

LD - 646

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE OLDER AND
HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN THE TOWN
OF WATERFORD, VIRGINIA

-BY-

John G. Lewis
Regional Representative of the
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

All Photos by John G. Lewis
1973 - 1978

My special thanks and appreciation go
to the following for their kind
assistance with this Report.

Mr. John Divine
Mr. Edward L. Crook
Mr. Frederick Howard, Clerk of the Circuit Court
The Loudoun Times-Mirror
The Virginia State Library

May 1980

BEFORE commenting on the individual properties in Waterford one should first mention that they and their individual architectural styles would not be so well preserved had it not been for the combined efforts of the individual owners and those of The Waterford Foundation, Inc. The latter being a purely volunteer preservation organization with no paid professionals during its Thirty Six years of operation.

Outside of the new Sewer system (circa 1972-1978) no Federally sponsored preservation programs or funds have been used. The success of Waterford as it is today lies solely in the hands, hearts, concerns and hard work of all the property owners and their cooperation with one another

Waterford enjoys the well deserved distinction of being not only on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, but is also designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Courses of the Above Lots in Waterford Beginning
 at a tree stump near the Bridge and running thence along the road
 139 1/2 & 31 3/4 poles to B thence 55 1/2 & 10 1/2 poles to C thence 46 1/2 & 11 1/2 poles
 to a P. Simon's tree thence 42 & 11 poles to a Locust post thence 48 1/2 & 11 1/2 poles
 to a white oak tree thence 45 1/2 & 11 1/2 poles to the beginning:—

From the Locust post at C to A. the beginning (in the old deeds for the Land) there are
 three courses; but the said Simon informed us & those of myself that he in 1768

had agreed some time ago that the above two should stand

1768
 2. No 16th 1772

John O'Mullivan
 John O'Leary Moore
 1772
 O'Driscoll

At a Court held for Loudoun County October the 25th 1772

at the request of Asa Moru ordered that this Roll of the Town of Waterford be
 Recorded

John O'Driscoll Clerk

- INDEX -

Plat of the original Town of
Waterford, Virginia, 1792.

Brief Historical Background.

Photo Report on the Buildings.

Location Index of Tape Session done
in 1972 with Edward L. Crook and
John Divine.

William Williams "Founding of Waterford".

"The Second Hundred Years of Her Existence"
by Fern P. Bowman.

Taxation; a Reward or Punishment?

In 1733 Amos Janney, a Quaker from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, moved to Prince William County (now Loudoun County), Virginia and built a house near the banks of the "Kittoctan" Creek, at the future site of Waterford. By 1741 a number of other Quakers had followed him to Virginia; he had also erected a mill just across the creek from the site of the present one, a miller's house, a smithy, and a log meeting house, located about a half mile east of the mill. The small community, which also included four or five other dwellings, was then known as Milltown.

The first expansion of the town occurred in 1750, when Mahlon Janney inherited his father's mill and lands. He divided a portion of the land into house lots and laid out Main Street, from its junction with First Street on the west to Second Street on the east, when the village became known as Waterford. In 1761 the old meeting house was replaced by a two storey rubble stone structure which was enlarged to its existing size in 1775. This structure also served as the town hall. The second expansion of the town occurred in 1800, when Main Street was again extended eastward up the "big" hill as far as High Street. Existing historic houses along this portion of Main Street generally date from the period 1800-1815. The Virginia Assembly issued the first charter for the town in 1801. The community was incorporated in 1811 and a town council was formed. The third and final expansion took place in 1812 when two new parallel streets, Second and High Streets, were laid out - running from Main Street on the north to Factory Street on the south, and the land in this addition was laid out into quarter acre house lots, including service alleys. In 1814 the Presbyterian Church was constructed on land in the new addition, which was then known as "New Town". The present Church building was constructed on the site of the earlier one circa 1888.

By 1834 Waterford was a flourishing little mill village with 70 dwelling houses, two churches, six stores, two free schools, one merchant flour mill; one saw, grist and plaster mill; two small cotton mills, a wollen factory, a bank, and four taverns. Its population of about 400 included one tanner, two house joiners, two cabinet makers, one chair maker, one painter, one boot-and-shoe manufacturer, two hatters, one tailor, and three doctors. The Baptists erected their Church in 1852 and the Methodists constructed their present structure in 1879. In the early 1890's the John Wesley Methodist Church was built for the use of the black people of the community.

