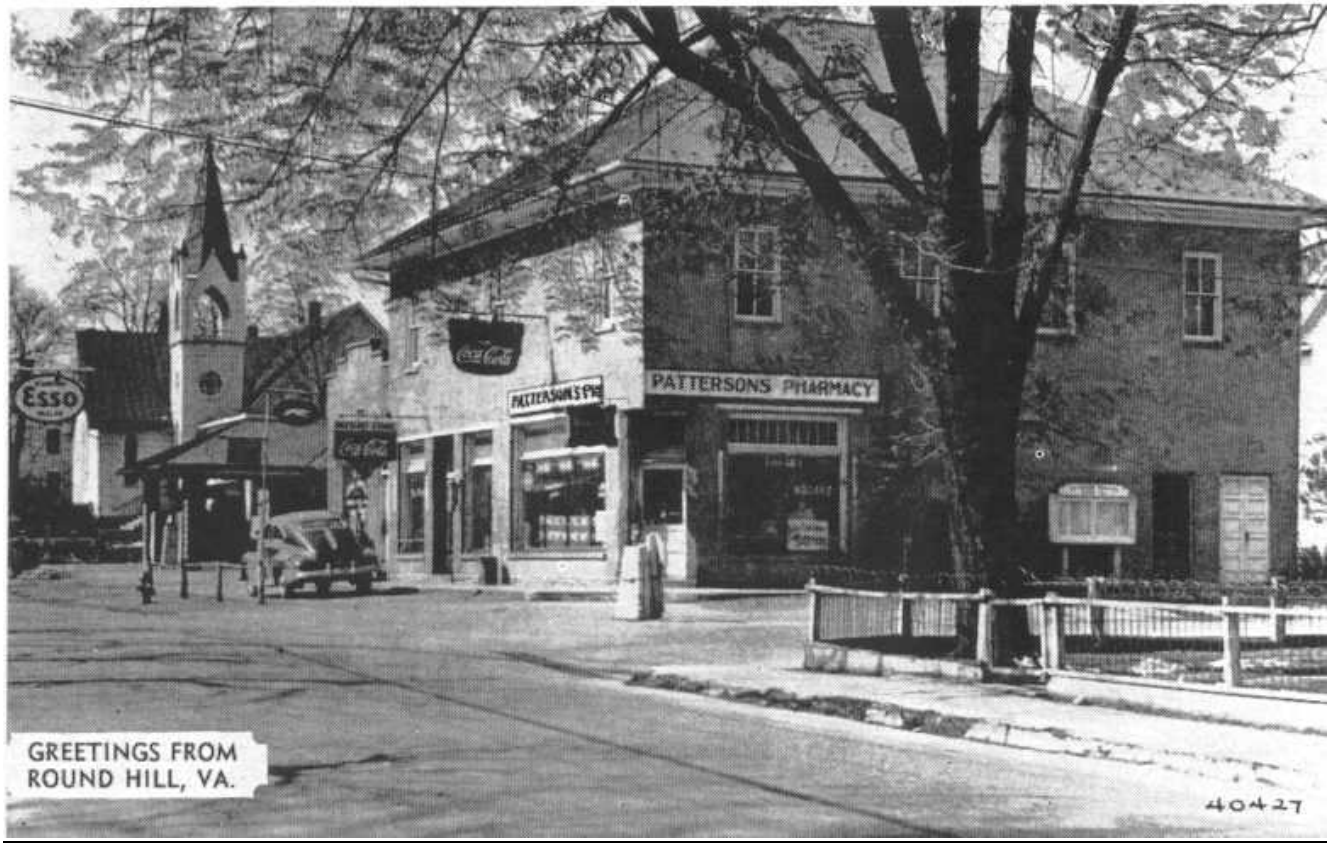
Photo 20 of 20
View: House, 12 New Cut Road [291-0010-0051], east view
Negative no. 23884 [14]

Round Hill Historic District (From: www.roundhill.va.org)
Loudoun County, Virginia

