

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/21/2012
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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 Lovettsville Historic District
other names/site number VDHR File Number 255-5001

2. Location

street & number Area including parts of North and South Berlin Pike, East Broad Way, South Light Street, South Locust Street, South Loudoun Street, Lovettsville Road, East Pennsylvania Avenue, and two non-contiguous cemeteries and a church located approximately .2 miles to the southeast along Lutheran Church Road. not for publication N/A
city or town Lovettsville vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 20180

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 X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/25/12
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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and 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)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Lists categories like DOMESTIC, COMMERCE/TRADE, SOCIAL, RELIGION, FUNERARY, EDUCATION and sub-categories like Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, General Store, Meeting Hall, Church, Cemetery, School.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Lists categories like DOMESTIC, COMMERCE/TRADE, RELIGION, SOCIAL, FUNERARY and sub-categories like Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, General Store, Church, Meeting Hall, Cemetery.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER
OTHER: Folk Victorian
OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE; CONCRETE
roof METAL; ASPHALT
walls WOOD: Weatherboard; SYNTHETIC: Vinyl; BRICK; STUCCO
other WOOD; BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE

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
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMERCE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black; European
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1770-1961

Significant Dates 1770, 1790, 1820, 1876, 1923, 1961

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 90 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Includes a note: 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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian
organization Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date March 17, 2012
street & number P.O. Box 468 telephone 540-955-1231
city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings.

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.

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Lovettsville Historic District is located in the Town of Lovettsville in the northwestern part of Loudoun County, just two-and-one-half miles south of the Potomac River and the Maryland state line. Situated in the Loudoun Valley between the Short Hill and the Catoclin Mountains, Lovettsville is one of seven incorporated towns in Loudoun County. It developed during the early and mid-19th century as a residential, religious, and commercial hub that served the surrounding agricultural community. Originally known as the German Settlement, Lovettsville was officially established in 1820, incorporated in 1842 and then re-incorporated in 1876, although German settlers, many of whom are buried in the Town's surrounding cemeteries, were living in the area by the 1730s. Its location at the intersection of the Berlin Turnpike and Lovettsville Road, and its proximity to an important Potomac River crossing, allowed the town to grow and prosper well into the 20th century.

The Lovettsville Historic District encompasses approximately 90 acres that make up the core of the town and represent the community as it was in the mid-20th century. The central part of Lovettsville along East Pennsylvania Avenue and East Broad Way contain the oldest resources in the historic district, with the exception of early cemeteries located on the outskirts of town. The main east-west arteries are East Pennsylvania Avenue and East Broad Way, with South Loudoun Street as the major north-south thoroughfare. Several other small streets are located within the historic district as well as three cemeteries and a visually prominent church that are located outside the town limits. The town was laid out in a modified grid pattern with the two main parallel east-west streets connected by smaller perpendicular streets that include South Church Street (now addressed as South Berlin Pike), South Light Street, and South Locust Street. South Loudoun Street was the main north-south artery into town and was previously known as the Berlin Turnpike. It has now been bypassed slightly to the west by the present Berlin Pike. More modern development of the town has occurred in areas to the west and north that are not included within the historic district boundaries.

The majority of resources within the Lovettsville Historic District are residences and associated outbuildings. Commercial resources are primarily concentrated along East Broad Way, although a few stand along East Pennsylvania Avenue and South Loudoun Street. The district contains three historic churches representing several denominations, as well as five cemeteries that are religiously affiliated with one exception, the Lovettsville Union Cemetery. The historic district includes 111 properties, with 181 contributing resources and 83 non-contributing resources.

Although Lovettsville was not established until 1820, two cemeteries contain burials from the late 18th century and reflect the early settlement of the area. The first half of the 19th century saw modest growth in the community, with only about a dozen resources that reflect that era surviving. More than 60% of the historic buildings within the historic district date to the years between 1880 and 1930, with the

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majority of growth occurring in the first three decades of the 20th century. The town was fully incorporated in 1876, which launched a period of growth and development. The surviving architecture within the Lovettsville Historic District thus reflects the town as it appeared in the early to mid-20th century.

The majority of residential buildings within the Lovettsville Historic District are vernacular in nature, although popular architectural styles of the period were used including the Federal, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Mid-20th-century dwellings primarily follow the Minimal Traditional form. The majority of the single-family residences also contain associated historic outbuildings such as sheds, garages, and in some cases, meat houses and small barns. The district also includes three churches that exhibit a variety of architectural styles, eight commercial buildings, two former social halls, a former school, a former post office, and a communications facility.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

The Lovettsville Historic District encompasses the oldest sections of the Town of Lovettsville as well as a non-contiguous area to the southeast that contains two early cemeteries and a mid-19th-century church, all of which are critical to understanding the town's history. These resources are strong visual landmarks as one approaches Lovettsville from the south. Although historically and visually associated with Lovettsville, another cemetery lies outside the official town limits on the east end of the district, but is contiguous to the boundary.

The northernmost community in the Commonwealth of Virginia, Lovettsville lies in the Loudoun Valley about two-and-one-half miles south of the Potomac River and fifteen miles northwest of Leesburg, in the northwestern part of Loudoun County in Virginia's Piedmont region. The town straddles the old Berlin Turnpike, a major north-south artery leading to Brunswick (originally named Berlin), Maryland, at the Potomac River. Known at the time of its original establishment as the German Settlement, Lovettsville stood along the old road from the community of Waterford, located seven miles to the southeast, to the Potomac River crossing.

The surrounding open farmland outside of Lovettsville stands in stark contrast to the fairly high concentration of historic residential and commercial buildings within the district. The oldest resources are found in the two 18th-century cemeteries on the outskirts of town that represent the German cultural heritage of this area. Within the town limits, the oldest resources are situated along East Pennsylvania Avenue and East Broad Way, the two main east-west thoroughfares running parallel to each other. The majority of commercial buildings are located along East Broad Way, the widest road in the district and one of the only ones partially lined by sidewalks. South Loudoun Street, which runs south from East Broad Way to its junction with modern South Berlin Pike, was the old road leading to Waterford.

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When the town of Lovettsville was laid out in a modified grid plan after its establishment in 1820, the earliest resources stood at its center. As the town began to be built out, after it was formally incorporated in the second decade following the Civil War, development filled any empty lots along the established streets and continued south along Loudoun Street, which had by then become the Berlin Turnpike. The surviving architectural resources in the Lovettsville Historic District represent the community as it was in the early 20th century. Very little modern construction has occurred within the district giving it a remarkable degree of visual cohesion and historic integrity. New development that occurred in the mid- to late 20th century outside the general area of the original town is located to the north and west outside the historic district boundaries.

All the roads in the Lovettsville Historic District are paved but generally there are very few sidewalks. The topography is flat and features fairly consistent ¼-acre lots in the oldest part of town and varying lot sizes on the outskirts. The historic buildings in the district have relatively minimal setbacks from the streets on which they front. The dwellings on larger lots, especially along South Loudoun Street, tend to be set farther back from the road, but not to a great degree. Most lots contain mature trees, bushes, and ornamental landscaping. Fences delineating property lines are found on several properties, particularly along South Loudoun Street, and are commonly of wooden pickets, although a few are of wrought iron or stone.

The boundaries of the Lovettsville Historic District take in the highest concentration of historic buildings within the town limits that tell the story of its growth and development. Also included, are three cemeteries and a church that lie outside the incorporated limits but are visually and historically tied to Lovettsville. Containing a varied collection of vernacular and high-style late-19th- and early- and mid-20th-century dwellings and their outbuildings, as well as commercial, religious, and educational resources, the Lovettsville Historic District reflects the appearance of the town since the mid- to late 20th century. By then, most of the lots included within the district boundaries had been built upon. There has been very little modern construction within the boundaries of the historic district, resulting in a collection of remarkable visual cohesiveness.

The Lovettsville Historic District includes 111 properties, with 181 contributing resources and 83 non-contributing resources. The majority of buildings are dwellings and associated outbuildings, but the historic district also contains eight commercial buildings, three churches, five cemeteries, three former schools, two former social halls, and a former post office. Commercial buildings are generally located along East Broad Way, with one along East Pennsylvania Avenue and one along South Loudoun Street. The non-contributing resources include some modern residential architecture, modern sheds and outbuildings, and a handful of historic resources that have been so greatly remodeled that they have lost their historic and architectural integrity.

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A very few of the earliest buildings in Lovettsville are of log or timber frame construction. Brick is used as a construction material in nearly 20 resources, dating from the 1830s to the 1960s, and ranging in use from residential, to religious, to commercial. Balloon framing, popularized during the late 19th century, is the most common type of construction technique in Lovettsville. This is not surprising as the majority of buildings within the district date to the period of the 1880s to the 1930s. These buildings are generally clad in weatherboard siding or the more decorative German-lap siding. Many in the district have been resided with synthetic materials like vinyl or aluminum, but they maintain the original wood siding beneath. A very few frame buildings are covered in stucco. One resource, a former gas station dating to circa 1930, is of rusticated concrete block [255-5001-0082]. No resources in the district are of stone construction with the exception of two outbuildings [255-5001-0013 and 255-5001-0053]. Stone is commonly used in the foundations of the 19th-century buildings, but by the early 20th century concrete had become the more common material. Some of the 19th-century dwellings have exterior-end brick or stone chimneys.

Even though the Lovettsville Historic District contains several notable examples of popular high-style architecture, particularly the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles, the majority of buildings follow traditional vernacular forms that are common in the region. For residential architecture, these include the I-house, the hall-parlor-plan house, and the side-passage-plan house, often displaying typical decorative components of popular architectural styles on the roofs, porches, eaves, and chimneys. The I-house, a form that was very prevalent in the region during the 19th and early to mid-20th centuries, refers to a two-story, three-bay dwelling that contains a central passage with a room on either side. Side-passage-plan dwellings are asymmetrical and have a hall along the side as opposed to the center, with rooms off to one side. Hall-parlor plans usually feature two rooms with the stair in one of the rooms. Characteristic of German dwellings in Virginia, the two 19th-century houses at 11 Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0009] and 32 East Broad Way [255-5001-0026], each have two entry doors on the front facade, not surprising in the town of Lovettsville with its strong Germanic roots. Several of the mid-19th-century brick residences in Lovettsville were enlarged in the late 19th century. In some cases the expansions were large frame additions that made the original section subordinate. After World War II a small spurt of residential growth occurred in Lovettsville, especially along South Loudoun Street; however these houses were smaller and less ornate than their earlier counterparts and followed the Minimal Traditional form.

The commercial architecture in Lovettsville is generally vernacular with some buildings exhibiting Victorian decorative detailing. Two of the three churches in the district are brick construction and employ the Late Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles, while the third church is a vernacular frame building.

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The oldest of the five cemeteries within the Lovettsville Historic District is the one that includes the site of the First German Reformed Church [255-5001-0070] and is located on the northeast edge of town, just outside of the official limits. A concrete wall surrounds the cemetery, except for a small portion along the southwest corner which is of stone. Gateposts with a wrought-iron gate mark the entrance with a marble plaque that is inscribed with “St. James Reformed 1700-1947.” Approximately 450 burials are in this cemetery, which is still in active use. Unfortunately, inscriptions on many of the early grave markers are illegible today. The oldest stones are located in the southwestern portion of the burial ground. The vast majority of burials are marked with tombstones of granite although some of the burial plots have tall obelisks. Several family plots exist as well as unmarked stones. According to the state highway marker TA-1, erected in 1988, this church site and cemetery is associated with “of the oldest continuous German Reformed congregation in Virginia.” The original church, which was demolished when a new church along East Broad Way [255-5004; 255-5001-0015] was completed in 1901, appears to have been located in the southern end of the walled cemetery.

The cemetery at the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church [053-0372; 255-5001-0110], located southeast of the town limits of Lovettsville along Lutheran Church Road, contains the earliest legible grave stone among the Lovettsville cemeteries. That stone with the date 1770 is for Isaac Leuckens. The death date on that stone sets the beginning date of the Period of Significance for the Lovettsville Historic District. Associated with the Lutherans who organized here in 1765 and were among the first settlers in what became Lovettsville, the cemetery contains approximately 600 graves. According to the church history, the original church was replaced with a stone building in 1802 that collapsed in a snowstorm in 1839 and was replaced with a brick church. That church burned in 1868 and was immediately replaced with the current brick building, which was dedicated in 1869. The tower was added in 1903. The Greek Revival-style brick edifice is a strong visual landmark east of the Berlin Turnpike upon approaching Lovettsville from the south. The church and cemetery are also highly visible from the southern extent of the district.

Located next to the New Jerusalem Church is Union Cemetery [255-5001-0111], the community burial ground for the area. Occupying 16 acres, this cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern. The entrance is marked by brick gateposts from the mid-20th century and a wrought-iron fence along the front features a decorative wrought-iron arch with the words “Lovettsville Union Cemetery Incorporated Dec 19 1879” in wrought-iron letters. The cemetery contains approximately 3,600 graves and was incorporated in 1879, although there are stones from the 1840s and some earlier ones that came from New Jerusalem Cemetery. Among the organizing trustees were families long associated with the history of Lovettsville, and the cemetery contains the remains of prominent Lovettsville land owners and citizens. The historic connection of the church and these cemeteries to the story of Lovettsville is critical. The small area that lies between New Jerusalem Church and the cemeteries and the main body

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of the historic district is rural and open in character and does not have the characteristics of the more densely developed town of Lovettsville. However, the close and integrated relationship of these resources to the history of Lovettsville justifies their inclusion as non-contiguous resources.

The African-American Methodist Episcopal Church [255-5003; 255-5001-0109], located on a flat triangular lot at the northernmost edge of the district, contains the former church and school building as well as a cemetery with approximately 20 marked graves. A bronze plaque at each entrance reads: "African American Methodist Episcopal Church Founded 1869." The cemetery contains marked graves dating back to that period and is associated with some of the prominent African-American families in Lovettsville. The vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-end frame church was constructed circa 1875 and was used as a church and later as a school for the local African-American community. The lot was labeled on an 1876 town plat as the "African Chapel" lot. The frame building that occupies the site today may be the original chapel or one that was constructed a short time later, replacing the original.

The cemetery behind the 1976 Providence Primitive Baptist Church [255-5001-0066] on South Berlin Pike was created when a Presbyterian church occupied the property in the 1830s. The original church was demolished in the 1930s. The cemetery features a central, large, family plot surrounded by a low concrete wall with pyramid-topped piers. The Presbyterian cemetery has 46 stones with legible inscriptions, more than half of which date to before 1850. There are nine rows of headstones surrounded by a grassy area.

The earliest dwellings in the Lovettsville Historic District are located either on East Pennsylvania Avenue or East Broad Way and date to the 1820s. The rear portion of 2 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0001] appears to be of log construction, while the front, two-story, three-bay frame section, dates to the late 19th century and is a fine example of an I-house. The house at 11 Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0009] is a one-and-one-half-story, six-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a large central brick chimney that divides the house into two three-bay units-- each with its own front door. The house appears to have been constructed circa 1820 of frame with brick nogging. It could perhaps be log as the windows are small and the sills deep. The house at 39580 Lovettsville Road [255-5001-0071] is an example of a two-room, hall-parlor-plan log dwelling and appears to date to the early to mid-19th century. It is the only exposed log building within the district.

Willard Hall [255-5002; 255-5001-0007] is a well-preserved example of the Federal style and one of the oldest and most architecturally sophisticated buildings in Lovettsville. The two-story, symmetrical, brick dwelling was constructed circa 1821-1824 and features a ten-paneled wooden entry door topped by an elliptical fanlight with web tracery, and flanked by Tuscan colonettes and sidelights with half-circle tracery. The opening is topped by an elegant elliptical brick arch. Resting on a stone foundation,

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the brick walls are laid in five-course American bond. The double-hung-sash, wood windows have six-over-nine lights on the first floor and six-over-six lights on the second and feature brick jack arches and paneled wooden shutters. The gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal and contains two interior-end brick chimneys. Wings extend off the rear and north side.

Several other brick dwellings date to the early years of Lovettsville's establishment, most of which exhibit restrained design elements of the Federal style. The house at 32 East Broad Way [255-5001-0026] is one of two in the district that contain two front doors, a German-inspired characteristic. The house at 30 East Broad Way, [255-5001-0025] is one of the most visually prominent along that street because of its size and its relatively minor setback from the street. It is comprised of a mid-19th-century, brick main block that was expanded in the late 19th century with a very large, Folk Victorian-style, frame side addition. The house at 3 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0074] is representative of an evolved mid-19th-century dwelling where the original section is now the rear brick ell. The houses at 21, 23, and 25 East Broad Way [255-5001-0059, 0058, and 0057] are other brick dwellings dating to the mid-1800s. All of these are laid in five-course American bond with jack arches over the openings. Some have decorative mousetooth cornices, while others have cornices that have been boxed with wood.

Several wooden houses from the 1830s to 1850s exist in the district. The house 40 East Broad Way [255-5001-0030] may be of log construction as it features an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack that suggests it was originally one-and-one-half stories in height and was later raised to two, a common characteristic of log houses that were enlarged vertically. The rear two-story ell appears to be frame and also has an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack. The house next door at 42 East Broad Way [255-5001-0031] is one-and-one-half stories in height and features an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack. It is unusual for its small size and may have perhaps been an outbuilding on a neighboring property that was later subdivided. The house at 2 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0075] follows the I-house form but may have a core that dates to the 1830s. The house at 27 East Broad Way [255-5001-0056] is a two-story, three-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling with an exterior brick chimney on the south end laid in the unusual pattern of four-course American bond. A diminutive, two-story frame wing extends to the north.

Only a small number of resources date to the period after the Civil War and before the town was officially incorporated in 1876. The dwelling at 16 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0008] is an example of a two-story, frame I-house. Resting on a stone foundation, the circa 1867 house features a side-gabled roof with an interior-end brick chimney. Along the roofline, a plain frieze features paired brackets and large gable-end returns. The seven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns is a later addition. The house at 20 East Broad Way [255-5001-0020], constructed circa 1870, is an example of a two-story, hall-parlor-plan wooden dwelling with an exterior-end brick chimney. The shoulders and

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stack on the chimney suggest that the house may have originally been one-and-one-half stories in height and later raised to two. The five-bay, wraparound front porch with chamfered posts and decorative scroll brackets is a later addition.

The two-story, front-gabled, brick New Jerusalem Church [053-0372; 255-5001-0110] was constructed in 1868, replacing an earlier church that had burned. The large rectangular building, which is Late Greek Revival style in its form and detailing, rests on a random-rubble stone foundation that is taller in the rear elevation than in the front. The exterior walls are laid in five-course American bond with the exception of the front, which is laid in stretcher bond. This highly unusual feature is also found on Freedom Hall at 26 East Broad Way [255-5005; 255-5001-0024], constructed in 1869, probably by the same builder. Brick corner pilasters run the entire height of the building and terminate in wooden trim that suggests a Doric capital. The side walls have a stepped brick cornice, while the front gable end has a wooden rake with gable-end returns. The first-floor façade has paired stained-glass windows flanking the central, double-leaf, wooden entrance doors that feature paneled reveals and a transom. The second level of the facade contains three bays of tall and narrow stained-glass windows. All openings on this level are topped by a wooden entablature. In the attic level of the gable end is a two-light circular window with a circular brick surround. According to a history of the church, the stained-glass windows date to the 1930s. The north elevation features two four-light stained-glass windows on the first floor as well as a double-leaf door topped by a four-light stained-glass transom. The second floor is comprised of four bays of tall, eight-light, stained-glass windows similar to those found on the front of the church. Window and door openings are topped by jack arches. The large, three-story, seven-course-American-bond brick tower located at the southwest corner of the church was added in 1903 and dominates the skyline in this relatively flat landscape. The first floor features date stones as well as marble tablets with names of former and present pastors of the church dating back to the earliest in 1765. Small, one-over-one-sash, stained-glass windows are located on the front and south side of the tower topped by the open belfry marked by double-arched openings on each elevation. A modillion wood cornice is at the base of the pyramidal roof, which is covered in slate shingles and topped by a gold cross (added in 1945). Entrance into the tower is at the first floor of the south elevation through double-leaf, four-paneled doors topped by a two-light transom. A one-story, nine-bay, gable-roofed brick addition extends to the side near the southeast corner of the church and was completed in 1964.