During the Civil War, sentiment in Waterford was strongly-pro-Union, and a group called the Loudoun Rangers was recruited from Waterford and neighboring Lovettsville to fight for the Union cause. Although several skirmishes were fought in or near town and control of the village changed hands a number of times, the buildings of Waterford suffered little physical damage during the war.

There are almost no modern intrusions within the village itself and the beautiful original rural setting around the town has been preserved in tact. Some of this is protected by Easements and the rest has recently been included in an Agricultural District. The 130 some surviving historic structures are constructed of a wide variety of building materials, including rubble stone, brick, frame and log. These buildings are comprised of good examples typical of the Vernacular, Federal, Greek Revival and Victorian styles of American architectural designs.

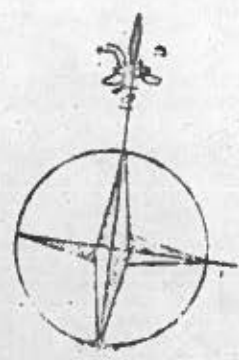
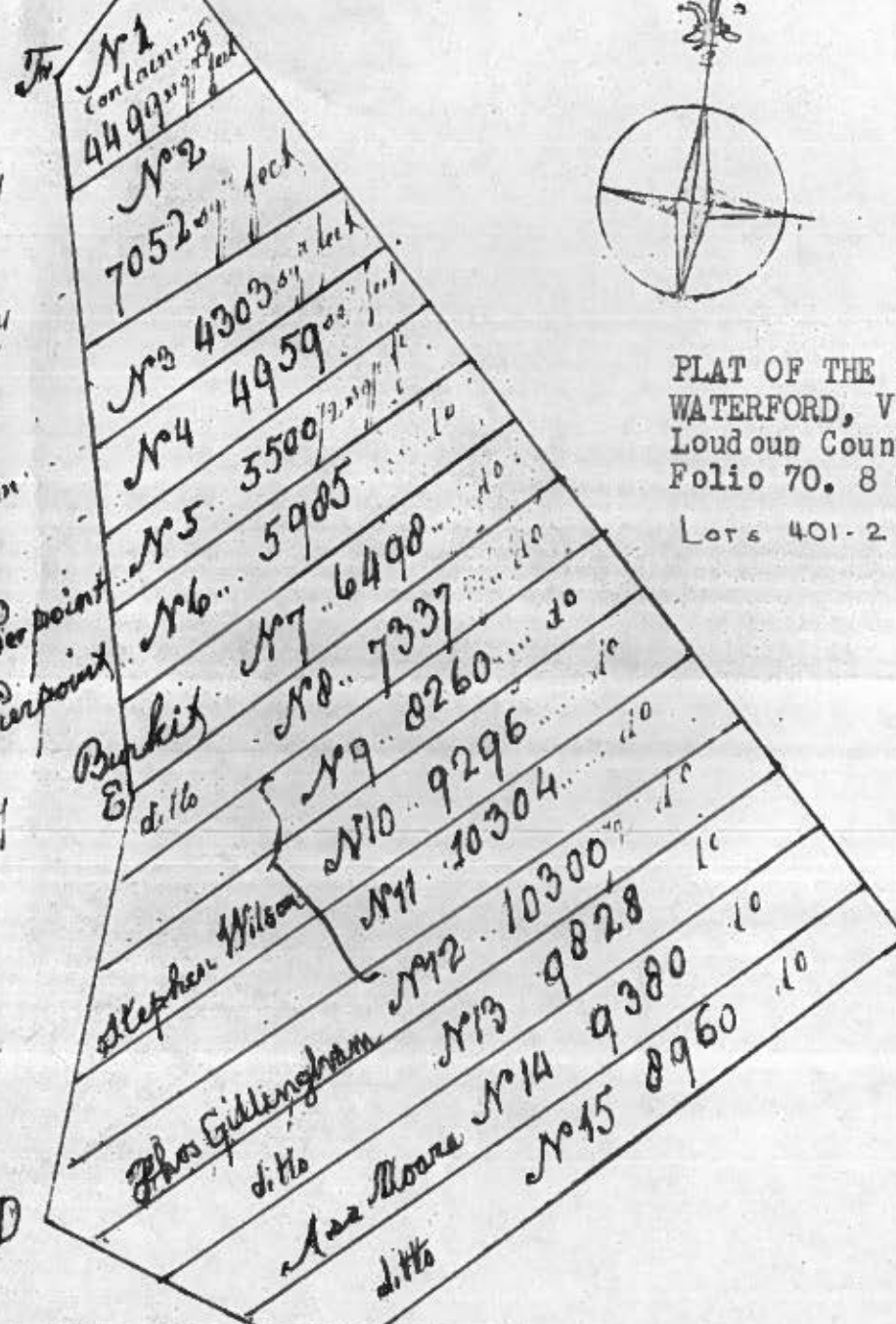
The Waterford Foundation, a non-profit organization founded by a group of local residents in 1943, is dedicated to restoring the 18th-early 19th century mill town as nearly as possible to its original appearance. The Foundation has acquired approximately ten of the original buildings and restored them, and it has also successfully encouraged and assisted individual home owners in the restoration of their houses. Each October the Waterford Foundation sponsors a house tour and crafts exhibit of Waterford as a means of raising funds for the restoration project.