FIGURE 1: ROUND HILL W&OD TRAIN STATION CIRCA 1905

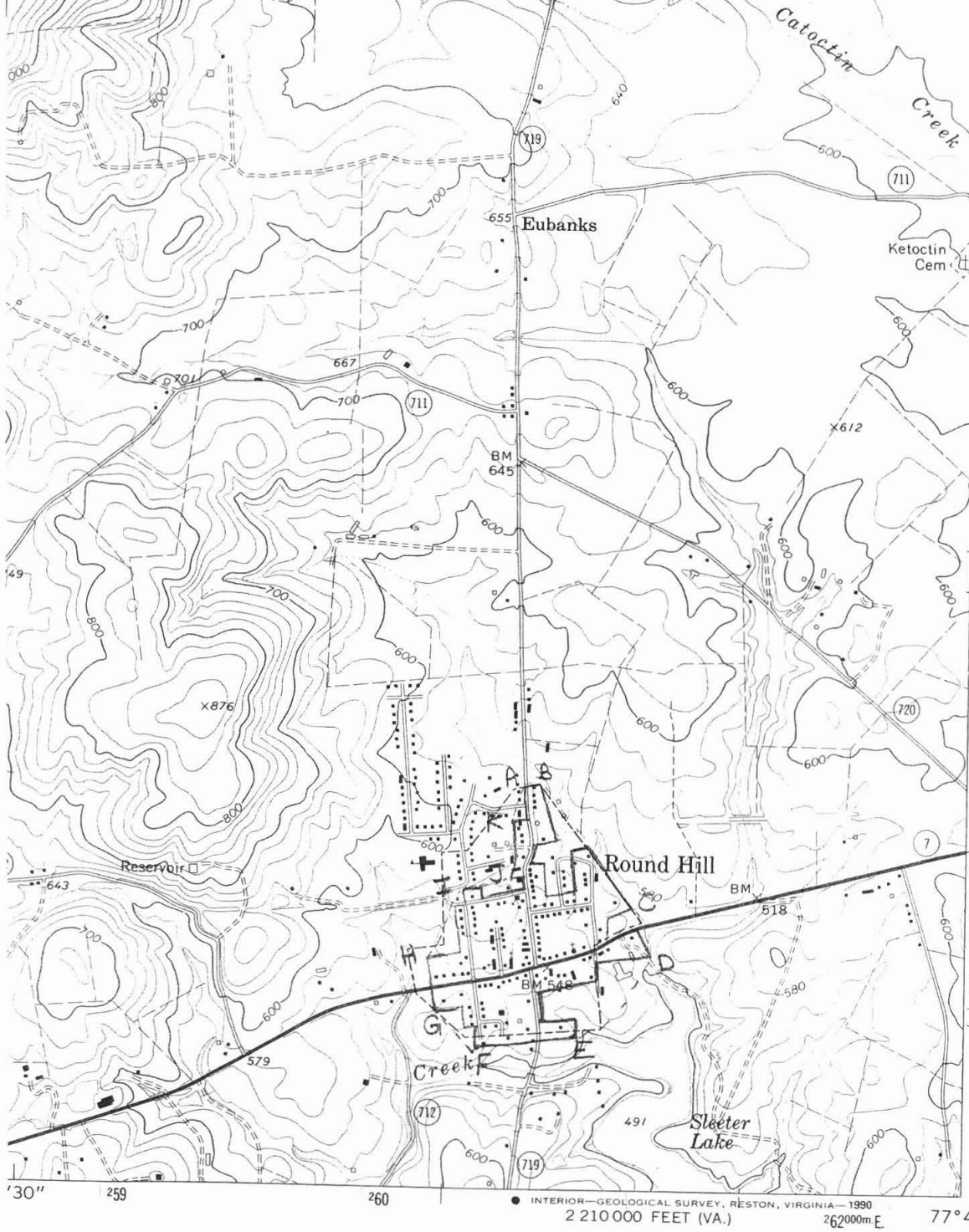
Round Hill Historic District (From: www.roundhill.va.org)
Loudoun County, Virginia

FIGURE 2: INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND LOUDOUN STREETS CIRCA 1950



Round Hill Historic District (From: www.roundhill.va.org)
Loudoun County, Virginia

FIGURE 3: AERIAL VIEW OF ROUND HILL CIRCA 1930



Round Hill HD
#291-0010
Loudoun County, VA

UTM References

A 18/260674E 4335827N
B 18/260729E 4335822N
C 18/261050E 4335372N
D 18/261104E 4335176N
E 18/260809E 4334866N
F 18/260484E 4334824N
G 18/260314E 4334975N
H 18/263890E 4335060N
I 18/26[illegible]2E 433[illegible]
J 18/260602E 4335500N
K 18/260630E 4335705N

(LINCOLN)
5462 II SW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface

Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface

Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1981
No major culture or drainage changes observed

ROUND HILL, W. VA.—VA.

NE/4 BERRYVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3907.5—W7745/7.5

1970
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
AMS 5462 III NE—SERIES V854