Freedom Hall, the Lovettsville Masonic Lodge at 28 East Broad Way [255-5005; 255-5001-0024], was constructed in 1869, partially destroyed in a 1923 fire, and then rebuilt. According to historic photographs, the two-story brick building originally had a gable-end roof—it now features a hipped roof. The three-bay front façade has a central six-panel door with a two-light transom flanked by six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows. Three of these windows are found on the second story; the central one contains closed louvered wooden shutters. All window openings have brick jack arches.

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The unusual thing is that this façade is laid in stretcher-bond brick and the sides and rear in five-course American bond, a pattern also found on the New Jerusalem Church [053-0372; 255-5001-0110], suggesting perhaps the same builder. The four-bay east elevation features two doors on the end bay fronted by a concrete pad and two six-over-six-sash windows. The second floor contains four window openings-- one has been bricked in. The west elevation contains four bays of windows on both stories. The rear elevation has two bays that have been bricked in on both levels. Still used as a Masonic lodge, Freedom Lodge No. 199 is a significant landmark in town and one of the few examples in the region of a 19th-century brick Masonic lodge.

Next door at the junction of East Broad Way and South Loudoun Street is the former Grubbs Store [255-5001-0023], the oldest commercial building in Lovettsville. Constructed circa 1870, the building was remodeled after a disastrous 1923 fire left only part of its outer brick walls intact. The second story was removed and the present asphalt-shingled hipped roof was added along with a denticulated wood cornice. The exterior walls are laid in five-course American bond and rest on a stone foundation. Some of the original window openings on the facade have been bricked in and the side elevation contains one-over-one-sash windows in segmental-arched openings that appear original. Later wings have been added to this building, which is still in commercial use.

The African-American Methodist Episcopal Church [255-5001-0109; 255-5003] was also constructed during this period and is the district's most significant resource related to the African-American history of the community. This one-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame building rests on a stone foundation and the walls are clad in German-lap siding with corner boards and a plain frieze. The gabled standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an interior brick flue. The six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows feature paneled wooden shutters and the front door is topped by a four-light transom.

As reflected in the surviving architecture, the town of Lovettsville grew at a brisk pace after its 1876 incorporation. Nearly 40% of the buildings within the district were built between 1880 and 1920, most of which are of balloon-frame construction. About a dozen date to the late 19th century and are mainly dwellings, with the exception of the building at 6 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0002], which was originally a butcher shop. The two-story, gable-end, circa 1880 building rests on a stone foundation with frame walls covered in weatherboard siding. The one-story side wing originally housed the meat grinder. The commercial operation shut down in the 1940s and the building was restored in the 1970s and opened as the Lovettsville Museum, a function it serves today. Two other former commercial buildings located along East Broad Way [255-5001-0016 and 0022] date to this period, but have been greatly altered in appearance.

The St. James United Church of Christ [255-5004; 255-5001-0015] is the only contributing 20th-

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century church in the district and also an outstanding example of Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture. Constructed in 1901, the brick church features a front-gabled roof, a prominent corner bell tower and entry, single and paired pointed-arched, stained-glass windows, round windows with quatrefoil tracery at the front and rear gable ends, brick walls laid in six-course American bond, a stone foundation, a cornerstone with the name and date of the building, and projecting polygonal canted bays on both east and west sides. The three-story, corner bell tower contains the main entrance on the first floor and a second brick story. The third floor contains a louvered belfry with consoles and a wooden frieze with decorative panels. The helm roof contains small gabled dormers with quatrefoil cutouts and is topped by an elaborate finial. The one-bay pedimented porch located on the tower is supported by large wooden posts with cushion capitals that are carved and topped by a modified leaf-and-dart band. A one-story, side wing attached by a covered breezeway was added to the northwest of the church in 1963.

The two dozen or so dwellings in Lovettsville that date from the last two decades of the 19th century to circa 1900 follow established regional vernacular forms such as the hall-parlor or I-house, often with popular Victorian-period ornamentation on the porch and/or eaves. These single-family dwellings are generally two-story, gable-roofed frame structures with interior brick chimneys and one-story front porches. The house at 22 East Broad Way [255-5001-0021] is a two-story, gable-end structure with a Gothic-arched attic window in the front-gable end. Other examples of two-story gable-end houses are found at 14 and 38 East Broad Way [255-5001-0017 and 0029]. The house at 18 East Broad Way [255-5001-0019], a two-story, two-bay dwelling, may be of log construction along with the hall-parlor-plan house at 14 South Loudoun Street [255-5007; 255-5001-0081], both vernacular structures that could date a bit earlier. The original section of the L-shaped house at 24 South Loudoun Street [255-5009; 255-5001-0086] is notable for its two front doors.

Of the ten examples of I-houses from the two decades before the turn of the 20th century, four contain a central-front gable. These include houses at: 2 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0001], which was added to the front of an earlier building and was associated with the Potterfield family; 9 East Broad Way [255-5001-0065], a well-preserved example with a pressed-tin roof and associations with the Fry family, 37 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0097], which features a fine Folk-Victorian-style porch; and 12 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0080], which features Gothic Revival-style detailing in its attic windows, front porch, and rear tower. The central-front gable allows for the addition of Folk Victorian detailing, such as round- or Gothic-arched attic windows or contrasting siding, and became even more common in I-houses constructed in the early 20th century.

The houses at 8 and 10 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0078 and 0079], 2 Light Street [255-5001-0011], and 33 and 13 East Broad Way [255-5001-0053 and 0063] all have side-gabled roofs. They vary in their degree of exterior Victorian decoration, with 8 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0078]

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being the most ornate. The front portion of 3 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0074] is comprised of an I-house with a hipped roof, the only one of its form in the district.

Several examples of vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwellings from this era are found including ones at 36 and 29 East Broad Way [255-5001-0027 and 0055], and 14 South Loudoun Street [255-5007; 255-5001-0081]. Other dwellings from this period are vernacular with no categorical traits or have been so greatly remodeled that they have lost their architectural integrity.

The houses at 45 East Broad Way [255-5001-0047], 4 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0076], and 9 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0106] are early examples of the popular Queen Anne style, which is characterized by irregular roof lines, varied exterior surface textures and detailing, and projecting polygonal bays. The three are similar in form and relatively subdued in their decoration. Each is comprised of a two-story, side-gable-roofed section with the large two-story, projecting, cross-gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style polygonal bay attached to the end bay. The large house at 1 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0072] has two front cross gables, and Folk Victorian detailing in its bracketed cornice and Gothic-arched attic windows and a Colonial Revival-style front porch with Tuscan columns.

The fact that Lovettsville continued to grow and prosper during the first three decades of the 20th century is reflected in the surviving architecture. These are primarily dwellings although commercial buildings, a school, and a social hall were also constructed. The Lovettsville Community Center [255-5001-0042] was founded in October 1974 in the former Lovettsville School building, which had been abandoned when a new school was constructed on the south end of South Loudoun Street. The original section of the brick school dates to 1927, but many alterations and additions due to fire have rendered it as a non-contributing resource. A fairly unaltered frame building that housed the woodworking shop stands on the property and is a contributing resource. Late-19th-century land records refer to a "school house lot" at what is now 11 Locust Street [255-5008; 255-5001-0105]. Although earlier architectural surveys maintain that this building served as a school for African-American children in the Lovettsville area, the historical documentation confirms it was the location of a white school. Whether the original school is incorporated into the current building could not be confirmed.

The former Red Men's Lodge at 15 East Broad Way [255-5001-0062] was constructed in 1923 and is now used as apartments. The two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame building has a cornerstone inscribed with: ERECTED BY SHENANDOAH TRIBE NO. 54 I.O.R.M. LOVETTSVILLE COUNCIL NO. 101, J.O.U.A.M. 1923. The large building rests on a formed concrete foundation and features a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with a central brick flue and overhanging eaves. The one-bay, hip-roofed front porch features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, Tuscan columns, and a plain picket railing. The two-light, two-panel wooden front door has a five-light transom and five-light sidelights. The building was also used as a theatre, dance hall, meeting hall, and community center.

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The apartments at 1 Light Street [255-5001-0016] are housed in what was once Chinn's Store. Constructed circa 1910, the building has been greatly remodeled. The small one-story, gable-end building at 19 East Broad Way [255-5001-0060] is another commercial building from the early 20th century.

The residential architecture from the first two decades of the 20th century is notably more elaborate than earlier buildings. This was in part due to the greater availability of diverse building materials, precut trim, and pattern books, and kit houses made more readily available through advances in technology, transportation, and communication. The railroad center at nearby Brunswick also provided relatively easy access to outside markets. The more architecturally elaborate dwellings from this period tend to look to popular national styles as opposed to the vernacular.

The exception are the buildings at 10, 12 [255-5001-0005 and 0006], and 17 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0010], examples of one-and-one-half-story, gable-end vernacular dwellings from this period. All have been significantly expanded and may have originally functioned as other uses, such as 12 Pennsylvania Avenue, which was once a doctor's office. Unlike other residences from this period, they do not exhibit much decorative detailing.

Three examples of I-houses with central-front gables from the 1910s include ones at 6 East Broad Way [255-5001-0013], which replaced an earlier house, and 7 and 9 South Berlin Pike [255-5001-0068 and 0069]. Their front porches contain turned posts, sawn brackets, and spindlework. The two on South Berlin Pike are almost identical in design and have Gothic-arched attic windows surrounded by decorative trim in their central- front gables. The house at 37 East Broad Way [255-5001-0051] is an example of an I-house from this period that does not have a central-front gable but is fronted by a highly ornamental porch with chamfered posts, decorative S-curve brackets, and saw-tooth and drop-pendant detailing below the frieze.

Although there are only three examples of the Queen Anne style from this period, all are highly ornate, and some combine architectural elements from several popular architectural styles. Much larger and more flamboyant than the earlier examples, these looked to architectural styles and forms that were popular across the nation. The Parsonage of St. James United Church of Christ at 8 East Broad Way [255-5001-0014] is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling constructed circa 1913, and is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. Set on a formed concrete foundation with small two-light basement windows, the frame house is clad in German-lap siding and features a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered with slate shingles that contains front and rear gabled dormers and lower cross gables with pent roofs on the west side and front. These contain tripartite Palladian windows in the attic story, with the exception of the rear dormer which only contains a single round-arched window. The lower cross gable on the façade marks a two-story, five-bay, canted bay. An interior-end brick chimney with

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corbelled cap, snow birds, and overhanging eaves finish the roof. The double-hung wood windows have one-over-one sashes. The three-bay front porch has Tuscan columns as supports and a pier foundation with a lattice veneer. The central entrance is marked by a double-leaf door with transom.

The circa 1893 addition to the mid-19th-century brick house at 30 East Broad Way [255-5001-0025] combines elements of several Victorian styles including the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival to create the Folk Victorian style. The two-and-a-half-story, frame addition features a complex hipped roof line with multiple cross gables including a central-front gable that projects forward to create a rectangular central bay on the second floor, and it contains wood shingles with a sawtooth pattern and a four-light attic window. The first floor is fronted by a hip-roofed porch with turned spindles and turned brackets. The southwest corner of the house contains a two-story Queen Anne-style canted bay.

The house at 44 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0094] is the largest and most architecturally sophisticated in the Lovettsville Historic District. Constructed in 1916, the house is based on Design #60 by the Radford Architectural Company. According to a book of their plans published in 1909, the house would cost about \$4,000 to complete, and the plans and specifications cost \$12 to order. Sited on a large lot where South Loudoun Street intersects with South Berlin Pike, at the southernmost point of the Lovettsville town limits, the extremely visually prominent house is surrounded by a large grassy yard on all sides with mature trees and a gravel drive that runs from South Loudoun Street to the south side of the house. Outbuildings, including a barn, garage, and workshop, are located on the northwest portion of the property. A stone wall with a quartz rock decorative cap defines the edge of the property. The stone piers are topped by concrete balls resting on upside-down, concrete, Corinthian capitals-- an unusual design. The asymmetrical design of the house is composed of a gable-roofed main block, with multiple lower cross gables, one of which ends in a rounded turret topped by a circular finial. The varied roofline, with overhanging eaves, maintains lightning rods and a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard siding and a plain denticulated frieze and scroll brackets top the wall surfaces. Imbrication using square and cove wood shingles is found in the cross gables and rounded turret. A wraparound porch extends around three sides of the dwelling and features paired and tripled fluted columns on brick piers, turned wooden balusters, and a denticulated cornice. Multiple doors open onto the front porch and the house is fenestrated with double-hung-sash wood windows that vary in shape and size depending on their location. The cross gables contain a Palladian window with decorative fanlight and an elaborate window surround with exaggerated wooden keystone. The sidelights have Queen-Anne sash in the upper sashes. The turret contains paired casement windows with diamond sash.

The Colonial Revival style, which looked to colonial and classical buildings for inspiration, was not frequently used in Lovettsville. Two examples from this era are 55 and 53 East Broad Way [255-5001-0043 and 0044], located next door to each other near the east end of town. One is hip roofed and the

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other has a gable-end presentation to the street. The exterior detailing is confined to the front porches and their Tuscan column supports.

By the 1920s, houses were beginning to become smaller than the ones from the Victorian era, a national phenomenon that is reflected in the residential architecture of Lovettsville. During the 1910s and 1920s, the Craftsman-style bungalow, which emphasized horizontality and was generally one or one-and-one-half stories in height with widely overhanging eaves and large porches, was becoming popular in Lovettsville, a trend that continued into the early 1930s. Examples from the first three decades of the 20th century include eight houses along South Loudoun Street. The house at 45 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0096] is unusual as it has stuccoed exterior walls, a popular exterior finish for houses of this style, but the only one found in Lovettsville. The house at 6 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0077] is notable for its steeply-pitched gable roof with shed dormers and an inset front porch, and draws from the Cottage style. The houses at 22, 34, and 40 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0085, 0091, and 0093] are more typical of the style with their low-slung profile and compact footprint. The three houses at 21, 23, and 25 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0104, 0103, and 0102] are of brick construction. The ones at 21 and 25 South Loudoun are almost identical in design and are one-and-one-half-story, three-bay examples that rest on solid concrete foundations. They both have exterior walls laid in stretcher-bond brick and gabled roofs pierced by an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, overhanging eaves, and wide gabled dormers. The three-bay, integral front porches run the entire width of the facade and have battered paneled wood posts resting on brick piers. The one-story, frame bungalows at 43 and 41 East Broad Way [255-5001-0048 and 0049] are also well-preserved examples of the style.

The American Foursquare, typically a cube-shaped, two-and-one-half-story dwelling, was another popular national architectural form of the early to mid-20th century that is found in Lovettsville. The frame example at 5 South Berlin Pike [255-5001-0067] harkens back to the Victorian era in its use of a front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. The house at 32 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0090], constructed circa 1921, is a well-preserved example of the style with Colonial Revival-style detailing in its front porch. Resting on a parged concrete foundation with small six-light basement windows, the frame walls are covered with weatherboard on the first floor and wider Masonite siding on the second and in the hip-roofed dormer. Architectural details include small basement windows, a central brick flue, overhanging eaves with a plain friezeboard, grouped one-over-one-sash windows, a single-light transom and sidelights around the front door, and paired and triple Tuscan columns on brick piers as the porch supports. The house is similar in form to the one at 17 East Broad Way [255-5001-0061], although that one is of brick construction. Constructed circa 1924, the two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, dwelling at 17 East Broad Way has brick walls laid in a seven-course American-bond pattern. The brick on the facade and porch is redder in color than the other elevations, creating visual interest. The single and paired one-over-one-sash wood windows feature brick jack arches as does the

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door with its sidelights. Resting on a formed concrete foundation with small basement windows, the hip-roofed dwelling features asphalt shingle covering, overhanging eaves with a plain frieze board, a semi-exterior-end chimney with concrete shoulders, a central-interior chimney with a corbelled cap, and front and side hip-roofed dormers. The full-width, one-bay, hip-roofed front porch has a closed brick balustrade, square brick piers, a semi-circular opening on the side bays of the balustrade, and concrete stairs and floor.

Construction in Lovettsville began to wane during the 1930s and 1940s and experienced a small spurt again in the 1950s. By 1960, most of the existing lots had been built out. Some of the architectural styles from earlier in the 20th century were still present such as the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and American Foursquare. But by the 1940s, most of the new residential construction are examples of the Minimal Traditional, which are fairly small, gable-roofed, rectangular buildings, one or one-and-one-half stories in height and with very little exterior decoration.

A few commercial buildings in the district date to this era, each with a unique and distinct style. The circa 1930 building at 16 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0082] was originally a gas station although it is now a residence. It is the only structure in the historic district that is constructed of rusticated concrete block, a relatively popular building material for buildings of this era, particularly commercial ones. Sited at the junction of East Broad Way and Locust Street, 36 East Broad Way [255-5001-0027] was constructed circa 1940, although it appears to date earlier because of its gable-end orientation, stone foundation, and classical-influenced entrance. Long the site of a funeral home, the current building is sited next to an earlier dwelling. A unique commercial building stands at 27 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0101] and is known as the Loudoun Street Mini Mart and Deli. The one-story, metal Quonset hut was erected on this site circa 1950 and rests on a poured concrete foundation, with the walls and roof covered in corrugated metal. These types of buildings were developed during WWII by the New York construction firm of George A. Fuller & Co., and were prefabricated buildings designed to be shipped all over the world for use by U.S. troops. After the war, many were sold as surplus and adapted to other uses, such as here, where the building is used as a convenience store. The one-story, brick and concrete block Verizon building at 11 Broad Way [255-5001-0064] is of the Colonial Revival style and surprisingly elegant for a communication facility. The former Lovettsville post office [255-5001-0012] at 2 East Broad Way was constructed in 1961 and is a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed, brick building featuring a two-bay storefront entry with a flat metal awning extension above. Using elements of the International Style, characterized by smooth unornamented wall surfaces with little decorative detailing, the building features brick walls and windows, some of which are colored and may be structural glass. The metal windows on the side elevation are fairly high along the walls and are comprised of fixed, paired, two- and three-light horizontal sashes, some with colored glass. A flat metal awning, supported by a steel post, covers the rear loading dock. The walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick and feature brick sills and are topped by a rectangular aluminum coping.

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Four examples of the Craftsman style in the Lovettsville Historic District date to the 1930s, all located on East Broad Way. The one-and-one-half-story dwelling at 44 East Broad Way rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The frame building is covered in German-lap siding and rectangular wood shingles in the gable ends. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves, a central brick flue with corbelled cap, and a rear shed-roofed dormer. The one-bay front porch has a projecting gable roof with wood shingles in the pediment. The battered wooden posts rest on rusticated concrete block piers and the balustrade is comprised of plain pickets. The one-story, gable-end houses at 50 and 52 East Broad Way [255-5001-0035 and 0036] are similar in design to each other but are not as ornate as the other examples along the street.

The American Foursquares that stand at 49 East Broad Way [255-5001-0046] and 51 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0095] are similar in design in that they are both frame, have a hipped front dormer, and are two bays wide. These are the only two examples of this form from this period.