In the 1920's the community was the center for a large and prosperous farming section of the County and consisted of; 2 mills, 2 stores, a Toy Store, Combination Store and Blacksmith Shop, Meat Shop, Livery Stable, 3 Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights Shop, the Insurance Company a Millinery Shop, Doctor, the Telephone Exchange, 2 Ice Cream Parlors, Undertaker, Shoemakers Shop, Barber Shop, 3 Boarding Houses, the Cattle Scales, Town Hall and the Tin Shop.

In 1975 the Foundation, with a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts, initiated a preservation easement program. These easements are held by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 1977 the foundation granted life memberships to the owners of the properties who have granted these open space and facade easements.

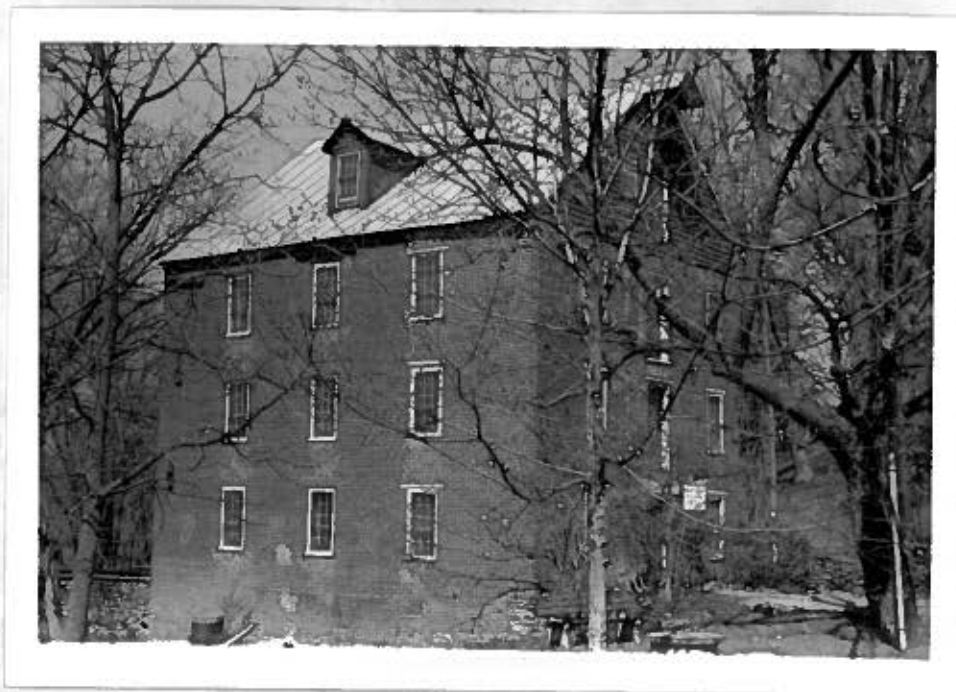
A
(STUMP NEAR BRIDGE)

John James
 John James
 James Paron
 ditto
 Samuel Pierpoint
 Joseph Pierpoint
 Henry



PLAT OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF
 WATERFORD, VIRGINIA.
 Loudoun County Deed Book "U"
 Folio 70. 8 October 1792.
 Lots 401-2 THROUGH 401-12

B



401-1

3549

The Mill

Amos Janney built the first mill in the 1740's on the other side of the Kittoctan Creek. He abandoned this site and built a mill here which was inherited by his son Mahlon Janney. The present mill building was constructed in the 1830's by Thomas Phillips. Used by the Foundation as an exhibit building since the 1940's.



401-6

2643

Camelot School

Two storey, three bay Log dwelling on rubble stone walled basement, which was the kitchen. Built circa 1803 by Patrick McGavock.