The examples of the Colonial Revival style in Lovettsville from the post-1930 period are simpler and smaller than their earlier precedents and look to the Cape Cod cottage form for their inspiration. Examples stand at 56 and 58 East Broad Way [255-5001-0038 and 0039].

The Minimal Traditional form, which incorporates Colonial and sometimes Tudor forms into small rectangular-shaped dwellings with very little ornamentation, is found in ten dwellings in Lovettsville from the 1940s and 1950s. The houses at 60 and 62 East Broad Way [255-5001-0040 and 0041] are good examples of the form, exhibiting a nod to the Tudor Revival style in their asymmetrical, cross-gabled front. The houses at 35 East Broad Way [255-5001-0052] and 7 and 20 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0108 and 0084] are similar to each other in their rectangular shape with minimal ornamentation. The one-story, three-bay frame houses at 28 and 30 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0088 and 0089] are nearly identical in design, while 26 South Loudoun [255-5001-0087] is unusual for the use of brick in its construction.

The Lovettsville Historic District contains a fine collection of residential, commercial, funerary, and ecclesiastical resources that together tell the story of the community's growth and development from an early-19th-century German settlement to a mid-20th-century residential and commercial hub for the adjoining rural area. Although located in one of the fastest growing counties in the nation, and surrounded by some new development, the Lovettsville Historic District captures the community's historic essence.

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LOVETTSVILLE 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 as: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, COMMERCE, ETHNIC HERITAGE, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, and ARCHITECTURE and based upon the period of significance as circa 1770-1961. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after 1961 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. A brief architectural description is provided of the primary resource. For additional information see the DSS form at the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map using the tertiary number of the DHR-assigned inventory number; for example, the location for 3 Berlin Pike, South (DHR # 255-5001-0066) is marked as 66 on the sketch map.

Berlin Pike, South

3 Berlin Pike, South 255-5001-0066

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1976**

The five-bay, one-story, stretcher-bond-brick veneered, vernacular church has a projecting cross-gable entry with paired modern doors with rounded lights, vinyl siding in the gable ends, a solid concrete foundation, and triangular attic vents. The gabled building features an asphalt-shingled roof, horizontal two-over-two-sash, double-hung aluminum windows, concrete foundation, and marble date stone.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing (site)

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel**

Non-Contributing

5 Berlin Pike, South 255-5001-0067

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: American Foursquare, ca. 1925**

This two-bay, two-and-one-half-story, single-family, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1925 and is an example of the American Foursquare form with a Victorian-detailed porch. Resting on a solid parged foundation, the walls are clad in wide weatherboard siding with mitered corners. The hipped roof with overhanging eaves is covered in asphalt shingles and has a hip-roofed front dormer with weatherboard siding and a single-light awning window as well as a central parged flue. Fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one-sash, double-hung, modern vinyl windows and original three-light basement windows. The three-bay, one-story front porch has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, turned spindle posts, sawn brackets, and concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

7 Berlin Pike, South 255-5001-0068

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1910**

Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, three-bay, Folk-Victorian, frame house has a rear two-story ell that was constructed at the same time. Resting on a stone foundation, the I-house features aluminum siding; a central-front gable with a Gothic-

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arched two-over-two-sash window; modern, double-hung vinyl windows with one-over-one sash; louvered vinyl shutters; gable-end returns; and single-light attic windows in the gable ends. The three-bay one-story front porch has turned spindle posts, sawn brackets, an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, and a plain picket railing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing (2)

9 Berlin Pike, South 255-5001-0069

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1910**

This two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian-style, frame I-house was constructed ca. 1910, and features an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a central-front gable that contains paired one-over-one, Gothic-arched attic windows with a decorative sawn hood. Resting on a stone foundation that contains four-light basement windows, the house is clad in asbestos-shingle siding. The fenestration is comprised of modern two-over-two-sash, double-hung vinyl windows. The three-bay front porch has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, turned posts, and wood floor supported by a brick pier foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Broad Way, East

2 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0012

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: International Style, ca. 1961**

This ca. 1961, rectangular, one-story, one-bay, flat-roofed, brick building features a two-bay storefront entry with a flat metal awning extension above. Some of the glass is colored green and may be structural glass. The metal windows on the side elevation are fairly high along the walls and are comprised of fixed, paired, two- and three-light horizontal sashes, some with colored glass.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

6 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0013

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1909**

Constructed ca. 1909, this two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian-style frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and has German-lap wood siding. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features an interior-end brick chimney, gable-end returns, and a central-front gable with wooden fishscale shingles in the pediment as well as two-over-two-sash attic window. The windows are two-over-two, wooden-sash, double-hungs with louvered wooden shutters. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts with sawn brackets, a standing-seam metal roof, and wooden-board floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

8 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0014

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1913**

This two-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1913. Set on a formed concrete foundation, the frame house is clad in German-lap siding and features a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered with slate shingles that contains front and rear gabled dormers and lower cross gables with pent roofs. These contain tripartite Palladian windows in the attic story, with the exception of the rear dormer which only contains a single round-arched window. An interior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap, snow birds, and overhanging eaves finish the roof. The double-hung wood windows are one-over-one-sash. The three-bay, hip-roofed porch has Tuscan columns supports.

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Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

9 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0065

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame I-house has a central-front gable that contains a modern octagonal louvered window. The house rests on a solid stone foundation and the gabled roof features pressed tin shingles, two interior-end flues with decorative clay chimney pots, overhanging eaves, and gable-end returns. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the building has six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows and paired four-light attic windows in the gable ends. The one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch has Tuscan columns on plinths.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

10 Broad Way, East 255-5004

Other DHR Id #: **255-5001-0015**

Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca. 1901**

Constructed ca. 1901, this Gothic Revival-style church features a front gabled roof, a prominent square corner bell tower and entry, single and paired pointed-arched stained glass windows, brick walls laid in six-course American bond, a stone foundation, a cornerstone with the name and date of the building, and projecting polygonal canted bays on both east and west sides. A one-story, side wing attached by a covered breezeway was added to the northwest of the church in 1963.

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel**

Contributing

11 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0064

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Communications Facility, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1960**

This Colonial Revival-style, one-story, brick, commercial building related to communications was constructed ca. 1960. Because of an obvious seam in the brickwork, the building appears to have been constructed in two sections; the three easternmost bays probably represent the oldest section which features an exterior-end brick chimney. The building rests on a solid concrete foundation with brick walls laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the windows are six-over-nine-sash, wooden double-hungs. A full-width, shed-roofed rear wing and the west gable-end are constructed of cinderblock.

Individual Resource Status: **Communications Facility**

Contributing

13 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0063

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

Constructed ca. 1880, this frame vernacular dwelling has been converted into a restaurant. The two-story, three-bay building with a gabled standing-seam-metal roof has a one-story, four-bay wrap-around porch. The exterior-end brick chimney on the southern gable-end has a corbelled cap and a tall stack. The level for the shoulders suggests that the vinyl-sided building may have originally been one-and-one-half stories in height and was later raised to two. The small window openings on the second floor also suggest that the building may be of log construction. Other features include overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, single and paired six-over-six-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

14 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0017

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this two-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame house rests on a low stone foundation, and features vinyl German-lap siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and six-over-six vinyl replacement windows. The three-bay, flat-roofed,

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front porch has a wood floor porch, turned posts, and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

15 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0062

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1923**

Constructed in 1923, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame building, now converted into apartments, was built as the Red Man's Lodge. The building rests on a formed concrete foundation and features a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with a central brick flue and overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding and the double-hung vinyl windows are one-over-one-sash. The one-bay, hip-roofed front porch features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, Tuscan columns, plain picket railing, and a poured concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling**

Contributing

16 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0018

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1990**

Constructed ca. 1990, this two-story, two-bay, vernacular frame dwelling features vinyl siding, single and paired six-over-six-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and vinyl panel shutters. The two-bay, one-story porch has an asphalt-shingle shed roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

17 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0061

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: American Foursquare, ca. 1924**

Constructed ca. 1924, this two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, brick dwelling follows the American Foursquare form. The walls are laid in a seven-course American-bond pattern and the brick on the facade and porch is redder in color than the other elevations. The single and paired one-over-one-sash wood windows feature brick jack arches as does the door with its sidelights. Resting on a formed concrete foundation with small basement windows, the hip-roofed dwelling features asphalt shingle covering, overhanging eaves with a plain frieze board, a semi-exterior-end chimney with concrete shoulders, a central-interior chimney with a corbelled cap, and front and side hip-roofed dormers with aluminum siding, and rectangular sliding windows. The full-width, one-bay, hip-roofed front porch has a closed brick balustrade, square brick piers, a semi-circular opening on the side bays of the balustrade, and concrete stairs and floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken/Poultry House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

18 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0019

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

This two-story, two-bay, vernacular dwelling is either of frame or log construction and appears to have been built ca. 1900 but could be a few decades earlier. Resting on a stone foundation, the dwelling has modern vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one-sash, double-hung windows. The steeply-pitched gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal and the one-bay front porch has a shed roof of asphalt shingles, square posts, and concrete slab floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

19 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0060

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920**

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23 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0058

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Constructed ca. 1850, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, vernacular brick dwelling features a stone foundation, a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The walls are laid in five-course American-bond brick. The windows are two-over-two wooden-sash double-hungs on the façade with a Greek Revival-style surround on the front door and one-over-one-sash double-hung wood windows in the gable-ends. The two-bay shed-roofed porch features modern wrought iron railing and posts with S-brackets and a solid brick foundation with a slate floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

24 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0022

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

This one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-end, commercial building was constructed ca. 1900 but was greatly remodeled ca. 1970 and is considered a non-contributing resource due to those alterations.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Non-Contributing

25 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0057

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

This two-story, gable-roofed dwelling is comprised of a three-bay, ca. 1850, side-passage-plan, brick block laid in five-course American bond with a two-story, two-bay, ca. 1880, weatherboarded frame wing to the south. A gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and with overhanging eaves unites the two sections and a door in the brick section acts as the central entrance into the house. Both sections rest on a stone foundation, and feature two-over-two-sash, double-hung, wooden windows with louvered wooden shutters.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken/Poultry House**

Contributing

26 A Broad Way, East 255-5001-0023

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1870, 1923**

This one-story, two-bay, brick, commercial building was constructed ca. 1870 but suffered a disastrous fire in 1923 that left only a brick shell. The second story was removed and the present asphalt-shingled hipped roof was added along with a denticulated wood cornice. The exterior walls are five-course American bond and the building features a stone foundation and side and rear wings. Some of the original window openings on the facade have been bricked in and the side elevation contains one-over-one-sash windows in segmental-arched openings that appear original. A four-bay, one-story porch with a concrete floor and square brick posts runs parallel to East Pennsylvania Avenue and shelters the front entrance and modern concrete handicap ramp. The one-story, three-bay, flat-roofed, brick-veneered side wing is concrete block and features a flat parapet, a separate entrance, and an exterior wooden side ramp. A three-bay, one-story rear wing contains two-over-two-sash, segmentally-arched windows flanking a central door and is under the same roof as the main block, suggesting it was constructed before the fire. Further south is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered, wing that houses a restaurant.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

27 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0056

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Constructed ca. 1850, this two-story, frame vernacular dwelling is comprised of a two-story, three-bay, side-passage main block that features an exterior brick chimney on the south end laid in four-course American bond. A diminutive, two-story,

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two-bay, frame wing extends to the north. A one-story, shed-roofed, four-bay front porch unites the two front blocks on the house and has modern square wooden posts and triangular braces. All the windows on the house appear to be modern one-over-one-sash, vinyl double-hungs. The exterior walls are covered in beaded aluminum siding, and the gabled roof with a modern standing-seam metal. A modern, two-story shed-roofed addition is located on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

28 Broad Way, East 255-5005

Other DHR Id #: **255-5001-0024**

Primary Resource: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1869, 1923**

According to a date stone, this two-story, three-bay, brick building was constructed in 1869 as a Masonic hall. It was partially destroyed during the 1923 fire that also destroyed Grubbs's Store next door. Originally it had a gable-end roof--it now features a hipped roof (asphalt shingle) with overhanging eaves, a plain frieze board, and an interior-end brick chimney. The three-bay front façade has a central six-panel door with a two-light transom flanked by six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows. Three of these windows are found on the second story; the central one contains closed louvered wooden shutters. All window openings have brick jack arches. The unusual thing is that this façade is laid in stretcher-bond brick and the sides and rear in five-course American bond. The four-bay east elevation features two doors on the end bay fronted by a concrete pad and two six-over-six-sash windows. The second floor contains four window openings--one has been bricked in. The west elevation contains four bays of windows on both stories. The rear elevation has two bays of windows that have been bricked in on both levels. Steel star braces are located between the first and second floors on most elevations.

Individual Resource Status: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall**

Contributing

29 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0055

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

Constructed, ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation and features a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal with a modern ridge vent, and vinyl siding on the exterior walls. Fenestration is comprised of modern, one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, which are flanked by vinyl louvered shutters on the second floor. The central brick chimney with corbelled cap is on the rear slope of the gable, so it is not visible from the front. The one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch has a standing-seam-metal roof, turned posts, plain pickets, concrete steps, and a concrete pier foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

30 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0025

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1830**

This single-family dwelling is comprised of a ca. 1830, Federal-style, rectangular, brick block with large frame ca. 1910 Folk Victorian addition. The 1830s two-story, two-bay, five-course American-bond brick dwelling features a sawtooth-brick cornice, two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows, interior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps, flat jack arches, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and louvered shutters. The original entrance was in the central bay, while the present entrance is in the west gable end, beneath the porch roof that runs along the front of the frame addition. The 1893, two-and-a-half story, two-bay, frame addition features a complex hipped roof line with multiple cross gables including a central-front gable that projects forward to create a rectangular central bay on the second floor and contains sawtooth wood shingles and a four-light attic window. The detailing on this wing is Folk Victorian with some Gothic Revival-style influences. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, and an interior-end brick chimney. The first floor is fronted by a hip-roofed three-bay porch with turned spindles and turned brackets. The southwest corner of the house

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contains a two-story Queen Anne-style canted bay. The house rests on a stone foundation, and the rear elevation contains two one-story shed-roofed wings and a three-bay shed-roofed porch.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing

31 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0054

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

Currently under renovation, this two-story, four-bay, ca. 1900, vernacular frame dwelling features a gabled roof covered in v-crimp metal, a parged foundation, and central brick flue with a corbelled cap. The original siding is German lap but it is being covered in vinyl. The second floor of the façade is four bays wide with two windows sited near the ends and a blank wall in between. Only a few of the original six-over-six-sash windows remain: the others have been replaced with one-over-one-sash vinyl double-hungs. The hip-roofed front porch has been partially enclosed with vinyl siding and three one-over-one-sash modern windows and rests on a concrete foundation faced with stone. The configuration of the second floor suggests that the house may have originally had two doors.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

32 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0026

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1833**

This two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed, brick dwelling featuring two front doors and two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows was constructed ca. 1833. The walls are laid in five-course American bond except for the east end which appears to be a later brick (1920s), laid in stretcher bond and which matches the solid brick balustrade of the front porch. The house also features a brick mousetooth cornice, a typical brick detail from the 1830s and one found on other brick buildings of this era in Lovettsville. The asphalt shingle roof has overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, and an interior-end brick chimney on the west end. The brick chimney on the east end is set in from the end of the house by several feet. The window and door openings have brick jack arches and the house is fronted by a 1920s four-bay wraparound Craftsman-style porch with battered wood posts on brick piers. The solid brick balustrade is topped by a concrete coping. A rear two-story, two-bay ell extends to the rear and was probably constructed ca. 1900.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing

33 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0053

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

This two-story, frame dwelling rests on a solid stone foundation and is comprised of a two-story, three-bay, ca. 1880 I-house with a diminutive, two-story, two-bay side wing that appears to have been constructed shortly after the original section. The walls of both sections are clad in weatherboard siding and the gabled roofs in asphalt shingles. The exterior-end brick chimney on the original section rises above the roof of the side wing. Fenestration in both sections is two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows flanked by wood batten shutters. The front one-bay entrance porch has been enclosed and features three two-over-two-sash windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> SpringHouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed**
Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo**

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing (structure)

35 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0052

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1952**

This simple, one-story, three-bay, frame, Minimal Traditional-style house was constructed ca. 1952 and rests on a solid parged concrete foundation. The walls are covered in vinyl siding and the gabled roof in asphalt shingles. The building has one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, two-light basement windows, a ridge vent, and triangular louvered attic vents in the gable ends.

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

Contributing
Non-Contributing

36 and 34 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0027

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Funeral Home, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1940**

Although it rests on a stone foundation and architecturally could date to ca. 1910, this one-story, three-bay, gable-end, vernacular, frame structure used as a funeral chapel was constructed ca. 1940. The roof is covered in pressed tin shingles and features gable-end returns and an interior brick flue with corbelled cap. The frame walls are covered in vinyl siding and the modern vinyl windows are double-hungs with snap-in six-over-six sashes and have vinyl louvered shutters. The front gable end contains a semi-circular window in the gable end topped by a modern triangular attic vent.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Funeral Home**

Contributing
Contributing

36 A Broad Way, East 255-5001-0028

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1996**

Constructed ca. 1996, this two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the gable roof in asphalt shingles. Details include six-over-six-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, overhanging eaves, a single entrance door with a pedimented Colonial Revival-style door surround, a concrete stoop, and a rear patio.

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

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing (4)

37 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0051

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920**

Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling follows an I-house form. The foundation is parged and the exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingle and features an exterior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, one-story porch has a flat roof, chamfered square posts, decorative S-curve brackets, saw-tooth and drop-pendant detailing below the frieze, plain pickets, and a concrete slab floor. The two-over-two wood-sash double-hung windows have louvered shutters on either side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

38 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0029

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.0, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

This ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay, gable-end, frame dwelling has a stretcher-bond brick veneer that appears to be a fairly

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modern alteration. A rear, two-story, brick addition gives the building a T shape. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves. The wood windows are one-over-one-sash, double-hungs but are replacement sash. A Gothic-arched louvered attic vent is in the front gable end. The three-bay, one-story, front porch has turned posts, square pickets, and turned brackets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

39 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0050

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1974**

Constructed ca. 1974, this one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, stretcher-bond brick dwelling is of the Colonial Revival style. It rests on a solid brick foundation and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with two gabled dormers that are covered with vinyl siding and feature one-over-one vinyl windows. The dwelling has one-over-one-sash, double-hung aluminum windows, louvered vinyl shutters, an exterior-end brick chimney, and a brick stoop with brick stairs and metal railing.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

40 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0030

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

This two-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling appears to be of log construction (may be frame) and features an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack that suggests it was originally one-and-one-half stories in height and was later raised to two. The side gable roof with overhanging eaves is covered in standing-seam metal and two four-light attic windows are located in the west gable end. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows have louvered wood shutters. The one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed front porch (asphalt-shingles) has turned posts and decorative brackets. A rear two-story ell appears to be of frame construction and has an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, asphalt shingled gable roof, and two-over-two-sash wood windows. A one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch on the east side has standing-seam-metal roofing, two-over-two-sash windows, and an exterior-end brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

41 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0049

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1917**

Constructed ca. 1917, this one-story, two-bay, single-family dwelling is designed in the Craftsman style and has a bungalow form. Resting on a parged foundation with small basement windows, the frame dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and features an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with a large front cross gable that covers the front porch. The fenestration includes single, paired, and triple three-over-one-sash. The one-bay, one-story porch features an asphalt-shingle gable roof with decorative exposed rafter-ends, ogee-curved purlin ends, and battered posts resting on brick piers.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

42 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0031

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Set perpendicularly to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, vernacular, frame dwelling features a gable-end facing the front with an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack. The gable roof is covered in v-crimp metal and the walls in Masonite siding. The windows have modern vinyl one-over-one sashes. The foundation is parged. To the south is a large, two-story, gable-end, frame wing also clad in Masonite, which appears to have been constructed in the mid-20th

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century and has a concrete block flue.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

43 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0048

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1929**

Constructed ca. 1929, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, single-family dwelling is designed in the Craftsman style and has a bungalow form. Set on a parged foundation, the frame building is clad in vinyl German-lap siding. Asphalt shingles cover the hipped roof that contains a front and rear hipped dormer and a side shed dormer. The windows are single and paired four-over-one wood-sash double-hung windows and three are grouped together on the façade. The two-bay, inset front porch features battered posts on brick piers with a plain picket balustrade and a tall frieze.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

44 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0032

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1935**

Constructed ca. 1935, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling is of the Craftsman style. Set on a rusticated concrete block foundation, the frame building is covered in German-lap siding and rectangular wood shingles in the gable ends. The side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves is covered in asphalt shingles and has a central brick flue with corbelled cap and a rear shed-roofed dormer. The one-bay front porch has a projecting gable roof with wood shingles in the pediment, battered wooden posts resting on rusticated concrete block piers, and a balustrade of plain pickets. Wood windows include single and paired one-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows, fixed single- and double-light basement windows, and paired four-over-one-sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

45 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0047

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame house features a gabled slate roof with fish-scale banding and a central brick flue. The building has a two-story, gabled, projecting, Queen Anne-style, polygonal bay with a lunette window in the front pediment. The walls are clad in weatherboard siding and the formed concrete foundation contains three-light basement windows. The five-bay wraparound porch features Tuscan columns, a plain frieze, and a standing-seam metal hipped roof. The fenestration includes a single and paired one-over-one-sash double-hung wood windows and Queen-Anne-sash sheltered by the porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Other (pond)**

Non-Contributing (structure)

46 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0033

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1959**

Constructed ca. 1959, this one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling is of the Minimal Traditional style. Resting on a parged concrete-block foundation, the frame house is covered in vinyl siding and has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A large exterior brick chimney is located on the southeast end of the house and a central brick flue is located on the rear slope of the gable. The three-bay, shed-roofed porch has square posts, square pickets, and a solid concrete foundation with a stone veneer. Fenestration is comprised of one-over-one wood-sash double-hung windows and a large picture window on the front.

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Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

48 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0034

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1969**

This one-story, two-bay, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation and was constructed ca. 1969. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. The wooden windows are paired one-over-one-sash and details include louvered shutters, paired French doors on the front gable end fronted by a modern deck, rectangular attic vents, a modern metal flue, and a door on both the east and west sides.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

49 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0046

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: American Foursquare, ca. 1930**

This two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, frame American Foursquare appears to have been constructed ca. 1930. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, the house is clad in aluminum siding and the hipped roof with hipped dormers in standing-seam metal. The house features a central brick chimney with corbelled cap, a modern exterior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, a four-bay front porch, and a canted southeast front corner.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

50 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0035

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1939**

Constructed ca. 1939, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. Resting on a formed concrete foundation, the frame walls of the house are clad in aluminum siding, and the gable-end roof in asphalt shingles. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch has tapered square posts, square pickets, and a parged pier foundation covered with lattice. Both the exterior-end and central brick chimneys feature a sawtooth cornice detail below their corbelled caps. Fenestration includes one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows with louvered vinyl shutters and two-light fixed windows in the front gable end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

51 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0045

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca. 1985**

This one-story, four-bay, frame Ranch house features an exposed solid brick foundation, aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingle gabled roof with ridge vent, and an exterior-end brick chimney on the south gable end. Constructed ca. 1985, the house features one-over-one-sash, vinyl double-hung windows and a projecting bay window on the façade. A two-bay, one-story, shed-roofed porch covers the entrance and bay window and has metal posts with S braces and plain metal pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

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52 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0036

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1935**

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, single-family dwelling was constructed ca. 1935 using Craftsman-style detailing. Resting on a formed concrete foundation, the frame house is currently clad in aluminum siding and the roof, with overhanging eaves and brackets, is covered in asphalt shingles. A central brick chimney features a corbelled cap and the Craftsman-style front door is original. The three-bay, one-story, hip-roofed porch has tapered square posts, square pickets, concrete steps, and a parged pier foundation with lattice in between. The fenestration is comprised of one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows and a two-light fixed attic window in the gable end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

53 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0044

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1910**

Constructed ca. 1910, this two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-end, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation. The exterior walls are covered in asbestos shingle and the roof in asphalt shingle. The one-over-one-sash windows are vinyl although a few original windows remain such as the paired one-over-one-sash attic window in the front gable end. Details include a central brick chimney with corbelled cap, overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and a one-story addition to the north side of the house. The four-bay wraparound porch includes Tuscan columns, a large plain frieze, and a standing-seam metal hipped roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

54 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0037

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. The house, clad in asbestos shingle, has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle that contains two gable-roofed dormers. The three-bay, one-story, inset front porch has paneled battered posts, and modern wrought-iron balusters. The building features four-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows, a brick foundation with basement-level windows, overhanging eaves, and a side one-story, two-bay lean-to addition with two-over-two-sash windows and a six-light door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

55 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0043

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1910**

This two-bay, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, frame American Foursquare rests on solid parged foundation and features asbestos shingle siding, a hipped roof covered in pressed metal shingles, a front shed-roofed dormer, and a two-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. Constructed ca. 1910, the dwelling has one-over-one-sash modern vinyl windows with louvered shutters, a full-light front door with sidelights, and an original picture window on the front with a diamond-pattern transom. Other details include overhanging eaves with a plain frieze, a central brick chimney with a corbelled cap, and a rear one-story frame wing with a hipped roof and vinyl siding. This building was the home of the school principal and later served as the home economics department before being sold to a private owner.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

56 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0038

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935**

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This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, ca. 1935, Colonial Revival-style house rests on a solid parged concrete foundation with small basement windows. Clad in asbestos shingle, the frame house has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The two gabled front dormers have asbestos shingle siding and modern six-over-six-sash, double-hung vinyl windows. An exterior-end brick chimney with concrete shoulders is located on the east end of the house and the front door is of the Craftsman style. The fenestration includes one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows. The three-bay front porch has paneled battered posts, plain pickets, concrete steps and floor, and a solid parged concrete foundation. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed garage is attached to the southwest end and features asbestos-shingle siding, and a modern four-light metal garage door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing

57 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0042

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca. 1927**

The original section of this former school, now the Lovettsville Community Center is toward the rear of the building and was constructed ca. 1927. Because of the significant amount of alterations and later additions following a fire in the 1970s, the building has lost its architectural integrity and is considered non-contributing. The original flat-roofed brick school, now the taller rear section of the building, is laid in a Flemish-bond variant pattern and rests on a raised parged concrete foundation. Details include brick quoins, a decorative tan brick band along the cornice, a soldier course above the foundation, and other patterned brickwork. The large banked window openings that feature concrete sills and once held multiple windows, have been bricked-in to accommodate two four-light, aluminum sash windows. These same windows are used throughout the rest of the building including the front addition. The seven-bay, one-story, flat-roofed, stretcher-bond brick front addition appears to date to the 1970s and covers the original front façade. It is fronted by a five-bay porch with square brick posts and a tall flat roof covered in aluminum siding. The rear of the building contains a large gymnasium addition that is of stretcher-bond brick and has a flat roof and brick pilasters that divide the wall into three bays.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Classroom Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other (dugouts)	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing (structure)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (structure)(2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Playing Field	Non-Contributing (structure)(2)

58 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0039

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935**

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, brick dwelling rests on a brick foundation and appears to have been constructed ca. 1935. The brick walls are laid in stretcher-bond pattern and have brick jack arches over the door and window openings. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves. Two gabled front dormers contain modern prairie-sash windows and asbestos siding. The house contains modern six-over-one- and four-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows and single-light fixed basement windows. The walls may have been veneered as the windows are inset into the floor plane, but openings are topped by brick jack arches and have brick sills. The three-bay, one-story, shed-roofed porch has Tuscan columns, and plain pickets. A one-story, one-bay garage extends to the side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing

60 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0040

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1946**

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Constructed ca. 1946, this one-story, three-bay, frame house is of the Minimal Traditional form. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features a large, off-center, front cross-gable that contains the exterior asymmetrical brick chimney. A smaller gable extends from it and covers the one-bay front porch with paired posts with x braces in between. The house rests on a foundation of formed concrete blocks (smooth finish) that contain small two-light basement windows. Aluminum siding covers the exterior walls and the fenestration is comprised of single and paired, one-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

62 Broad Way, East 255-5001-0041

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this one-story, three-bay, frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Minimal Traditional form. The side gabled roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles, features a large, projecting, end cross-gable on the façade along with a two-bay, projecting, gabled porch. Covered in vinyl siding, the house is built into a banked site and the smooth-faced formed-concrete block foundation features small basement windows and a full walkout on the rear elevation. Fenestration includes single and paired, one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows and an attic window and tripartite bay window in the front cross gable. The exterior-end brick chimney has a with saw-tooth band below the corbelled cap.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing (2)

Light Street

1 Light Street 255-5001-0016

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**

Because of modern alteration, this two-story, three-bay, ca. 1910, former commercial building, which has been converted into apartments, is no longer a contributing resource. Topped by an overhanging hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, the frame walls are covered in vinyl siding, and the building rests on a parged concrete foundation. The double-hung wood windows contain two-over-two sash and appear historic. The paneled steel doors on the first floor are modern and number one on the front and three on the side elevation. The building has been heavily modified and is hardly recognizable as an historic structure.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Non-Contributing

2 Light Street 255-5001-0011

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

This two-story, three-bay, frame I-house appears to date to ca. 1880 and features modern vinyl siding, a gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal, exposed rafter ends, one-over-one vinyl windows, a one-bay gabled entry porch with Tuscan columns, and a three-bay, hip-roofed side porch with Tuscan columns and exposed rafter ends. A two-story ell has enclosed side porches that tie into a two-story shed-roofed rear wing on the main block of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Locust Street

6 Locust Street, South 255-5001-0107

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 2003**

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Constructed ca. 2003, this one-and-one-half story, three-bay, vinyl-sided, vernacular, frame dwelling rests on a formed concrete foundation. The gable roof, covered in asphalt shingles, contains three oversized gabled dormers with vinyl siding, six-over-six-sash vinyl windows, and gable-end returns. The five-bay integral front porch has Tuscan column supports, a plain picket balustrade, and a wooden floor and stairs.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Other (loading ramp)**

Contributing (structure)

11 Locust Street 255-5008

Other DHR Id #: **255-5001-0105**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation. It features a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal with overhanging eaves and a plain frieze. The walls are covered in aluminum siding and the south gable-end features a brick chimney with corbelled cap. One-story, gable-roofed wings extend from each of the gable ends. The one to the north contains a small stone building that oral tradition maintains was once a jail. The six-bay front porch has turned posts, an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, a concrete block foundation with a flagstone floor, and ties into part of the north wing. The replacement windows throughout the house are one-over-one-sash, vinyl ones with louvered vinyl shutters. This property appears on 1876 map of the town and is identified as the "school house lot."

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Loudoun Street, South

0 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0073

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1950**

This gable-end, one-story, two-bay, commercial building was constructed ca. 1950. Covered on T-111 siding, the frame building has a corrugated metal roof, sliding barn doors, a concrete foundation, exposed rafter ends, a large four-light fixed window with paneled shutters on the front of the building, and overhanging eaves.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

1 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0072

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1900**

This two-story, five-bay, ca. 1900, frame dwelling has two front cross gables, a standing-seam metal roof, Victorian detailing, and a Colonial Revival-style porch. Resting on a stone foundation, the building is covered in German-lap siding and features overhanging eaves with a bracketed cornice, gable-end returns, and corner boards. The one-over-one-sash, vinyl double-hung windows are modern replacements. Paired Gothic-arched attic windows are found in each of the front gable ends. The five-bay, hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan columns, a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, and a plain frieze. The rear has two gable-roofed ells with a gabled dormer, side two-story porches with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, and a modern exterior stair with plain picket railing and a shed roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

2 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0075

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830**

According to a sign on the front of the house, this two-story, three-bay, I-house known as the George Wershing House was

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constructed ca. 1830. The exterior appearance of this vernacular dwelling suggests a ca. 1890 date but an older house may be encapsulated within it or a major remodeling was done. The gable-roofed frame dwelling features a standing-seam-metal roof with an exterior-end brick chimney on the west gable end and an interior-end one in the east gable end. The roof has deeply overhanging eaves and the aluminum-siding-clad house rests on a parged foundation. The fenestration is comprised of six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows, with louvered wooden shutters. The three-bay front porch has a standing-seam metal shed roof, square posts, plain picket railing, and a wooden floor. The rear two-story ell features modern one-over-one vinyl windows, enclosed shed-roofed porches, and an exterior-end chimney with a corbelled cap.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

3 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0074

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1850**

The rear section of this house is the earliest and is comprised of a two-story, three-bay, circa 1850, gable-roofed brick (five-course American bond) block with an interior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and the one-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows with brick jack arches are replacements. A one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed, frame, rear wing is clad in aluminum siding and has a standing-seam metal roof. The original brick section functions as the dwelling's rear ell. Added to its north side perpendicularly and fronting South Loudoun Street is a two-story, three-bay section that is now the principal entrance. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, this hip-roofed frame portion is covered in aluminum siding with a "soldier-course" of siding acting as a frieze beneath the overhanging eaves. The standing-seam-metal roof contains an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The three-bay, hip-roofed, front porch has turned posts, modern picket railing, and a wooden floor supported by piers. The one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, as well as the front door, topped by an original single-light transom, are modern replacements.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken/Poultry House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing

4 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0076

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1880**

This two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling clad in asbestos-shingle siding was constructed ca. 1880. The cross-gabled roof, which includes a projecting polygonal two-story bay on the south end, is covered in asphalt shingles. The one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows with louvered vinyl shutters are not original. The three-bay front porch has a standing-seam-metal shed roof with Tuscan columns. The projecting front cross-gable has two stories of bay windows, fish-scale shingles in the gable-end, a sawn verge board, and gable-end returns. A two-story ell extends to the rear with several shed-roofed wings.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

6 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0077

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1916**

Constructed ca. 1916, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style house rests on a raised concrete foundation with two-light basement windows. The frame walls are covered in vinyl siding and the steeply-pitched gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Details includes deeply overhanging eaves, large front and rear shed-roofed dormers, an exterior-end brick

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chimney, a central interior chimney, and single, double, and triple one-over-one-sash, vinyl windows. The three-bay, inset front porch has battered wooden posts on brick piers with a plain picket railing, a wooden floor, and concrete steps.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

7 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0108

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950**

Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling is of the Minimal Traditional form and rests on a concrete block foundation. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in aluminum siding. The house has one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, vinyl shutters, a concrete stoop, an interior brick flue, and overhanging eaves.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

8 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0078

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, three-bay I-house rests on a stone foundation, and features replacement hardi-plank siding and a standing-seam metal gabled roof. Original four-light attic windows are found in the gable ends but the two-over-two-sash, double-hung vinyl windows throughout the rest of the house are replacements. Details include two interior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps, overhanging eaves, and a plain friezeboard with paired scrolled brackets. The three-bay, shed-roofed, front porch has turned spindles. A one-story shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

9 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0106

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling is of the Queen Anne style. The gabled roof, covered in standing-seam metal, has a large cross-gabled projecting polygonal bay on the south end and an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, the exterior walls of the house are covered in vinyl siding. Details include overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, and six-over-six-sash double-hung vinyl windows with louvered vinyl shutters. The five-bay front porch wraps around the north side of the house and has square wood columns on square posts and sawn brackets. A two-story wing and two-story ell extend to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

10 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0079

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, three-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling is of frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal and features an exterior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, and gable-end returns. The two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows are original but the louvered vinyl shutters are not. The three-bay front porch has turned spindles, a standing-seam metal hipped roof, and a wooden floor. A one-story polygonal bay projects from the west gable end. The house has a rear two-story ell with a projecting,

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two-story, polygonal bay on the west side that contains two-over-two-sash double-hung wood windows. Two-story porches are located along the east side of the ell.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing

12 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0080

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1900**

This two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian-style house was constructed ca. 1900 and features decorative elements of the Gothic Revival in its detailing. Resting on a low stone foundation, the exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The gabled roof has a central-front gable and is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are modern one-over-one-sash, vinyl replacements. The central-front gable contains paired Gothic-arched one-over-one-sash wood windows. Other details include an interior-end brick chimney, an exterior-end concrete block flue, gable-end returns, four-light and louvered attic windows in the gable end, and a single transom over the front door. The one-bay front porch has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, turned posts, sawn brackets, and a concrete floor. A two-story, pyramidal-roofed tower is located off the rear ell.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

14 Loudoun Street, South 255-5007

Other DHR Id #: 255-5001-0081

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880 (earlier core)**

According to previous survey forms, the land tax records suggest this dwelling was constructed in 1842, although its present exterior architectural character and form suggests a construction date of ca. 1880. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the roof in asphalt shingles. An exterior-end concrete block flue is located on the north end of the gable. The house has six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows with decorative lintels on the first floor and louvered vinyl shutters. The second-floor windows contain six-over-three-sash, suggesting that the ceilings are fairly low on that level. A modern, one-story, gable-roofed ell extends to the rear.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

16 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0082

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930, this one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, rusticated-concrete-block, former commercial building has an attached integral garage on the west end. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building has a standing-seam metal hipped roof with flared overhanging eaves and a large shed-roofed front dormer. A central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is located in the rear slope of the roof. The front hip-roofed portico has battered columns on brick piers with a concrete step and stoop. The remains of the concrete gas pump island are in the front yard.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

18 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0083

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1996**

Constructed ca. 1996, this vernacular two-story, three-bay, brick-veneered dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation

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and has vinyl siding on the sides and rear. The gabled roof, which has overhanging eaves, is covered in asphalt shingles. The one-over-one-sash, double-hung aluminum windows, some of which are paired, have paneled vinyl shutters and brick jack arches and sills on the front elevation. The one-bay, gable-roofed entry porch has turned posts, and a concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

20 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0084

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1954**

Constructed ca. 1954, this one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof, vinyl siding, and concrete block foundation. Details include a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, and a three-bay, one-story, integral front porch with square posts. A one-story, gable-roofed, recessed side wing has a side entrance, stone stairs, and a picket handrail. A one-story ell extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

21 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0104

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1925**

Constructed in 1925, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style brick dwelling rests on a solid concrete foundation and has wall laid in a stretcher-bond brick pattern. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and contains an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and gabled front and rear dormers. Details include overhanging eaves, a three-bay integral front porch with battered paneled wood posts resting on brick piers, and single and paired eight-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows topped by brick jack arches.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

22 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0085

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1920**

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged concrete foundation and was constructed ca. 1920. The walls are covered in weatherboard siding, and the roof in asphalt shingles. A projecting front cross gable contains the one-bay porch, which has triple square columns with lattice infill. Details include a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, a gabled rear dormer, single and paired six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows, rectangular basement windows, and a one-story shed-roofed rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

23 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0103

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1925**

Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-end, Craftsman bungalow rests on a formed concrete foundation with two-light basement windows. The exterior walls are of stretcher-bond brick and the gable-end roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The roof, with overhanging eaves, features a large shed-roofed dormer on the south slope. The front gable end has gable-end returns and a one-over-one-sash attic window. The single and paired one-over-one-sash, wood windows have brick jack arches except for the one in the front gable end, which may have been enlarged from its