401-7

4244

The Bank House

Five bay, two storey, Federal style Town House of brick. Flemish bond brickwork on the front. A Bank known as the Loudoun Company operated here in 1815.



401-7

2643

Detail of the front Cornice on
The Bank House.



401-8

2643

One and a Half Storey, Two Bay
building of Rubble Stone and
Plastered on the exterior. Built
circa late 1700's or early 1800's.
Recently remodeled and added on to.



401-2

2644

The Log House

Originally located on land that John Hough once owned about two miles north of Waterford. Moved to this location and re-assembled in 1884.



401-3

2643

Wisteria Cottage

Early 1800's, three bay, one and a half storey brick cottage with lean to addition.



401-4

2643

The Hollingsworth-Lee House
Two Storey, Three Bay, Federal Style Town House
with Flemish Bond Brickwork on the front facade.
Front re-built and existing rear two storey
Cinder Block wing both done circa 1950-60's.
Existing wing replaces an earlier frame (Log?)
one which was in bad structural condition.



401-5

2643

Samuel A. Gover House
Five Bay, Two Storey Log and Frame dwelling.
Built on lots three and four of Janneys sub-
division which were sold to William Paxson
in 1792.



401-9&10

2643

The Sappington House

Three Bay, Two Storey Frame dwelling with
two storey frame in-fill building. First
house Deeded to Leven Smallwood in 1810.
Second house Deeded to John F. Sappington
1808.



401-11

3553

The Log House

Three Bay, One and a Half Storey Log House
on full basement. Built in 1965 on the site
of an earlier two storey frame (log?) house
which burned that year.



401-12

3553

C&P Telephone Building

Two Bay, One Storey section is the front of an early 1800's home of the Nettle family. Weatherboards removed in 1930's. Three Bay, One Storey addition on site of an earlier Two Storey Brick house which burned in 1965.



401-13

4244

The Graham House

Circa 1810 and 1830. Restored in 1957. Five Bay, Two Storey Brick and Frame dwelling.



401-14

3553

Waterford Post Office. Four Bay,
Two Storey Brick Commercial
building with segmental Hoods &
Bracketed, Scroll Cornice.
Built in the early 1900's by
John Williams for his large
store.



401-15

2606

The Old Insurance Building
One storey, three bay, brick Commercial
structure with splayed flat arches over
openings and brick cornice. Built for the
first home of the Mutual Insurance Company
in 1849 for a cost of \$1,400.00.



401-16&17

2606

The Tin Shop and Livery Stable
Tin Shop; Two Storey, German sided commercial building circa 1880. The Livery Stable was built in the early 1900's.



401-116

4242

The Red Barn
Two Storey, Board and Batten Barn, built 1912 by Mr. Eb Divine for Mr. Edgar Beans to use in conjunction with his Livery Stable.



401-18

2606

James Market

Two Storey, Three Bay frame Commercial store and dwelling. Good bracketted cornice and shop window. Built in the early 1900's.



53-118

3554

The Slaughter House

Board and Batten building used as a slaughter house by the owners of James Market.



401-19

2606

The William Nettle House
Three Bay, Two Storey Brick Federal style
Town House. Flemish Bond Brickwork with
Keystone Lintels. Entrance Architrave done
in the 1960's. Buily by Edward Dorsey 1817.



401-20

2603

The William Hite Hough House
Three Bay, Two Storey Federal Style Town
House, sidehall plan, with One and a Half
Storey brick wing. Built circa 1817.



401-21

2603

The Edwards (Walker-Phillips) House
Two Storey, Three Bay, Federal style Town
House, sidehall plan, with One and a Half
Storey Brick wing. Circa 1820's.



401-117

3554

Two and One Storey Board and Batten Barn
with Gable and Shed Roofs.



401-22

2603

The Doctors House

Two Storey, Three Bay, Federal Style Brick
Town House, with One and a Half Storey
Brick side wing and Two Storey rear Frame
wing. Built by William Nettle circa 1800.



401-23

2603

The Samuel Hough House

Two Storey, Three Bay Brick Federal style
Town House, sidehall plan. Keystone Lintels
over exterior openings. Two storey rear
wing. Built for Samuel Hough circa 1818.



401-24

2608

"Catoctin Creek"

Two Storey, Three Bay Brick Town House
plastered and painted on the exterior.
One and a half Storey rear Brick wing.
Two Bay Two Storey wing built in the
1940's. Main house and wing circa 1823.



401-25

2603

Two Storey, Three Bay Frame Town House
with Two Storey frame rear wing. Built
late 1800's or early 1900's.