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original size. The one-bay, gable-roofed, front porch has battered brick posts resting on brick piers with a concrete cap.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

24 Loudoun Street, South 255-5009

Other DHR Id #: **255-5001-0086**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

This ca. 1900, L-shaped, vernacular frame dwelling consists of an original one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, five-bay section with a two-story, cross-gabled wing added to its east end ca. 1980. Resting on a stone foundation, the original section features two front doors, six-over-six-sash wood windows, a six-light frieze window, a central interior brick flue, and an interior-end concrete flue. It is fronted by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts and a concrete floor. The side wing is a full two stories and contains a six-over-six, sash windows, an eight-over-eight-sash window, and a single door. Both sections of the house are clad in Masonite siding, and have asphalt shingle covering the roof. It appears that a section of the original part of the house may be of log construction.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing

25 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0102

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1925**

Constructed in 1925, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, brick house has a bungalow form. Set on a solid concrete foundation, the walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. Details include overhanging eaves, gabled front and rear dormers, and single and paired eight-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows topped by a soldier-course lintel. A three-bay integral front porch runs the entire width of the facade and has battered paneled wood posts resting on brick piers.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

26 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0087

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1956**

Constructed ca. 1956, this one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional single-family dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The exterior walls are of brick laid in a stretcher-bond pattern with weatherboard siding in the gable ends. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a front extension over the 16-light bay window and the stoop in front of the recessed entry. Other details include a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, two-over-two horizontal wood windows, steel basement windows with concrete sills, and a front concrete stoop.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

27 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0101

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1950**

This one-story, four-bay, metal Quonset hut was erected on this site ca. 1950, and was probably part of WWII military surplus. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, and the walls and roof are covered in corrugated metal. The façade features two large picture windows flanking two full-glass wooden front doors, with a bay of glass brick in between. A brick apron runs beneath the windows. The three-bay front porch is supported by round metal posts and sits below the

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grade of the parking lot.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

28 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0088

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950**

Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional, frame dwelling is covered in aluminum siding, rests on a parged concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-bay, gabled front porch has modern wrought-iron supports and railing. Details include three-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows with vinyl shutters, a central-interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, triangular attic vents in the gable ends, and a rear one-story lean-to wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

29 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0100

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca. 1960**

Constructed ca. 1960, this one-story, four-bay, stretcher-bond brick Ranch house sits on a concrete block foundation. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and an exterior brick chimney is located on the southwest end. Fenestration includes one-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows and a three-part, front bay window, with brick sills and batten shutters.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

30 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0089

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950**

Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional, frame house is covered in hardi-plank siding, rests on a parged concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-bay, gabled front porch has turned posts. The house has six-over-six-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, vinyl shutters, small basement windows, and a central interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

31 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0099

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation. The gabled roof, with overhanging eaves, is covered in pressed tin shingles and contains a central brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard siding and the front elevation is asymmetrical and may suggest a German three-room plan. The three-bay front porch has a hipped standing-seam metal roof, turned posts, sawn brackets, plain picket balustrade, and wooden floor. The six-over-six-sash vinyl windows are not original. A rear two-story ell, with an interior-end brick chimney and other similar details as found in the front section, extends to the rear. A large one-story, shed-roofed wing wraps around the north and east sides of the ell. A one-story shed-roofed porch connects the south side of the ell to a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingled roof that may have originally been a meat house or summer kitchen.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

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32 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0090

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: American Foursquare, ca. 1921

Constructed ca. 1921, this two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling has an American Foursquare form. Resting on a parged concrete foundation with small six-light basement windows, the frame walls are covered with weatherboard on the first floor and wider Masonite siding on the second and in the dormer. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and contains a front hip-roofed dormer, a central brick flue, and overhanging eaves with a plain friezeboard. Single, paired, and triple one-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows are found throughout the house. The hip-roofed, two-bay front porch has paired Tuscan columns and triple Tuscan columns at the corners that all rest on brick piers. Other details include an entrance door on the north side, a one-story hip-roofed rear wing (enclosed porch) with a concrete block flue, and a rear modern deck with a shed roof overhang.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Vehicle/Equip.	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Root Cellar	Contributing

33 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0098

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca. 1999

Constructed in 1999, this one-story, four-bay, vernacular Ranch dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are covered in vinyl siding. The building features single and paired one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows, overhanging eaves, louvered vinyl shutters, and a one-bay front porch with turned posts and a concrete stoop.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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34 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0091

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1925

Constructed ca. 1925, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Craftsman-style house has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, and a parged concrete foundation. The two-bay, inset front porch has a tall weatherboard frieze, battered posts on brick piers, a plain picket balustrade, and lattice between the brick pier foundation. The front and rear elevations have hipped dormers while the north and south side dormers have shed roofs. All dormers have triple, four-light, fixed-sash wood windows, exposed rafter ends, and pressed tin siding. The building has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, four-over-one-sash, double-hung wood windows, and three-light basement windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing

37 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0097

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1890

Constructed ca. 1890, this two-story, three-bay, frame I-house features a Folk Victorian-style front porch. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has exterior walls covered in German-lap siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a central-front gable. Details include overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, corner boards, gable-end returns, two central interior brick chimneys with rounded caps, two-over-two-sash wood windows, a two-over-two-sash wood window in the central-front gable, and a two-story rear wing. The three-bay front porch has a standing-seam metal hipped roof, turned posts, sawn brackets and frieze, and a concrete floor.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

38 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0092

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular I-house rests on a concrete parged foundation. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a modern exterior brick chimney on the north end. The exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding and the one-over-one-sash, double-hung vinyl windows and louvered vinyl shutters are not original. The double-leaf front door with beveled glass is also not original. A one-story, eight-bay, wraparound porch has turned posts, sawn brackets along the front, and a concrete floor. An extremely large, two-story, cross-gable-roofed, modern, rear addition is taller and wider than the original front section of the house, thereby overpowering it. Modern two-story frame decks extend off the rear. Because of all the additions and alterations to the main house it is considered non-contributing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Greenhouse**

Non-Contributing

40 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0093

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1918**

Constructed ca. 1918, this one-and-one-half story, multiple-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a stone-veneered concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding, and the cross-gabled roof with multiple gable peaks is clad in asphalt shingles. The three-bay, inset, front porch features square posts on brick piers. A side, five-bay, shed-roofed porch with concrete Doric columns on formed concrete piers and plain wooden picket balustrade creates a wraparound porch. The dwelling has overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, a plain frieze board, an interior brick chimney, and lightning rods with glass balls on the roof. Fenestration is comprised of one-over-one-sash double-hung wood windows. The gable ends on the north and south sides have pent roofs, triangular attic vents, and large replacement 1 x 1 casements. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends to the rear and contains a four-light wood window. A secondary entry facing the driveway is located in a side wing, north of the main entrance porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

44 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0094

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1916**

Constructed ca. 1916, this two-and-one-half-story, single-family dwelling is an exceptional example of the Queen Anne style whose design came from the Radford Architectural Company (design no. 60). The asymmetrical design is composed of a gable-roofed main block, with multiple lower cross gables, one of which ends in a rounded turret topped by a circular finial. The varied roofline, with overhanging eaves, is covered with asphalt shingles and still maintains lightning rods and a central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The house rests on a formed concrete foundation and the frame exterior walls are covered in weatherboard siding. A one-story, 10-bay, wraparound porch extends around three sides of the dwelling and features paired and tripled fluted columns on brick piers. The house is fenestrated with double-hung wood windows that vary in shape and size depending on their location and include one-over-one-sash double-hungs, a Palladian window with decorative fanlight, and casement windows with diamond sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

45 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0096

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1915**

Constructed ca. 1915, this one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling rests on a formed parged concrete foundation. The walls are stuccoed and the gable roof, covered in asphalt shingles, contains a large gabled front dormer. Details include overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, a central brick flue with corbelled cap, and one-over-one-sash wood windows. The three-bay, one-story, front porch has a standing-seam metal shed roof and one large, stuccoed, arched frieze that extends the full width of the porch. The central supports are simple square wood posts, but the ones on the end bays are round columns with an upside-down Corinthian capital as a base resting on rusticated concrete block piers. A closed wooden balustrade is located between the piers and lattice covers the space between the pier foundations. A projecting rectangular bay window is located on the south side of the house and contains triple one-over-one-sash windows. Two matching cross-gable-roofed rear wings with projecting, rectangular, shed-roofed bays extend off the rear of the building and are joined by a hyphen with paired entrance doors.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken/Poultry House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

51 Loudoun Street, South 255-5001-0095

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: American Foursquare, ca. 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930, this two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, American Foursquare dwelling rests on a formed concrete foundation and has a hipped roof clad in pressed tin shingles that contains a large hip-roofed front dormer and a central interior brick chimney. The roof has overhanging eaves and the dormer contains paired one-over-one-sash windows. The walls are covered in vinyl siding and the fenestration is comprised of one-over-one-sash, vinyl windows. The two-bay, hip-roofed front porch has a pressed tin shingle roof, Tuscan columns, and a plain picket balustrade. A large two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed (asphalt shingle) modern addition extends off the south end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

Lovettsville Road

Lovettsville Road 255-5001-0070

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Reformed Cemetery**

There appear to be approximately 450 burials in this cemetery, which is still in active use. The oldest ones are located in the southwestern portion of the cemetery. The earliest legible stone has a German inscription for a 10-year-old girl who died in 1790, although it is likely that earlier stones may have dates that today are illegible. Other early stones date to the early 1800s with the last names of Wirtz and Everhart. Other prominent family names include Souder, Cooper, Wenner, Potterfield, Eamick, and George.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing (site)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

39580 Lovettsville Road 255-5001-0071

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830**

This two-story, three-bay, exposed-log (v-notched), hall-parlor-plan, vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1830. The house is built into a banked site with a stone foundation that is a full story along the east side. The gabled roof

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is covered in standing-seam metal and a modern exterior stone chimney is located on the east end. The six-over-six-sash vinyl-clad windows are modern and are diminutive in the half story. A one-story frame wing is attached to the east gable end of the log portion and rests on a full-story basement that contains paired French doors. The house and side wing are united by a four-bay shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts. Several wings extend off the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Lutheran Church Road

12930 Lutheran Church Road 255-5001-0111

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: **Cemetery, 1840s**

The cemetery is located on a 16.91-acre parcel and contains approximately 50 rows of markers. The tombstones in the cemetery are fairly artistic and include some family plots as well as a Woodmen of the World tombstone. According to the Loudoun Cemetery database on the Thomas Balch library website, this cemetery contains 3,583 burials. The cemetery was incorporated in 1879 but there are stones from the 1840s and some earlier ones that came from New Jerusalem Cemetery. The earliest inscribed stones (Slates/Schloetz families, who died between 1821 and 1831) were moved into this cemetery from New Jerusalem Cemetery in 1940.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing (site)

Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo**

Contributing (structure)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

12942 Lutheran Church Road 053-0372

Other DHR Id #: **255-5001-0110**

Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel, Stories 2.50, Style: Late Greek Revival, 1868**

According to a datestone, this two-story, three-bay, brick church was constructed in 1868 after a fire destroyed the original 1839 church. The church, which is Late Greek Revival-style in nature, rests on a random rubble stone foundation that is taller in the rear elevation than in the front. The exterior walls are laid in five-course-American bond with the exception of the front, which is laid in stretcher bond. The gable-end roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The first-floor façade has paired one-over-one sash, stained-glass windows flanking the central, double-leaf, recessed, two-panel wooden entrance doors that feature paneled reveals and a transom. The second level of the facade features three bays of tall and narrow eight-light stained-glass windows. According to a history of the church, the stained-glass windows date to the 1930s. The north elevation of the church features two four-light stained glass windows on the first floor as well as a double-leaf door topped by a four-light transom (all with stained glass). The second floor is comprised of four bays of the tall eight-light stained glass windows similar to those found on the front of the church. The large, three-story, 7-course-American-bond brick tower was added in 1903. Small one-over-one-sash stained glass windows are located on the front and south side of the tower topped by the open belfry marked by double-arched openings on each elevation. Entrance into the tower is at the first floor of the south elevation through double-leaf, four-paneled doors topped by a two-light transom. A one-story, nine-bay, gable-roofed, brick addition extends to the side near the southeast corner of church and was completed in 1964. This cemetery contains the earliest legible stone in Lovettsville's cemeteries and provides the beginning date for the district's period of significance. Isaac Lueckens' grave marker is dated 1770.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing (site)

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

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North Berlin Turnpike

North Berlin Turnpike 255-5003

Other DHR Id #: 255-5001-0109

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1875

This one-story, three-bay, gable-end, vernacular frame building was constructed ca. 1875 and was used as a church and later as a school. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame church is clad in German-lap siding with corner boards and a plain frieze. The gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an interior brick flue, is clad in standing-seam metal. The six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows feature paneled wooden shutters. The replacement paneled front door has an original four-light transom. A goose-neck lamp hangs in the front gable end. The rear gable-end contains no openings.

Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery

Contributing (site)

Pennsylvania Avenue, East

2 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0001

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1880

This two-and-a-half story, three-bay, double-pile, Victorian I-house appears to have been constructed ca. 1880. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame dwelling is clad in German-lap siding, and the gabled roof with a center-front gable is covered in asphalt shingles. The wooden windows are two-over-two-sash, double-hungs with louvered wooden shutters. The two interior-end brick chimneys feature corbelled caps. Other details include overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, and a round-arched, two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood window in the central-front gable. The wood-paneled front door has a four-light transom and two-light sidelights. The three-bay front porch has Tuscan columns. A one-and-one-half-story ell extends behind the house and appears to predate the current front. It may be of log.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Kitchen

Contributing

4 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0002

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

This two-story, three-bay, gable-end facing commercial building was constructed ca. 1880 as a butcher shop. The building, now used as a museum, has modern two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the first floor and original two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with decorative surrounds on the second floor. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame building is clad in weatherboard siding. The gable-end roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features an interior-end brick chimney and overhanging eaves. The side frame wing with weatherboard features two-over-two double-hung sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, and a stone foundation. The section to the left was the butcher shop that contained a meat block counter and a cooler. The side wing was open on its east end and contained a meat grinder.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

6 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0003

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1975

The non-contributing one-story, three-bay, gable-end, stretcher-bond brick office building constructed in 1975 features six-over-six snap-in windows and a cut metal door covered by a gabled board supported with brackets. The sides of the building have eight-over-eight wooden windows.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer

Non-Contributing

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8 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0004

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940

This one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a parged foundation. The Minimal Traditional-style house was built ca. 1940 and features overhanging eaves, an exterior-end brick chimney, asphalt-shingle roofing, and a three-bay, front porch with paired square posts resting on brick piers. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash and some are grouped in twos and threes. A frame one-story ell extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

10 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0005

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920

Resting on a stone foundation, this two-story, one-bay, gable-end, vernacular, frame building was built ca 1920. A four-bay wraparound porch, with square posts, unites the main block with a lean-to on the south side. The windows are one-over-one, wooden, double-hung sash, although original two-over-two wooden double-hung sash windows are found on the side of the main block. Other features include a v-crimp metal roof, aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, and a plain frieze board.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

11 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0009

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1820

This one-and-one-half-story, six-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling features a large central brick chimney that divides the house into two three-bay units--each with its own front door. According to a 1994 academic article, this house was constructed ca. 1800 and is of frame with brick nogging construction. The house could definitely be of that type of construction or perhaps even of log as the windows are small and sills deep, but it probably dates to the ca. 1820 period. Resting on a stone foundation, it is currently covered in asbestos-shingle siding and the gabled roof in pressed tin shingles. Triangle louvered vents are found in the gable ends. The building has a gabled wall dormer centered above each of the doors and a five-bay, hip-roofed, standing-seam-metal, front porch with chamfered posts and a concrete floor. The wood windows are one-over-one or two-over-two wooden sash, double-hung windows, and the front doors contain two panels with a large top light.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

12 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0006

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920

This one-and-one-half-story, gable-end, vernacular frame house was constructed ca. 1920 and has one bay in the half-story and three bays on the first floor. It features oversized gable-end returns on the front façade and a one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts. The building has a solid parged concrete foundation, aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled gable-end roof, modern vinyl one-over-one, double-hung, replacement windows, and an exterior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap. A one-bay addition is set back on the south side and a shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

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14 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5002

Other DHR Id #: 255-5001-0007

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1821-1824

This two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1821-1824 and features a 10-paneled wooden entry door topped by an elliptical fanlight with web tracery, and flanked by Tuscan colonettes and sidelights with half-circle tracery. The opening is topped by a brick elliptical arch. Resting on a stone foundation, the brick walls of the house are laid in five-course American bond. The double-hung-sash, wood windows have six-over-nine lights on the first floor and six-over-six lights on the second and feature brick jack arches and paneled wooden shutters. The gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal and contains two interior-end brick chimneys. The central bay of the second floor contains a tripartite, rectangular window with a central six-over-six-sash flanked by four-over-four sash. Rear and side one-story gable-roofed brick wings extend off the main block.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing (2)

16 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0008

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1867

This two-story, three-bay, frame I-house was constructed ca. 1867. It rests on a stone foundation and features vinyl siding, a standing-seam-metal roof with an interior-end brick chimney, and a seven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The dwelling has one-over-one replacement windows on the first floor, original six-over-six wooden sash, double-hung windows on the second floor, and a three-light transom above the door. Each gable end features small four-light fixed attic windows. Along the roofline, a plain frieze features paired brackets and large gable-end returns. A 2005, one-and-one-half-story, four-bay ell extends off the rear.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Workshop

Non-Contributing

17 Pennsylvania Avenue, East 255-5001-0010

Other DHR Id #:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920

The ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story, one-bay, gable-end, frame building has a standing-seam metal roof, a solid parged foundation, and an interior parged cinderblock chimney. A flagstone walk leads from the one-bay, side-entrance lean-to to the street. The building is attached to the rear of 1 South Loudoun Street but has a separate address. Other features include one-over-one vinyl windows, a modern octagonal window, vinyl siding, and a concrete stoop.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lovettsville Historic District, which incorporates the historic core of the town and several closely associated burial grounds and a church on the town's perimeter, is significant at the state level as an extraordinary example of an assemblage of well-preserved residential, commercial, and religious resources that date from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Lovettsville is one of Virginia's few communities whose sympathies lay primarily with the Union at the time of the Civil War. Its historic role as a center for commerce, religious, and social life of the area spans more than two centuries. Located a mere two-and-one-half miles south of one of the key Potomac River crossings and standing the farthest north of any Virginia community, Lovettsville is south of its closest neighbor Berlin (now Brunswick), Maryland. With the exception of settlements in the Shenandoah Valley, and a single settlement in southern Fauquier County, Lovettsville, originally known as the "German Settlement," was alone in the Commonwealth as solely the creation of German immigrants, whose surnames dominate its history, grave markers, and written records to the present day. It was because of its Germanic roots and its tradition of small and independent farmers, merchants, and craftsmen whose slave-holding was very limited, that Lovettsville was one of only a handful of Virginia communities that strongly opposed secession and supported the Union at the time of the Civil War. Torn between Unionist sympathies and strong commercial ties to its northern neighbor of Berlin, and some residual allegiances to Virginia, Lovettsville found itself in unusually difficult circumstances during the Civil War. Subject to the Unionist Pierpont government during the War years, Lovettsville suffered depredations from both Union and Confederate forces. The community found itself in the path of warring soldiers during much of the war because of its location on one of the main routes leading from Leesburg, Loudoun's county seat, to the strategic crossing of the Potomac. Although it never changed hands multiple times like Winchester, Lovettsville still experienced the war very differently from most other Virginia communities. The story of Lovettsville is so unusual during the period of the Civil War that its significance can only be viewed at the state level. Complex loyalties and attacks from both sides defined its very existence during the war years. Though there are only a handful of extant pre-war resources, those dwelling houses and institutional buildings, the churches and cemeteries that define its culture, and its location and transportation corridors all survive to tell the story of a very rare history in Virginia.

Lovettsville boasts a range of architectural and cultural resources from 1770 to 1961 that help portray the community's fascinating history-- from an 18th-century burial ground with German stones, more than a dozen residences and institutional, religious, and commercial buildings dating from before the Civil War, and a large number of late-19th- and 20th-century commercial structures and dwellings, including a post office building dating from 1961. Significant dates include 1770 and 1790 (dates of earliest legible German gravestones), 1820 (partition of land into Lovettsville lots), 1876 (re-incorporation of Lovettsville), 1923 (fire in downtown Lovettsville), 1961 (the construction of the

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former post office building). Lovettsville's street plan and lot configuration have retained a remarkably high level of integrity with most roadways today closely aligned with those dating from the 1870s.

Lovettsville Historic District is eligible under Criterion A under Exploration/Settlement for its association with the early German presence in Virginia; under Ethnic Heritage for its substantial association with the German Reformed, Lutheran, and Presbyterian congregations and the influence of religious and cultural beliefs on the society of the community; under Politics/Government for its distinctive role and place during the Civil War as the town lay in the occupied portion of Virginia that answered to the Pierpont government in Alexandria for most of the war; under Ethnic Heritage for its strong associations with the African-American community including a landmark church and burial ground that served as a place of worship and a school for black residents of both the town and the surrounding region; and under Commerce for its important role as a site for provision of mercantile services to the surrounding region of far northern Virginia. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its well-preserved architectural resources, its surviving street and lot plan, and five cemeteries whose history spans more than 250 years. The period of significance is 1770, the earliest legible gravestone date in the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church Cemetery, to 1961, the construction date for the former Lovettsville post office building.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Lovettsville boasts some of the strongest German ties of any Virginia town and the only surviving German community east of the Blue Ridge. Its German origins have played a large role in defining its history, particularly its nearly unique position during the Civil War. The immigration of Germans to the North American continent began in the early decades of the 18th century, and their presence in Virginia was very important in the early history of the colony and its settlement. In the case of Lovettsville, it was not until the middle of the 18th century that a group of German immigrants traveling south from Pennsylvania settled in an area of present-day northern Loudoun County that became known as "The German Settlement." One of the earliest chronicles of the German migration to the Lovettsville area was penned in 1896 by Briscoe Goodhart in an article entitled "The German Settlement: Early History of this Interesting Section of Loudoun County," for the *Telephone*, a Loudoun County periodical.¹ Goodhart declared that the people who populated the German Settlement came from the Palatine state of Germany about 1727. He goes on to say that "in an organized capacity to become permanent residents" Germans settled circa 1732. Later historians claim the date closer to 1742 when William Wenner organized a congregation, later known as German Reformed. Klaus Wust, one of the leading scholars considering the German presence in America, states that the "heart of German settlement in Virginia" was in the Shenandoah Valley.² The only other sizable German settlement east of the Blue Ridge was at Germantown in present day Fauquier County and in northern Loudoun County. No 18th- or 19th-century above-ground resources survive at Germantown. According

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to Wust, “In 1780 Moravian bishop John Frederick Reichel remarked about Germantown in Fauquier, ‘when one is in the town, one asks where the town is.’” He goes on to say that other German enclaves outside the Shenandoah Valley virtually disappeared as their populations were absorbed “by their English-speaking surroundings.”³

The two German congregations in Lovettsville, St. James United Church of Christ, formerly the German Reformed, and New Jerusalem Lutheran Church, had their origins in the mid-18th-century German Settlement. To quote from Wust, “he (the German settler) founded countless churches and schools without always waiting for a clergyman to take the initiative. These churches then became the center of all collective activity. In a sense, the church was the town hall of each German neighborhood... the church councils of the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations were the forums where the lessons of self government were learned...” Although neither of the original church buildings associated with these congregations survive, both congregations have extant cemeteries that date from the 18th century.

The First German Reformed Church Site and Cemetery [255-5001-0070] on Lovettsville Road contains a number of grave markers that may date from the last quarter of the 18th century. The earliest legibly dated gravestone associated with the Wenner family dates to 1849 for George Wenner. From its earliest years, the Wenner surname frequently appears in public records for Lovettsville. In a 1948 history of the Reformed Church in Virginia, the author Reverend J. Silor Garrison writes: “There is a fairly well authenticated tradition that as early as 1720 a family of Wenners established themselves in Upper Loudoun, then a part of Prince William County. The head of this family was a Reformed Elder, and he became a schoolmaster... He also conducted religious services...”⁴ Another source states that a Swiss missionary wrote that when visiting Frederick, Maryland, in 1747, he made a side trip to “The German Settlement” where he was entertained by Elder Wenner.⁵ The earliest legible stone in this cemetery that has direct associations with the German Settlement in the area is 1790, with an inscription in German for a 10-year-old girl. Claims are made for the presence of a log building used for worship as early as the middle decades of the 18th century, and there is a strong likelihood that some of the early stones in the cemetery pre-date 1790, but they are no longer legible. Regardless of the disagreement about the exact date of the settling of Germans in the Lovettsville area, it can safely be presumed that by the middle decades of the 18th century the German Settlement was in place and the German Reformed congregation was its core.

The other early group of German settlers in Lovettsville was associated with the Lutheran Church. According to the history of the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church [053-0372; 255-5001-0010], whose present sanctuary stands at 12942 Lutheran Church Road, the first building for this congregation dated to 1765 when the Reverend J. S. Schwerdfeger from Frederick, Maryland, organized a group of German Lutherans already living in the German Settlement.⁶ A deed dated 1797 to the congregation of

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German Lutherans (New Jerusalem) from Ferdno [sic] Fairfax for twelve-and-one-half acres confirms the congregation's presence in the area, referring to buildings already in place and directing the use of the land for future church buildings and "places of burial."⁷ The earliest legible grave stone in the New Jerusalem Lutheran cemetery is 1770 for Isack Leuckens, providing the beginning date for the period of significance for the Lovettsville Historic District. Two other 18th-century legible stones in the cemetery are for Barbary Vartz (1790) and Michael Whode (1796). Subsequent sanctuaries and building modifications date from 1802, 1839, and the present structure was built in 1869 with the tower added in 1903.⁸

A Presbyterian church was established in 1833 and functioned for nearly a century according to local historians. Neither its congregation nor its sanctuary survive, and only its cemetery is identifiable today [255-5001-0066] as part of the property of the Providence Primitive Baptist Church at 3 South Berlin Pike. According to family information, loyal Confederate Jonah Potterfield, who fought with the Laurel Brigade for the Confederacy, is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery. The cemetery has 46 stones with legible inscriptions, with more than half of those pre-dating 1860.⁹

The early presence of the two dominant German congregations, whose members formed a large proportion of Lovettsville's population, affirms the dominant place of German culture and traditions in the evolution of the town. The cultural dominance of a Germanic tradition is present in both the architecture and the political history of Lovettsville. Again Wust characterizes the German culture in his discussion of its influence on the communities in Virginia where they settled. He refers specifically to their "self reliance," and "self-determination." He continues, saying, "While their economic contribution to Virginia lay in the success of their farms and in the quality of the products of their crafts, the gradual but steady growth of free and vigorous community institutions in the German settlements has often been overlooked." In his discussion of the anti-slavery sentiment prevalent in the German communities, Wust states that "Lutheran communities in Loudoun County were probably influenced by the fact they belonged to the regular circuit of Maryland pastors, and their church at Lovettsville even joined the Maryland Synod."¹⁰ Small independent landholders characterized the German Settlement and subsequently Lovettsville itself. Cultural and economic ties to the prevailing Tidewater slaveholding community were tenuous at best. That fact, in particular, likely accounts for the strong anti-secessionist and anti-slavery sentiment in Lovettsville in the years immediately preceding and during the Civil War. Cultural and political links to Maryland were probably stronger than those to Virginia's slaveholding society, ties that can be traced to the early religious associations between the German Settlement and its Maryland neighbors.

The year 1820 marks when Lovettsville actually came into being beyond the presence of the two churches and probably a small collection of residences and some small mercantile operations or shops. The name of the town was derived from David Lovett, who subdivided the property he owned in the

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area into small quarter-acre lots and sold them to various buyers, describing each lot by number. The earliest conveyance appears to have been from David Lovett to Thomas Stevens, for four lots, numbered 9, 10, 11, and 12, each $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in size for the sum of eighty dollars.¹¹ Among subsequent buyers in the following year were Herman Heinslerling, "lot number 15 and one half of 14 in the first range of lots;" William Wire, "a certain lot;" Fielder Burch, "lots 6, 7, 8, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ acre each, which Lovett holds in the German Settlement;" and Mary Bontz, two lots, numbers 45 and 46.¹²

Although small homesteads and commercial buildings from the 18th and very early 19th centuries unquestionably stood in the German Settlement, it was not until Lovettsville was established in 1820 that dwellings with confirmable building dates can be found. The tax books for 1820 show David Lovett charged with 300 acres in the area; John Winner [sic], whose family had lived in the area since the middle years of the 18th century, owned 173 acres divided into two parcels with modest improvements. William Wenner was charged with \$200 improvements with no acreage size recorded, but based on the subsequent tax records were undoubtedly located in the area where the small village would be.¹³ The general Index to Deeds for Loudoun County shows a number of conveyances from David Lovett in the period 1820-21. It was not until 1824 that the small $\frac{1}{4}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre lots were described as located in "Newtown," suggesting that the village was not yet known as Lovettsville. In the remaining years of the decade, Newtown likely was used interchangeably with "Lovettsville." A later conveyance dated 1843 suggests that the property and house known today as the Wenner House was described as a $\frac{3}{8}$ -acre parcel with \$500 worth of improvements in 1824 and had been purchased by Jonathan Wenner from William Wire who was one of the original lot owners in Lovettsville. The Wenner House [255-5001-0009] stands at 11 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The dwelling now known as Willard Hall [255-5002; 255-5001-0007], located at 14 Pennsylvania Avenue, also appears to date from the 1820s. In 1821, David Lovett sold a $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre lot to Thomas Stevens.¹⁴ In 1824 it was charged to Thomas Stevens, whose name was also cited in another transaction involving Lovett's sales, with \$500 improvements and described as standing on a one-acre parcel in "Newtown." It was subsequently sold to Samuel Clapham, who operated a tin and stove business in Lovettsville and later to Samuel Price. Finally, in 1868, the property was conveyed to Dr. James Willard, a physician from Frederick, Maryland. Its substantial tax valuations throughout the antebellum period attest to its visibility and substance in the town.¹⁵

Four dwellings constructed circa 1830 that are extant, joined by commercial buildings that no longer survive, led to the first efforts to secure incorporation of Lovettsville by the Virginia General Assembly in 1836 and finally successfully in 1842, although there is no record of any formal government structure being put in place until re-incorporation in 1876. Joseph Martin's *Gazetteer*, published in 1835, described Lovettsville as a "bustling residential and commercial Post office village," not surprising for a town located on one of the main routes crossing the river to Maryland from Virginia.¹⁶

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Added to that, Lovettsville was early on designated a post office when it was still known as Newtown in 1823. By 1828, the official post office name had been changed to Lovettsville. Jonathan Wenner, whose German name was long associated with the town, served as postmaster for 10 years.¹⁷ The surviving dwellings from that period include the house at 30 East Broad Way [255-5001-0025], built circa 1830, a property associated with both the Householder and the Eamick families. The family of Jacob Householder, a German family identified by Briscoe Goodhart in his 1896 essay, lived in the Lovettsville area in the 1850s and his name was long associated with this part of the county.¹⁸

Other dwellings dating from circa 1830 are the Luther Potterfield House [255-5001-0026] at 32 East Broad Way and the house at 40 East Broad Way [255-5001-0030]. According to the land tax records, by the 1850s, building improvement assessments totaled more than \$5,000 in Lovettsville. Buildings constructed circa 1850 that survive from that period include 42 East Broad Way [255-5001-0031] and a group of four dwellings at 27, 25, 23, and 21 East Broad Way [255-5001-0056 to 0059]. The role of Broad Way as Lovettsville's "main street" is confirmed by the presence of this group of fine antebellum dwellings.

The 1835 Martin's Gazetteer provides an unusually detailed contemporary picture of Lovettsville as a thriving community.

It (Lovettsville) contains 14 private dwellings, 4 mercantile stores, 1 German reformed church, and 1 Presbyterian church now being erected, 2 boot and shoe factories, 1 cabinet maker, 1 tailor, 1 saddler, 1 milliner and mantua (hat) maker, and 1 tavern...this village is in flourishing condition, being located in the center of a German neighborhood the inhabitants of which are industrious and wealthy.¹⁹

Families in the town continue to bear surnames closely associated with their German forbearers including Wenner, Wire, Fry, Everhart, Brenaugh, Cocklen, and Goodhart. From the time of the Hermann Boye's Map of 1826 that shows "Lovettsville" [sic] to the well known 1853 Yardley Taylor Map, Lovettsville stands as the only sizable and identifiable village in the northernmost triangle of Virginia. The Taylor map depicts eleven structures sufficiently prominent to be mapped. The Taylor Map shows that Lovettsville stood at the intersection of five different roadways, with the primary road leading north to the Potomac River. It is small wonder that the town, whose name identifies the area in both census and land tax records, was clearly the commercial hub for the area of northernmost Loudoun County. Added to its being the location of three large religious denominations, and the presence of several cemeteries, Lovettsville appears to have played a far more prominent role in Loudoun County social and commercial life than has generally been acknowledged.²⁰

A measure of the commercial vitality of Lovettsville in the antebellum period is the enumeration of the

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businesses for the period. Family names associated with dry goods and grocery stores included Graham and Miller (1836); Schooley and Luckett (1844); and Samuel Clapham and Crawford K. White Tin and Stove Business, Spouting and Roofing (1856). The 1860 Census records two medical doctors, John C. Bush and Joseph W. Bronaugh; Hannah Clapham who operated a boardinghouse; Elizabeth Clapham, a school mistress; George Werking, a wheelwright; J. W. Goodhart, cabinetmaker; William Campher, merchant; John Snoots, hotel keeper; Jacob Stoneburner, merchant; and George Wire, blacksmith.²¹ Several bearers of these names figured prominently in Lovettsville's commercial community following the Civil War, notably Clapham, Wire, Werking, and Goodhart. The presence of two doctors in the small town was particularly unusual and confirms the pivotal place of Lovettsville as it served its surrounding community. George Werking, a wheelwright, bought a "certain house and lot in the village of Lovettsville..." in 1858. It is fairly certain that this is the house at 2 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0075] that was built circa 1830, with later alterations. Werking, a native of Pennsylvania who moved to Loudoun from Maryland, also owned "a house and lot on the main street in the village of Lovettsville..." that appears to date from ca 1850. This dwelling appears to be located at 23 East Broad Way [255-5001-0058] and Werking sold it in 1867 to Thomas J. Cost.²² Werking had moved away from Lovettsville by 1870 but returned later to southern Loudoun County (1880) and in 1900 at the age of 76 he took up residence in Lovettsville where he appears to have resumed his livelihood as a "wheelwright."²³

But it is in the relationship of Lovettsville's residents to the gathering storm of the Civil War that particularly distinguishes it from other small communities and commercial hubs in antebellum Virginia. There can be little argument that the strong German community centered in its churches would have had a strong influence on the political sympathies of the area in the volatile decade preceding the Civil War. Again referring to Klaus Wust, he wrote:

Interestingly enough, the other Lutheran Charge in Loudoun County, became a center of anti-slavery sentiment. The attitude of these Germans was probably influenced by the fact their church at Lovettsville even joined the Maryland Synod. In the entire settlement, not more than a dozen slaves were ever owned by German farmers.²⁴

Examination of the slave schedules and other census records for the Lovettsville area in 1850 and 1860 reveals that few German farmers were slaveholders. The few who did as a rule owned only one or two.²⁵ Land holdings were generally smaller than the large spreads in the southern part of the county or in the neighboring counties of Clarke and Fauquier. Briscoe Goodhart, writing in the late 19th century, described the northern Loudoun County Germans, saying:

The Germans of Loudoun County were opposed to slavery which they evidenced

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both by precept and example. Probably not more than one dozen slaves were ever owned by the Germans of Loudoun. Nor were they politicians...but they seldom failed to vote...When the question of Secession confronted them, in 1861, they were emphatic in their opposition to the movement; and later when compelled to take sides, you could count upon the fingers of your left hand those who entered the Confederate army, while many of them followed the flag of the Union.²⁶

Added to the very low level of slaveholding in the Lovettsville area was the presence of free African Americans. The 1860 census records Priscilla Lewis, described as a “washerwoman,” and as “FN” (Free Negro). She was the owner of real estate valued at \$200 with her personal property estimated at \$100. Living with her were her five children. Of notable interest is that her name appears again on the 1876 incorporation map of the town as owner of Lot # 1. It is entirely possible that a small ancillary stone building that still stands today on the property at 6 East Broad Way [255-5001-0013] may date from an earlier home that was hers.²⁷ Other free African Americans in the 1855 Personal Property tax books for the Lovettsville area were Alfred Morgan, who was described as “a free Negro,” owning two cows, one clock, and \$30 worth of household goods. For purposes of taxation, he is listed as “one tithable.”²⁸ The surname “Morgan” regularly appears in the list of residents in Lovettsville, and likely relates to the “Mollie C. Morgan” whose name is associated with the house at 14 South Loudoun Street [255-5007; 255-5001-0081], the core of which may date to as early as 1842.

During most of the 1850s, Lovettsville residents were generally out of step with the large landholders who were more inclined to support States Rights and the Democratic party that had endorsed the spread of slavery to the western U.S. territories. Many in other parts of Loudoun County supported the Fugitive Slave Act, which was ardently opposed by the Whig party and undoubtedly by the citizens of Lovettsville. Few residents of either Waterford, many of whom were Quakers who strongly opposed slavery, or of Lovettsville, voted for Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Letcher, even though he was viewed as a moderate, primarily because he did not disavow the “states rights rhetoric” or “clearly enunciate a policy to preserve the Union.”²⁹ During the critical 1860 presidential campaign, “a grand Union meeting was held at Lovettsville at which attendees were asked to string bells on their carriages wagons and horses to honor their candidate.” Lovettsville gave 85% of its vote to the Constitutional Union party’s candidate, John Bell of Tennessee.³⁰ The Constitutional Union party was strongly supported by Loudoun County luminary John Janney, whose tireless efforts to keep Virginia in the Union is well known.³¹

Voting records show that Lovettsville, along with most of the northern portion of Loudoun County, supported the preservation of the Union and were opposed to secession as called for by many in the Lower South. The April 4, 1861, vote in the Richmond Secession Convention showed that most of Virginia opposed secession. Led by John Janney of Loudoun County, who had secured more than 90%

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of Lovettsville's vote in his election to the Convention, the Convention in Richmond voted by an 89 to 45 margin to keep Virginia in the Union and to pursue a peace meeting with Lincoln. However, following the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's decision to respond vigorously to the attack, on April 17, 1861, calling up troops from Virginia, the Convention reversed its decision and voted overwhelmingly for secession. But it was in the May 23rd election that the final showdown between Unionists and Secessionists took place in Lovettsville. Even the presence of Secessionist troops failed to discourage a huge turnout of Unionist voters. According to Chamberlin and Souder in their recent book about northern Loudoun County in the Civil War, at Lovettsville "...tempers flared when one of the town's most ardent secessionists, Jonah Potterfield, raised a Confederate flag in front of his house, only to have his own nephew Charles W. Johnson tear it down..." Although Johnson was arrested and Potterfield produced another flag, "Lovettsville's Unionists defeated the Secessionist ordinance 325 to 46," the widest margin in the county in the hotly contested vote. Other small northern Loudoun communities voted against secession as well, including Waterford whose residents voted against leaving the Union by a vote of 220-31; but Lovettsville and its residents led the charge defeating secession 325 to 46. Their local physician John J. Henshaw, an ardent Unionist who was originally from Berkeley County, West Virginia, won handily in his campaign for the House of Delegates in the same election. The county as a whole, however, gave a lopsided support to secession, leaving the town of Lovettsville, in particular, in the awkward position of being in the Confederacy but favoring the Union.