401-26

2603

The Parker-Bennett House

Two houses restored and joined together in 1959. South, or left end was built circa 1800 with the north section being added circa 1850.



401-27

2603

The Mahlon Schooley House

Two Storey, Three Bay, Federal style Town House. Flemish-Bond Brickwork on front. Splayed flat arches. Built circa 1817 with later rear wing.



401-28

2603

The Asbury Johnson House
Five Bay, Two Storey Frame Town House with
Cross Gable and Two Storey Frame rear
wing. Built 1886.



401-29

2603

The Flavius Beans House
Two Storey, Three Bay high style Victorian
Town House with Cross Gable, with Two Storey
frame wing. Built 1899.



401-30

2603

Two Storey frame, stuccoed and painted late Victorian dwelling in a somewhat quiet Queen Anne style. Built in the early 1900's. Designed by Hunter & Bell, Architects, Washington, D.C.



401-31

2606

The Hall House

Two Bay, Two Storey, Gable End Front structure built as an Odd Fellows Hall circa 1890. Turned into a house in the early 1900's and remodeled in 1961.



401-32

2607

The School Building
(African Church)

Three Bay, One Storey well preserved
frame, one room School built for the
Black people of Waterford. Built in
the 1860's.



401-34

2607

The Shawen House

Five Bay, Two Storey simple Federal
style dwelling. Remodeled in the 1970's.
Built about 1853 by William Nettle.



401-33

2607

One Storey Board and Batten Barn.



401-35

2607

The Dormers

Five Bay, Two and a Half Storey Federal style Town House with brick and frame service wing. Built for Mahlon Schooley and his wife Sarah circa 1814-1816.



401-35

3556

Two Storey Frame Barn covered in German siding, now a part of "The Dormers" property. Originally built as a Mill.

401-36

New house built for Mr and Mrs Robert Felton 1978-79 and approved by the Historic District Review Committee of Loudoun County. Va.



401-37

3554

"Mill Run"

Five Bay, Two Storey brick "Colonial"
with one storey brick, two car garage.
Shrubs and trees, as they become larger,
will greatly improve the appearance.



401-38

3554

Boxwood Walk

Two storey frame dwelling which incorporates
an earlier building of the early 1800's.
Remodeled in the 1950's.



401-39

2608

The Blacksmith Shop

Four Bay, Two Storey rubble stone house with a one and a half storey rubble stone wing. Built originally as a frame Blacksmiths shop and remodeled into a residence and Antique Shop in the late 1940's.



401-40

2607

Three Bay, Two Storey, hipped roof frame dwelling. Constructed for Mr and Mrs Leslie Myers in 1924.



401-41

2607

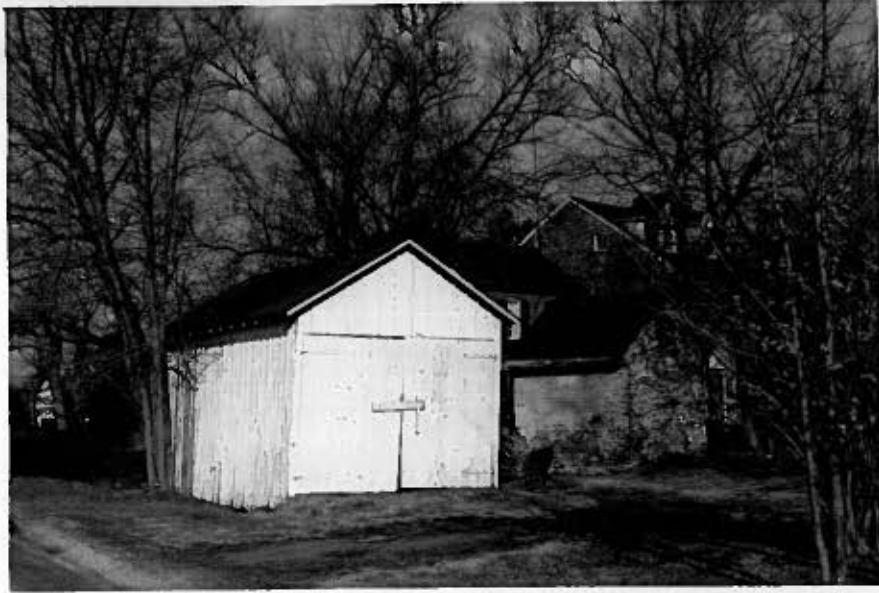
The Charlie Walker House
Three Bay, Two Storey Frame House with
One and a half Storey frame side wing.
Good one storey porch with sawn Ballas-
trade and Bracketed Posts. Built 1902.