As Chamberlin succinctly states: "In voting overwhelmingly against the rest of the county, the communities around Waterford and Lovettsville, consciously or not, established a separate entity that persisted throughout the war and beyond."³² A measure of the disenchantment with the Confederate government in Richmond was confirmed later that year when only 117 Lovettsville voters cast ballots in the election of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy in November 1861, as opposed to the 408 who voted a year earlier in Lincoln's election.³³ The situation remained particularly contentious in Lovettsville because of its very close physical and familial ties with its neighbor Berlin across the Potomac in Maryland. But most conspicuously, it was the limits placed on the community in the area of commerce that caused the most problems.

As for Henshaw and his fellow Unionist delegate John Mercer, the Virginia General Assembly denied their credentials to join the Virginia legislative body. Actually, Loudoun County did not formally become subject to the Unionist Pierpont government until 1863 after West Virginia became a state and thus remained in limbo for more than two years with no formal legislative representation.

The New York Times reported in July, 1861, that "the Reign of Terror in Loudoun County, Virginia is at its height." There was ongoing confusion as many from both Waterford and Lovettsville fled across the Potomac to join Union forces and the Confederates had great difficulty mustering sufficient troops

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from that area. A circa 1900 photograph in Chamberlin's book is accompanied by a particularly poignant cut line that states: "Loudoun's first blood was shed on the steps of a store like this when an Irish immigrant refused to obey the militia call-up prior to First Manassas."³⁴

One landmark closely associated with Lovettsville's place in the Unionist struggle in Loudoun was the German Reformed Church [255-5001-0070] site and cemetery. The sanctuary was rebuilt in town in 1901 [255-5004; 255-5001-0015] at 10 East Broad Way, but the original cemetery associated with the church is still in existence at its original location. The Loudoun Rangers, the first Union military unit of Loudoun residents, had its headquarters at the church in the summer of 1862. According to Chamberlin, "The site proved popular with the men, situated as it was among their many friends and relatives of the German settlement."³⁵ Governor Pierpont wanted a unit like the Rangers to protect the Unionists in Northern Loudoun County, and many of the Rangers' members were raised from the Lovettsville area.

Among the first acts of war was the Confederate troops' burning of the strategic bridge that linked Lovettsville with its neighboring town Berlin across the Potomac in June 1861, an event described by Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner as "a fine bridge that connected (Berlin) with the Virginia shore until June, 1861 when the Confederates sacrificed it to the spirit of destruction that ruined Harper's Ferry and laid waste the border."³⁶ The Potomac River was long recognized as one of the primary critical boundaries and physical barriers between North and South and not being able to carry on regular commerce with Berlin and other points north of the river was a serious blow to Lovettsville, particularly given its location some distance from other population centers. The B&O Railroad that ran through Berlin was also important to Lovettsville residents, only two-and-one-half miles away. Stonewall Jackson destroyed that important rail link between Berlin and Point of Rocks in 1861.³⁷

The 1860 census for Lovettsville confirms the high level of commercial activity in the town and lists wheelwright, merchant, clerks, cabinetmakers, saddlers, milliners, tailors, boardinghouse and hotel operators, blacksmiths, and carpenters. Many Lovettsville residents in 1860 were born in Maryland, again confirming the close ties with that state.³⁸

In 1862, the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry was enthusiastically welcomed in Lovettsville. Once the northern Loudoun area had been occupied by Union forces, residents eagerly awaited elections so they could participate in the Unionist government in Alexandria. There was considerable delay in the institution of a formal government structure. When the federal troops left Lovettsville and moved on to Manassas, there was essentially no civil or military government for the town. Among the Lovettsville residents who filed applications to open stores (or re-open them) were Peter A. Fry, Edward Simons, and Mrs. Annie Hileary. Mrs. Hileary was a milliner, and she also operated a hotel that appears on the 1876 map of the town of Lovettsville. Following Gettysburg, many in Lovettsville were hopeful that

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civil government would at last be re-established. Letters were sent to Pierpont with a list of proposed county officers. One of the most serious problems for the residents was the lack of regular mail service. However, many federal military authorities sought to block transit across the Potomac and denied many petitions from Lovettsville merchants, saying that their (Federal military forces') actions were dictated by "exigencies of military service..." Smugglers thrived in this environment. It can only be imagined the anguish of local Lovettsville residents as they sought to maintain their livelihoods amidst troop movements, occupations, and depredations by roving units such as those under John S. Mosby. For a short period, Union General Thomas Devin established his headquarters just outside the town possibly making things a bit easier for the Union supporters; but he stayed only a very short time.³⁹ It is little wonder that Lovettsville celebrated the end of the war with a special ceremony to raise the American flag, thus completing the circle from Jonah Potterfield's flag-raising of the Confederate flag four years earlier.

It did not take long for Lovettsville to recover after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. Despite some depredations by both Confederate and Federal forces to some of the small farmsteads that surrounded the village, the town survived and moved quickly to rebuild. Its geographic location resulted in its continued role as an important mercantile and commercial center for the northern part of the county. Among the dwellings constructed in the post-war period is the house at 16 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0008], likely built by J. A. Dinges circa 1867. Dinges's business was described in the 1870 census as "sadler," and "harness," and his real property was valued at \$800. He apparently moved to Lovettsville from Hardy County, West Virginia, as he appears in the census for that county in 1860.⁴⁰ By 1874, Dinges was charged with a ½-acre parcel with \$950 worth of improvements, and another smaller lot with \$350 worth of buildings. Probably a better example of revival after the war was the construction in 1868 of the Freedom Lodge or Freedom Hall [255-5005; 255-5001-0024] at 26 East Broad Way. Organized in 1866, the Masons acquired the small parcel of land on East Broad Way from Peter Fry. The "Hall" on Lot 12 is depicted on the 1876 map that was drawn in connection with the re-incorporation of Lovettsville in that year.⁴¹ In subsequent years, the hall also served as a meeting place for the Red Men Lodge, the Order of United American Mechanics, the Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythia.⁴² The building sustained a fire, with modifications to the earlier building dating to 1923. According to local historian, Yetime Weatherly, over the years the building was used as a post office, barber shop, school, and polling place. It stands as a symbol of the role of Lovettsville as an important social center for the region. Another important commercial building was erected circa 1870 and stands at 26 East Broad Way [255-5001-0022]. Known originally as Robert Grubb's Store, it too sustained fire damage in 1923, and the second story was removed and the building remodeled. Its location at the corner of South Loudoun and East Broad Way made it a particularly prominent landmark for those traveling through the town and marks the important place of commerce in Lovettsville. McClain's Store was the name given to the store when it was acquired by new owners in 1945. Thomas J. Cost, listed as a "retail merchant" in the 1870 census lived at 25 East

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Broad Way [255-5001-0057] and may have operated his retail establishment at the same address. The 1870 census assigns a real estate value of \$4,000, suggesting the possibility of both a dwelling and a store on his property. A descendant, Grafton Cost, is listed as one of Lovettsville's general store proprietors in the 1930s.⁴³

Although no other commercial buildings dating from the 1870s survive today, the 1876 town map confirms, and local tax and census records reveal, a thriving commercial center along East Broad Way, with business operators such as Thomas J. Cost, a retail merchant with \$700 worth of buildings at 25 East Broad Way [255-5001-0057]. The other property owners who had commercial establishments operated stores that no longer survive, but their town lot numbers and owner's names survive on the aforementioned town map and are recorded throughout the census and land records for the town in the following decades.⁴⁴

Another important resource that was established following the Civil War was the Union Cemetery [255-5001-0111]. It is located at 12930 Lutheran Church Road a short distance outside the town's limits and just north of the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church and contiguous with the old cemetery associated with the Lutheran church where confirmed burials date to the late 18th century. Although not contiguous with the town boundaries, it is believed to be so closely associated with Lovettsville that it is an integral part of the community's history and the history of this district. Cemeteries associated solely with the German Reformed Church, the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church, and the Presbyterian Church were fast becoming overcrowded in the years following the Civil War, and the laying out of a new burying ground became mandatory. The official incorporation date was 1879 and its first trustees bore family names found throughout the records of the town, many of whom either lived in or near Lovettsville such as Fry, Wire, Goodhart, Virts, and Stone. There are about 30 burials that pre-date the actual incorporation date that were moved from the adjacent New Jerusalem Church cemetery, with several of the legible headstones dating to the 1840s. It was not uncommon for various denominations to share a burial ground in small communities, and the number of burials in Union attest to the important role this cemetery played in the entire region around Lovettsville. Several efforts over the years, notably in 1915, 1920, and the 1960s, plus a small stipend to pay for mowing were authorized by the Town Council, confirming public support, albeit limited.⁴⁵

Because of the unusually large number of cemeteries in the immediate Lovettsville area, it is not surprising that it was also the center of buildings and sites associated with burial and funeral practices. The Loudoun Funeral Chapel [255-5001-0027] stands at 36 East Broad Way. Although historically the site always housed operations associated with the funeral industry, the existing building was not constructed until 1940. A dwelling on the property dates to circa 1900 was likely the residence of J. W. Goodhart. The entire parcel was owned in years following the Civil War by J. W. Goodhart, a cabinetmaker. Cabinetmakers also manufactured coffins and provided undertaking services. Business

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files and newspaper advertisements from the 1870s confirm that J. W. Goodhart and Son in 1873 did just that. Goodhart's name appears prominently on the 1876 map of the town as owner of a large eight-acre parcel at the corner of Locust Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (just outside the district boundary) as well as a lot at Locust and East Broad Way. Another funeral-associated activity was the cutting of stones for the many cemeteries. Adjacent to the district and in the same area as Goodhart's properties was the property of W. G. Biser Marble and Granite Works, certainly an operation whose work appears in the numerous local cemeteries. A notice in the Brunswick (formerly Berlin) Maryland Herald stated in 1892, "Mr. W. G. Biser, enterprising proprietor of the Lovettsville Marble Yard, has recently taken an order for monument of Richmond granite from Mrs. E. R. Purcell of Leesburg." It appears that Lovettsville was a center for provision of both funeral services and gravestones for the area.⁴⁶

With the successful incorporation in 1876, Lovettsville took its formal seat among the substantial and thriving towns in Northern Virginia. Since the 1850s, Lovettsville was the name associated with the voting and census districts for that region. The loss of the bridge only two-and-one-half miles north of Lovettsville across the Potomac at the outset of the war did not impede their trade with Maryland and communities in Frederick County, Maryland. Ferries operated regularly, except during the years of the war. In the absence of the destroyed bridge, ferry service resumed after the war, and by 1888 there were two ferry services in operation. Long time residents of Lovettsville, the Wenner family, operated ferries during the quarter century following the war. Finally in 1898, a new bridge was completed. The position of "toll collector" was an important one and was listed prominently in the census returns. The new 1898 bridge was constructed on the piers of the old bridge.⁴⁷ Again, because there was no rail service to Lovettsville, residents were forced to depend primarily on the C&O Railroad that ran through Berlin, Maryland. H. H. Hardesty described Lovettsville in 1883 in these glowing terms:

This village is situated in the north part of the county on the Turnpike Road and mail rout from Purcellville to Berlin, Maryland. Its population by the census of 1880 was 92. it contained two general dry-goods stores, a millinery store, jewelers shop, clothing store, furniture store and two blacksmith shops; one white and one colored school; Mason, Red Men and Good Templar lodges; and a Lutheran, Reformed, and Presbyterian Church. One of the general stores is kept by G. F. Eamick, the other by Chinn Bros.⁴⁸

During the period 1880-1920, many fine residences were constructed in Lovettsville. The land tax records for 1885-1915 show an extraordinarily high tax valuation for improvements on lots in Lovettsville. Allowing for variations in tax rates and inconsistencies in recording improvement valuations by the tax assessor, the total value of buildings in Lovettsville ranged from \$12,900 to \$35,975 between 1885 and 1915. Some of the largest valuations can be explained by the number of commercial buildings that as a rule were elevated. For example, the Butcher Shop that now houses the

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Lovettsville Museum at 4 East Pennsylvania Avenue, [255-5001-0002] owned and operated by Thomas L. Potterfield and built circa 1880, was always recorded with highly valued improvements, \$950 in 1885, and \$1025 in 1915.⁴⁹ Grubb's Store that stands at 26A East Broad Way [255-5001-0023] dates from circa 1870 and appears on the town map of 1876 at lot # 28. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1923 and was operated by Peter Fry and George Eamick in 1885 with the store building valued at \$2,400.

But the collective value of buildings can largely be attributed to the fine dwellings constructed in the period. Houses with architectural evidence suggesting a construction date before 1900 include the circa 1890 dwelling that stands at 9 East Broad Way [255-5001-0065] likely owned by Peter Fry's family and valued at \$1,900 in 1900. Ten dwellings that survive from the years between 1880 and 1900 include dwellings on South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0078, 0079, 0080, 0081 (255-5007), 0087, 0092, 0097, 0099, 0105 (255-5008), and 0106], suggesting that during this thriving period several larger parcels portrayed on the 1876 map of Lovettsville were sub-divided. The impressive dwelling known today as "The Hatcher House," named for Arthur Hatcher, who was a mid-20th-century Lovettsville resident, constructed circa 1900, stands at 51 East Broad Way, [255-5001-0047]. The 1876 map suggests that this large parcel was owned by the Wires, a German family whose name appears frequently in records for the area. In 1880, George Wire was described as owning an operation that made farm implements as well as being a blacksmith. According to Eugene Scheel, George Wire and his son Charles were also in the business of building wagons in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The 1900 census indicates that George Wire owned multiple lots in Lovettsville with buildings valued at \$1,500 on each of two parcels; \$1,400 and \$1,100 on two more parcels; and two small lots with modest improvements.⁵⁰

The prominent place of Lovettsville in northern Loudoun County is attested by the frequent references to the town and its residents in the Alexandria Gazette. All entries for Lovettsville appeared under a specific heading, "Virginia News." Not surprisingly, several of the doctors living in Lovettsville are mentioned, including a Dr. William B. Lindsay and Dr. James Willard. The Knights of Pythias Lodge is mentioned in a notice from December 1900, and a Virginia legislative bill to incorporate the Pythians in Lovettsville in 1902. It is likely that the Pythians gathered in the town's "Freedom Hall," for their meetings. The Reformed Church, now St. James United Church of Christ, that relocated from outside the town's limits and built a new sanctuary at 10 East Broad Way [255-5004; 255-5001-0015] in 1901 was mentioned as the site of A. L. Wenner's daughter's marriage in March, 1905. In 1909, Mrs. Amy Weeds delivered a temperance address to the Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) at the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church in Lovettsville, particularly appropriate as Lovettsville, beginning with an ordinance following its 1876 incorporation, declared that there was to be "no sale of spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale or beer..." in the town. The sanctuary of New Jerusalem that stands today [255-0372; 255-5001-0110] dates from 1868 with the fine tower added in

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1903 at a substantial cost of \$1,300.⁵¹

The number of vernacular and Craftsman-style dwellings built during the early years of the 20th century confirms the presence in the town of many craftsmen and teachers, including carpenters, shoemakers, stonecutters, marble cutters, a saddler, a watchmaker, and an optician. Some owned their houses; many others were “renters.” Other occupations included day laborers, cattle dealers, hotel keepers, merchants, and clerks in stores. One particularly unusual profession listed in the census was “an athletic performer.” One can only speculate what this meant. Public employees included postal workers and a few listed as “telephone operator,” and some worked for the railroad presumably in Brunswick. Lovettsville always seemed to have one or two physicians and a dentist, but curiously no bankers. Many of the houses constructed in the first four decades of the twentieth century undoubtedly were home to many of these residents whose various livelihoods were represented in the census for Lovettsville.⁵² The number of dwellings constructed between 1910 and 1930 confirm the energetic and eclectic population who lived primarily along East Broad Way, the main street of Lovettsville.

The African-American presence in Lovettsville is marked by several revealing entries in the official records and census returns. The house most closely associated with the Black experience in Lovettsville is the Mollie Morgan House at 14 South Loudoun Street, [255-5007; 255-5001-0081]. As mentioned above, the surname “Morgan” appeared in the Lovettsville area record of “Free Negroes” in the 1850s. Prissy Lewis, a black washerwoman, owned her own house in Lovettsville from before the Civil War. The African-American grantees for the property on which the African-American Chapel and cemetery stand [255-5003; 255-5001-0109] on North Berlin Turnpike include two Lovettsville area residents, Samuel Rustin and Joseph Rivers. Both lived outside the town, suggesting that the African-American congregation drew its members from an area that reached beyond the town of Lovettsville. The African-American church lot was clearly identified on the 1876 map of the town as the “African Chapel.” According to Weatherly, a school for African Americans operated at the chapel as well. The chapel was constructed circa 1870 and has an adjacent cemetery with 19 marked burials according to the Loudoun County cemetery database. The text of the memorial at the chapel reveals the initiative of its founding members and the acceptance they found in Lovettsville.

This memorial Garden is dedicated to Samuel Rustin, Lee Simons, Claiborne Bailey, Joseph Rivers, and Matthew Harvey. These five men, born as slaves, traveled from Orange County, Virginia to settle in the German settlement of Lovettsville, Virginia. To be free, own property, and start a new life. Lovettsville, a German settlement, did not believe in slavery and that every person should have the right to own property. These five men brough [sic] this church property, “African-American Episcopal Methodist Episcopal Church,” On September 15, 1869 in the amount of \$60.00.