401-42

2607

Two Storey Log and Frame Dwelling covered
in weatherboards. Built in the early 1800's
with a turn of the Century addition and
changes.



401-43

2606

One Storey, Board and Batten Garage
and One Storey Brick Meat House. Garage
burned down in 1978 and has been rebuilt.



401-43

2606

Old Acre

Three Bay, Two Storey, Brick Federal style
Town House with Two Bay, Two Storey Brick
end wing. Flemish Bond Brickwork on front.
Circa late 1700's or early 1800's.



401-44 2606
One Storey, Shed Roofed, Commercial
building of frame construction. Now
used as a residence. Built circa 1920
as a Store.



401-45 2606
Two Bay, Two Storey frame dwelling
built in the 1940's for the Minister
of the Methodist Church.



401-46

2606

The Jacob Mendenhall House
Four Bay, Two Storey brick and frame
dwelling. Only building in town with
two entrance doors. Good entrance
porch. Remodeled in the 1960's.



401-47

3556

Three Bay, Two Storey, Frame House
of a very plain and simple design.
Late 1800's or early 1900's.



401-48

2606

One and a Half Storey Brick structure
of Two Bays. Built circa 1800 for a
Storehouse and later used as a School.
Remodeled into a dwelling in the 1960's.



401-49

2606

The William Williams House
Three Bay, Two Storey formal Brick
Federal style Town House with Two
Storey Brick rear wing. Built 1815
for John Williams.



401-50

2605

The Samuel Steer House
Two Storey, Three Bay Post Civil War
dwelling with one storey entrance
porch and two storey frame service
wing.



401-51

2605

Sunnyside
Five Bay, One and a Half Storey Frame
dwelling over raised finished basement.
Built in the 1840's for John B. Dutton.
Remodeled in the 1930's.



401-52

2605

Trouble Enough Indeed
Two Storey, Log House with One and
a Half Storey Log rear wing. Logs
are from two houses in Maryland
re-built on this site in 1973-74.



401-53

2605

The Ice House
Typical vernacular rural Board and
Batten farm building with various
later additions. Built circa 1830's.



401-54

2605

The Old Insurance Building
Three Bay, Two Storey, Hipped roofed
Victorian style structure built for
the second home of the Mutual Insur-
ance Company. Built early 1900's.



401-55

2605

Three Bay, Two Storey, Hipped
Roofed dwelling, frame covered
in stucco. Built on the site of
an earlier house which burned.
Circa 1917.



401-56

2605

Two Storey, Three Bay, Federal style
Brick Town House, sidehall plan. Two
Storey Brick Service wing. Early
1900's one storey "wrap around" porch.
Built early to mid 1800's.



401-120

3554

Two Storey Board and Batten Barn
or Carriage House Stable, with Cross
Gable, scalloped Rake Boards and
lean-to rear frame addition.



401-57

2605

Two Storey, Three Bay, Gable End
Front building of the mid to late
1800's. Later Two Storey Two Bay
Frame addition.



401-58

2605

Five Bay, Two Storey frame dwelling
with Cross Gable and two storey frame
rear wing. Built circa 1890.



401-58

2606

One Storey frame Outhouse
covered in German siding.



401-59

2605

"The Forge"

First floor is enclosed on the front
with a wall of Cinder Block, plastered
with bits of brick sticking through.
One Storey Board and Batten section
above. Used as carriage house for the
owner of The Tin-Shop (401-113).



401-60

*

The Pink House

Built as a Five Bay, Three Storey, Federal style Town House and shop on the first floor. Second floor Balcony has been replaced by the current owners. Extensively remodeled in the late 1940's, at which time the rubble stone Garden walls, one storey brick first floor kitchen and two car garage were done. The space occupied by the Garden and garage once had the Town Hall on them, as well as a Livery Stable operated by "Doc White". This also included a Store with a small building between it and the Town Hall which was used as a Ticket Booth to collect admissions for performances and later on movies, in the Town Hall. Photo by Everett B. Wilson (*). House built circa 1830.



65 | 64 | 62 | 62 | 61 |

401-61

2605

The Iron Store House

Three Storey, Three Bay dwelling of rubble stone first floor and frame construction above. Early 1800's with 1900 cosmetics on the exterior.