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However, it is the Morgan family that most often appears in the official census and tax records for Lovettsville. Amy Morgan is listed among the African-American property owners in 1905 with her house valued at \$350. Other African-American property owners included Elizabeth and Albert Washington, ¼ acre with \$125 for buildings; James Curtis, Francis Stream, and Lee Simms (possibly Simons). In 1910, Marshall Morgan, a “Negro” listed in the census as age 20, could both read and write. He was a laborer who owned his own home, and his wife, Mary, was a laundress who was also literate. Only two landowners within the town limits are listed in 1915 as “Negro”, and by 1930, only Mollie C. Morgan, described as “head of household,” and owning real estate valued at \$700, is listed. Living with her was her grand-daughter Helen Moton. This is the property at 14 South Loudoun Street [255-5007; 255-5001-0081] that today still carries the name of the Mollie C. Morgan House. Both Mollie Morgan and Lee Simms, one of the original grantees for the African American Methodist Episcopal Church property, are buried in the cemetery next to the chapel.⁵³ Local historians have suggested that a school for African-American students operated in a small building that stood on what the 1876 town map records as “School House Lot.” The building [255-5008; 255-5001-0105] that stands on that parcel today appears to have been constructed circa 1900 and no historical evidence confirms that a school for African Americans stood on that site. Mollie Morgan is the only property owner in that immediate neighborhood who was black and records from the Loudoun School Board do not shed any light on this issue. However, it can be assumed that African-American families were as anxious as any others to see that their children received schooling.⁵⁴ Deeds involving the sale and re-sale of the School House lot in the 19th and early 20th centuries involve only whites, and there is no mention of African-American owners or its use for any but white students.⁵⁵

What is remarkable about the four decades following 1920 was the consistency of the activities, family names, and buildings in Lovettsville. The surviving dwellings from that period within the district are fairly modest and still line primarily East Broad Way, Pennsylvania Avenue, and South Loudoun Street. They reflect the continuing presence of small merchants and craftsmen. Examination of the census returns for 1930 reveals many of the same surnames with primarily German origins such as Virts, Fry, Filler, Wire, Chinn, Wenner, Shumaker, Albaugh, Cost, and Myers. Like their German predecessors, most were solidly successful, owned their own homes and businesses, and provided the services sought by their neighbors in the region such as service stations, auto repair shops, mercantile stores, millinery shops, and a funeral home. Their dwellings, and real estate with substantial valuation in the depths of the Depression, reflect the economic vitality of the town, continuing the strong tradition of Lovettsville thriving in the midst of national calamities. Two meeting or social buildings serve the community, including the Freedom Hall from the post-Civil War years and the Lovettsville Community Center, the original portion of which was built as a school circa 1927, [255-5001-0042] at 57 East Broad Way.⁵⁶ Although altered to a level that the original school building itself does not contribute to the district, a small building that housed the woodworking shop associated with the

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school, survives.⁵⁷ The presence of two congregations with strong German traditions continued to define the locality through the middle years of the 20th century. The remarkably detailed oral history documentation of the community's rich past elevates Lovettsville above many of the small towns in Virginia.

One of the 20th century's best known essayists and revered New York Times nationally syndicated columnist and a two-time Pulitzer Prize winner, Russell Baker, grew up in Morrisonville, a tiny community just three miles from Lovettsville. As a child, in 1930, he often visited Lovettsville. His words speak to what Lovettsville was like over 80 years ago.

For occasional treats I was taken on the three-mile trip to Lovettsville and there had my first glimpse of urban splendors. The commercial center was Bernard Springs' general store, a dark cavernous treasure house packed with riches of the earth. Staring up at the shelves, I marveled at the bulging wealth of brand new overalls...all of which Bernard Spring sold across the same polished counter on which he cut bolts of cloth for the women to sew into new dresses...Nearby stood the Springs family mansion, the most astonishing architectural monument I had ever seen, a huge white wedding cake of a building filled with stained glass and crowned with turrets and lightning rods. The whole business had been ordered from the Sears & Roebuck catalog and erected according to mail order instructions.⁵⁸

Bernard Spring operated one of the five grocery stores in Lovettsville in the 1930s. The census indicates that his real estate holdings, presumably both the store and the house to which Mr. Baker refers, were valued at \$6,000, a sum considerably greater than any other real estate holdings in the town. Given Baker's description, it appears that the house likely was the elaborate Queen Anne-style dwelling that stands at 44 South Loudoun Street, [255-5001-0094] constructed circa 1916 based on design #60 of the Radford Architectural Company. It is not surprising that such a residence, highly visible as one enters Lovettsville, would have had such an impact on a child who more than half a century later would describe it as a "huge white wedding cake." Mr. Baker can be forgiven for mistaking it for a Sears House in 1982, as that company was often fondly remembered as the source for many dwellings of the period. Spring's Store was located in the building at 40 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0093], just north of the house at 44 South Loudoun. Spring's Store later became the home and office of Lovettsville's last physician, Dr. William Bernard Carpenter.⁵⁹

The construction of the former post office for Lovettsville in 1961 marks the close of the period of historical significance for the town. Located at 2 East Broad Way [255-5001-0011], it is fitting that this building should mark that date, since Lovettsville was from its earliest years a post office for the entire

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Loudoun County, Virginia

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northern Loudoun County region. The first postmaster was recorded for “Newtown,” before Lovettsville became the town’s name. All the postmasters were men except Bertie L. Eamick, who served as postmistress from 1908 to 1913. Their names are familiar in the annals of Lovettsville including Wenner, Stoneburner, Fry, Chinn, Potterfield, and Shumaker, which is not unexpected since the position of postmaster was a political one. The location of the post office, often in a store or other public gathering space, usually moved from place to place, depending on the identity of the postmaster. Mail service or the lack thereof, was at the forefront of Lovettsville citizens’ concerns during the Civil War, since they were often unable to secure delivery when there was no civil government and they were answerable only to the Unionist government in Alexandria.

Although a systematic archaeological survey has not been conducted within the boundaries of the Lovettsville Historic District, there are areas that may contain potential archaeological sites. These include the site of previous churches at the First German Reformed Church Site and Cemetery [255-5001-0070] and the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church and Cemetery [053-0372; 255-5001-0110]. In addition, there may be unidentified archaeological sites associated with secondary buildings on many of the historic properties within the district.

Beyond the quality and variety of the resources, Lovettsville has benefited greatly from the extraordinary amount that has been written about it. Its significance derives primarily, however, from its almost unique position geographically, politically, and socially, and its remarkably well-preserved buildings and streetscapes that represent that place in the collection of communities across the Commonwealth. In many ways Lovettsville’s primary ties were with its neighbors across the Potomac; their anti-slavery sentiment derived from their German heritage and their connection to Richmond or even Leesburg were far more tenuous. But its greatest significance from a historical standpoint was Lovettsville’s place in the tumultuous years just prior to and during the Civil War when the majority of its residents sympathized with the Union rather than the Confederacy. Add to that, its strong associations with the German settlement reaching back to the 18th century; the small but active community of African Americans; the enduring role of its churches in shaping the community; and accompanied by its significance as a commercial and social center, are represented in its well-preserved resources, beginning with its 18th-century German gravestones, to dwellings, stores, churches, and cemeteries spanning more than two centuries.

ENDNOTES

¹ Briscoe Goodhart, “The Pennsylvania Germans in Loudoun County, Virginia,” extracted from Pennsylvania Germans, Volume 9, no. 3 March, 1908. This article also appears in Jim Presgraves, Loudoun County, Virginia Families and History, a collection of out-of-print materials about the county. (Wytheville, VA, 1999) as Briscoe Goodhart. “The German Settlement: Early History of this Interesting Section of Loudoun County,” 120-126.

² Klaus Wust, The Virginia Germans. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1969), 95.

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³ Wust, 94.

⁴ Quoted in Yevette Weatherly, Lovettsville The German Settlement. (Lovettsville Bicentennial Committee, 1986), 10.

⁵ Weatherly, 10.

⁶ Ibid., 15

⁷ Loudoun County Deed Book Y/212 (1787, recorded 1797).

⁸ Loudoun County Cemetery Database, (Leesburg, VA: The Thomas Balch Library); "New Jerusalem Lutheran Church 1765-1965." (200th Anniversary Celebration Program, October 2-3, 1965). This publication includes a partial photocopy and partial transcription of the deed from Ferdinando Fairfax and wife Elizabeth Blair Fairfax and the trustees of the German Lutheran Church (1787); Marty Hiatt and Craig Roberts Scott, New Jerusalem Lutheran Church Cemetery, Lovettsville, Virginia, 1770-1943. (Privately published, 1995); photograph of 1770 Lueckens stone by Marty Hiatt, May, 2012.

⁹ Weatherly, 36. Marty Hiatt, information provided to Maral Kalbian by Marty Hiatt, May, 2012.

¹⁰ Wust, 124.

¹¹ The complete text of this deed is reproduced in Weatherly, 19-20 and a photo-facsimile of the deed appears on pages 19-20. The deed was dated May 13, 1820 and recorded June 12, 1820.

¹² Loudoun County Deed book 3C, 177 (1821); 3C, 185 (1821); 3D) 89, 116(1821).

¹³ Loudoun County Land Tax books, 1820.

¹⁴ Loudoun County Deed Book 3, 449 (1821).

¹⁵ Loudoun County Land Tax books, 1853 and 1890; Federal Census for Loudoun County, 1870.

¹⁶ Weatherly, 22.

¹⁷ Ibid., 65.

¹⁸ Federal Census for Loudoun County, 1860.

¹⁹ Joseph Martin, A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia. (1835). Reprint (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000), 213. Quoted in Eugene M. Scheel, Loudoun Discovered: Communities, Corners & Crossroads. Volume Five "Waterford, the German Settlement and Between the Hills." (Leesburg, VA: Friends of the Thomas Balch Library, 2002), 65.

²⁰ The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions dating from 1608 to 1915, with an introduction by Richard W. Stephenson, (Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981), 32, 39.

²¹ Federal Census for Loudoun County (Lovettsville area), 1860.

²² Loudoun County Deed Book 5Q, 398 (1858); and Deed Book 5W, 198 (1867).

²³ "William C. Werking." Federal Census for Frederick County, Maryland (1870); Federal Census for Loudoun County, Virginia, (1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910).

²⁴ Wust, 124. According to Wust, as early as the mid-18th century, the Lutheran clergy saw mainly a "moral problem in slavery." The "enslaved was considered a person and not a thing."

²⁵ Federal Census for Loudoun County, Virginia, Slave Schedules, 1850, 1860.

²⁶ Goodhart, "The German Settlement," from the Telephone, (1896, 1908), (second installment, unnumbered newspaper pages). Presgraves, 123-126.

²⁷ 1860 Federal Census for Lovettsville in Loudoun County, Virginia. Roll M653_1359, Image 189.

²⁸ Loudoun County Personal Property Tax Book for 1855, (Lovettsville area).

²⁹ Taylor M. Chamberlin and John M. Souders, Between Rebel and Yank: A Civil War History of Northern Loudoun County, Virginia. (Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Company, Inc., 2011), 21.

³⁰ Ibid., 31.

³¹ Chamberlin and Souder, 27, 29.

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³² Ibid., 39-40.

³³ Ibid., 73.

³⁴ Ibid., 48-50

³⁵ Chamberlin, 112.

³⁶ Brunswick Historic District (previously known as Berlin), National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form (1976). Prepared by the Frederick County Landmarks, Inc. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

³⁷ Taylor M. Chamberlin, Crossing the Line.... (Waterford Foundation, 2002), 4.

³⁸ United States Federal Census, Loudoun County, Virginia, (Lovettsville) 1860; Roll M653_1359, 549, pages 500-502. (Images 138-141).

³⁹ Chamberlin, Crossing the Line.... 24-25; 28-29; 46-48.

⁴⁰ U.S. Federal Census for Hardy County, Virginia, (1860) and Loudoun County, Virginia (1870).

⁴¹ Weatherly, 54-55; Map of the town of Lovettsville showing lots in the collections of the Lovettsville Historical Society. It is designated as Lot 12.

⁴² Glenn Grove, "Hidden Monuments of Lovettsville Past," July 1, 1991, 3.

⁴³ Weatherly, 55.

⁴⁴ Loudoun County Land Tax Records, 1874; Federal Census for Loudoun County, Va. and Town of Lovettsville, 1870.

⁴⁵ "New Jerusalem Lutheran Church, 1765 – 1965, A People of God." Unpublished history of new Jerusalem Church on the occasion of its bicentennial, 24-25; Marty Hiatt, Lovettsville Union Cemetery, Loudoun County, Virginia, 1879-1999. (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 1999).

⁴⁶ Thomas Balch Library files for "Lovettsville," Loudoun County Land Tax Records, 1870-1900.

⁴⁷ Weatherly, 42-43.

⁴⁸ H. H. Hardesty Encyclopedia quoted in Weatherly, 41.

⁴⁹ Loudoun County Lax Tax Books, 1885, 1905, 1910, 1915.

⁵⁰ Scheel, 70; Loudoun County land Tax Records, 1880-1900;

⁵¹ Weatherly, 39. Newspaper vertical files at the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia. News items from the Alexandria Gazette, 1900-1909; "New Jerusalem Lutheran Church 1765-1965," 15.

⁵² Federal Census for the Town of Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Virginia, 1900, 1910, and 1920.

⁵³ Town of Leesburg, The Thomas Balch Library. Cemetery Database for Loudoun County. (updated, 2010).

⁵⁴ Weatherly, 102.

⁵⁵ Research by Marty Hiatt, October, 2011. Local oral tradition maintains that the small stone section visible on the northeast end of the current house was once a jail. No documentary evidence was found to confirm this.

⁵⁶ Hardesty, 55. The name Freedom Hall came from the organizing entity, Freedom Lodge No. 199 A. S. and A. M.

⁵⁷ Weatherly, 102. Telephone Conversation, Elaine Walker March 15, 2012. The last graduating high school of Lovettsville High school was in 1954. In September of 1954, the consolidated Loudoun County High School opened in Leesburg and was comprised of Aldie, Leesburg, Lincoln, and Lovettsville. The old Lovettsville School then functioned as an elementary school until the new school on South Loudoun Street was constructed in the early 1970s. The building then became a community center. Shortly thereafter, much of the 1927 school was destroyed by fire and rebuilt and enlarged.

⁵⁸ Russell Baker, Growing Up. (New York: Condon and Weed, Inc., 1982), 46-47.

⁵⁹ Elaine Walker, March 15, 2012.

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Town of Lovettsville. Photocopy of a map showing lot owners and lot numbers, prepared in

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES (NAD 83) Zone 18:

Main area:

A: 272386E 4350766N	J: 272435E 4350092N
B: 272753E 4350324N	K: 272267E 4349737N
C: 272975E 4350088N	L: 272048E 4349420N
D: 273173E 4350125N	M: 272042E 4349835N
E: 273207E 4350064N	N: 272176E 4350074N
F: 273132E 4350022N	O: 272353E 4350448N
G: 272824E 4349955N	P: 272246E 4350367N
H: 272740E 4349993N	Q: 272224E 4350396N
I: 272554E 4350209N	R: 272307E 4350708N

Non-Contiguous Area:

1: 272414E 4348858N	4: 272350E 4348588N
2: 272593E 4348778N	5: 272254E 4348884N
3: 272574E 4348609N	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying scaled (1"=200') map entitled "Lovettsville Historic District," which was prepared by the Loudoun County Geographic Information Systems Office.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Lovettsville Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings that tell the story of the growth and development of the village. The district boundaries encompass resources within the incorporated Town limits except for two resources to the north along Lovettsville Road as well as a group of properties, non-contiguous to the rest of the district, consisting of a church and two cemeteries located along Lutheran Church Road about .2 miles southeast of the district boundary. These are included because they represent significant early connections with the settlers and residents of Lovettsville. The non-contiguous resources are geographically unconnected to the southeast boundary of the Lovettsville Historic District because of the differing character of an open rural landscape that separates the two. Because the two cemeteries and the church are so visually prominent on the southern approach to Lovettsville and from the southern extent of the district, and they are on similar elevations and are separated by open space, there is a visible connection between the two. Rural areas and noncontributing resources, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Property: **Lovettsville Historic District**

VDHR File Number: **255-5001**

Location: **Loudoun County, Virginia**

Date of photograph: **April and June 2011**

Photographer: **Maral S. Kalbian**

Negatives filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.**

Photo 1 of 19

View: Southern entry into Lovettsville at junction of South Loudoun Street and Berlin Turnpike, looking north.

Photo 2 of 19

View: Streetscape of East Pennsylvania Avenue, looking northwest from intersection with South Loudoun Street.

Photo 3 of 19

View: Streetscape of South Loudoun Street looking south from intersection with East Pennsylvania Avenue.

Photo 4 of 19

View: Streetscape southeast along East Pennsylvania Avenue from intersection with South Light Street.

Photo 5 of 19

View: View to the northeast at junction of South Loudoun and Locust streets.

Photo 6 of 19

View: Streetscape looking northwest along East Broad Way.

Photo 7 of 19

View: Streetscape looking northwest along East Broad Way at junction with Locust Street.

Photo 8 of 19

View: Southeast view of house at 44 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0094].

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Photo 9 of 19

View: Northeast view of House at 2 East Pennsylvania Avenue [255-5001-0001].

Photo 10 of 19

View: North view of Freedom Hall (Masonic Lodge) [255-5005; 255-5001-0024]

Photo 11 of 19

View: Northwest view of House at 30 East Broad Way [255-5001-0025].

Photo 12 of 19

View: Northeast view of African-American Methodist Episcopal Church [255-5003; 255-5001-0109].

Photo 13 of 19

View: South view of House at 45 East Broad Way [255-5001-0047].

Photo 14 of 19

View: South view of First German Reformed Church Site and Cemetery [255-5001-0070].

Photo 15 of 19

View: North view of St. James United Church of Christ [255-5004; 255-5001-0015].

Photo 16 of 19

View: Northeast view of House at 6 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0077].

Photo 17 of 19

View: Southwest view of New Jerusalem Lutheran Church and Cemetery [053-0373; 255-5001-0110].

Photo 18 of 19

View: East view of House at 32 South Loudoun Street [255-5001-0090].

Photo 19 of 19

View: Southwest view of Loudoun Street Mini Mart and Deli [255-5001-0101].

**Lovettsville Historic District
Loudoun County, Virginia**

FIGURE 1: Circa 1900 view of East Broad Way, showing Grubb's Store [255-5001-0023] and Freedom Hall (Masonic Lodge) [255-5005; 255-5001-0024] before the 1923 fire (courtesy Lovettsville Museum).



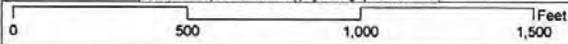


Lovettsville Historic District
Properties & Resources

- Property
 - Contributing Resource
 - Non-contributing Resource
 - - - Parcel Boundary
 - Lovettsville Historic District
 - Town Boundary
- Site:
 Inventory Number
 Property Address

VDHR File Number 255-5001
 Numbers indicate sites in inventory
 All numbers are preceded by the District #25505001

Map #2012-191: Created 5/7/2012
 Loudoun County, VA Office of Mapping & Geographic Information



Historic District: Non-contiguous Area

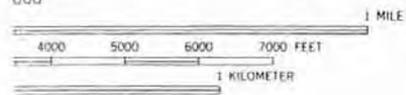


LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 VDHR FILE NO: 255-5001



Lovettsville HD
 Loudoun County, VA
 DHR# 255-5001
 (NAD 83 Zone 18)
 Harpers Ferry VA-MD-WVA
 UTM REFERENCES
 A: 272386E / 4350766N
 B: 272753E / 4350324N
 C: 272775E / 4350088N
 D: 273173E / 4350125N
 E: 273207E / 4350064N
 F: 273132E / 4350022N
 G: 272824E / 4349955N
 H: 272740E / 4349933N
 I: 272554E / 4350207N
 J: 272435E / 4350092N
 K: 272267E / 4349937N
 L: 272048E / 4349420N
 M: 272042E / 4349835N
 N: 272176E / 4350074N
 O: 272353E / 4350448N
 P: 272246E / 4350367N
 Q: 272224E / 4350396N
 R: 272207E / 4350708N

520 000 FEET UTM References
 (MD): Lovettsville HD
 Loudoun County, VA
 DHR# 255-5001
 NAD 83; Zone 18
 Quad - Harpers Ferry VA-MD-WVA
 1: 272414E / 4348858N
 2: 272593E / 4348798N
 3: 272574E / 4348609N
 4: 272350E / 4348588N
 5: 272254E / 4348841N
 39° 15' QUAD
 77° 37' 30" Harpers Ferry, VA - MD. - W. VA.



L 20 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway, all weather, hard surface _____
 Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface _____
 Light duty road, all weather, improved surface _____
 Unimproved road, fair or dry weather _____
 U.S. Route (square symbol)
 State Route (circle symbol)

ACCURACY STANDARDS
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 ESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 S, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks

HARPERS FERRY, VA. - MD. - W. VA.
 39077-C6-TF-024
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1988
 1969