401-62

2605

The Arch House

Three Bay, Two and a half Storey Brick, Federal style Town House. Archway connects the Street to what was once the Town Well. Built 1815-1817. Remodeled in the 1930's.

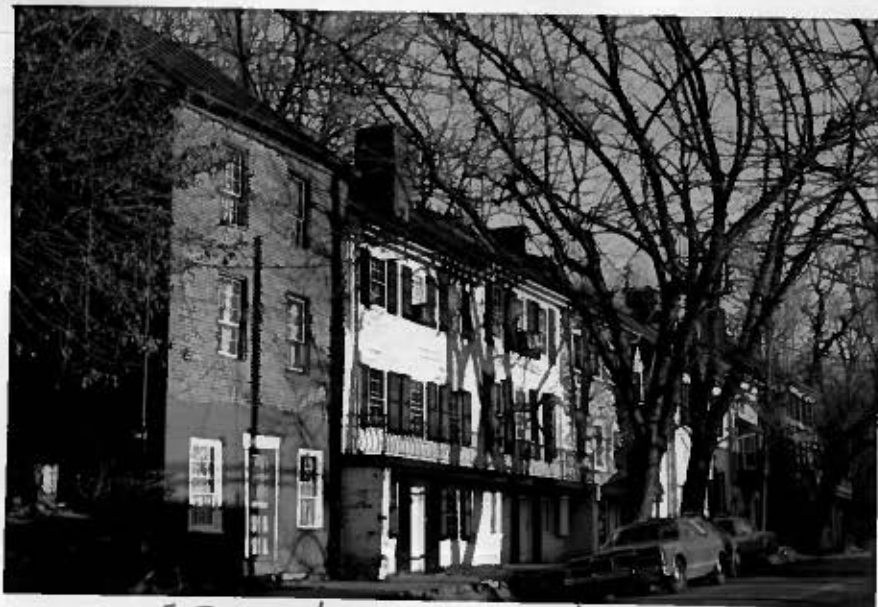


401-63

2605

The Talbot House

Three Bay, Two Storey on finished basement, rubble stone Federal style Town House. Built circa 1810 as a part of Joseph Talbots Tavern. Remodeled in the 1930's. Frame one and a half Storey end wing.



65 | 64 |

401-64

2605

The Palmer-Divine House

Two three Storey, Three Bay Brick and frame houses circa 1810, joined together as a single residence. Rubble stone first floor and one storey of rubble stone. Balcony replaces an original one storey shed roofed porch.

401-65

2605

See previous page for photo.
Two and Three Bay, Three Storey
Brick Town House and (Shop?). Brick
laid in Five course American Bond
with flat splayed Arches over all
exterior openings. Note: all front
windows are 9/over/9 light for all
three floors.
The original Deed to this property
was from the Exors. of Joseph
Janney to John Williams in 1794.



401-66

2605

Marietta Collins Cottage
One Bay, Two Storey Brick and Log
dwelling. Gable front with one
storey frame lean-to.
The first Deed on this property was
on 4 October 1796 from Joseph
Janneys Exors. to Fleming Patter-
son.



68

67

401-67

2605

Three and Two Bay, Three Storey Rubble Stone and Frame (possibly over Brick Nogging) frame dwelling now covered in Asphalt siding material. Second floor porch still retains Sawn Brackets. On lot sold in 1796 to Andrew Brown.



68

67

401-68

2605

Three Bay, Three Storey Town House of Rubble Stone (first floor) and frame, with two storey entrance porch. Although much remodeled this is an important structure to the overall Street scene. Built on lot which Joseph Janney sold to Stephen Wilson in 1791.



401-69

2605

Three Bay, Three Storey Rubble Stone (first floor) and frame with original Log section under the rear Catslide of the roof. Owners copied and rebuilt front porch in the 1970's. On lot Joseph Janney sold to Joseph Pierpoint in 1785.



401-70

2605

The Isaac Steer House
 Five Bay, Three Storey Rubble Stone (first floor) and frame Shop and Dwelling with $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey brick wing. Second floor of porch still retains its original square posts with sawn Bracketts and Ballastrade. On lot Joseph Janney Deeded to Joseph Pierpoint in 1785.



401-71

2605

The Radcliffe House

Five Bay, Two Storey and a half, Brick Town House of Flemish Bond brick work and splayed flat arches on the front facade. The less said about this desuetude the better. Lot sold to Samuel Pierpoint in 1809.



401-72

2605

Mill End

Five Bay, Two and a Half Storey Brick dwelling with Two Storey Brick Service Wing. Flemish Bond brickwork on front of main house with Splayed Flat Arches over windows and segmental arch over entrance door fanlight. Circa 1817-1820.



401-73 "Hillside" 2605
Three Bay, Two Storey frame dwelling with two bay one storey end wing in excellent state of preservation. Built on a lot which came off the original $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre Mill Lot and was bought by William Hough.



401-74 "The Moore-Means House" 3552
Two Storey, Six Bay Rubble Stone and Brick dwelling. Original stone house to the left of the existing one is now gone. Existing stone house built circa 1760 by Mahlon Janney. Brick addition built in the early 1800's by Asa Moore.



401-75

3547

"The Asa Bond House"

One and a Half Storey frame dwelling circa 1784, with Two Storey, Three Bay Brick addition added by Thomas Phillips, who also added the rear wing in the early 1800's. Frame section built by Joseph Janney who sold it to Thomas Moore. IF Moore named the town Waterford, it would have to have been after 1784, as this is the first time he appears on the Records.



401-75

3547

Outbuilding. Possibly originally the Barn mentioned in the early 1800 Mutual Assurance Policies.



401-75A

3547

Small Two Storey, Three Bay Brick dwelling on high Rubble Stone foundation. Flemish Bond Brickwork on front facade with flat splayed arches over openings. Good high quality Brickwork. Later entrance porch has square columns, sawn brackets and ballustrade. Built by Asa Moore in the early 1800's.



401-121

3552

This structure, unless it has been rebuilt since, is shown on the 1875 Survey of Waterford by James Oden. Rubble Stone and frame Board and Batten Barn. Below it and to the north of "Tannery Run" is the site of Asa Bonds Tanyard.



401-115

2605

Flemish Bond Brick, Two Storey, Five Bay House. By far the most elaborate structure within the Town. Modillion Cornice, Brick Belt Course and Water Table. Excellent interior woodwork. One and a half storey rubble stone wing may be the original Patent House of Francis Hague circa 1740's.



401-76

3552

"The Scales"

Circa 1837, One Storey Board and Batten frame building to cover and protect the Scales, with lean-to Catslide roofed addition. Date of 1837 is from the Minutes of the Corporation and assumes this is the original structure.



401-77

3552

"John Wesley Methodist Church".

Good Four Bay, One Storey rural Church structure
on finished basement of walls of Rubble Stone.
Built circa 1890's for the Black people of
Waterford.



401-114

2606

"The Weavers Cottage"

Four Bay, Two Storey Rubble Stone and Log House
built in the early 1800's and remodeled into its
present state circa 1959.



401-78

2606

"The Jail"

One Storey, Hipped Roofed, Rubble Stone structure built for the Town Jail. Land was deeded to the Trustees of Waterford by Mahlon Janney in 1812 for a Market House, Jail and any other Public building. This also included the "Town Green" below the Jail.



401-79

2606

"The James Moore House"

Two Storey, Three Bay, Brick Town House on finished Rubble Stone first floor. Flemish Bond Brickwork with flat Splayed Arches and Brick Hounds Tooth Cornice. Built by James Moore shortly after 1805.



401-80

2606

"The Fanny Russell House"

Three Bay, Two Storey, frame Town House with Two Storey entrance Porch on finished, high Rubble Stone Basement, which was used for the Kitchen. Circa 1855 by or for John Hough and his wife Hannah.



401-81

2607

"The Charles and George Schooley House"

Seven Bay, One, One and a Half and Two Storey Brick Federal style Town House. Flemish Bond brickwork on the front with flat splayed arches over the openings and brick Hounds Tooth Cornice. Circa 1815. Originally built as two separate dwellings.



401-82

2607

"The Curtis House".

Unusual small, Two Bay Brick $1\frac{1}{2}$ Storey "Cottage" on Rubble Stone Basement Walls (Kitchen). Flemish Bond Brickwork on the front facade with flat splayed arches. Built circa 1820.



401-83

2606

"The Mahlon Janney House"

Five Bay, Two Storey Federal Style Brick Town House, originally Central Hall Plan, with Two Storey Brick service wing and later two storey additions to it circa 1940's and 1960's. Built by or for Mahlon Janney in the early 1800's and sold to Dr. Charles Edwards in 1818.



401-84

2603

Outbuilding on the former Carie
Furr property, now included with
"The Mahlon Janney House".



401-85

2606

"The Mahlon Myers House"

One of the few Two Bay, One and a Half Storey Brick
"Cottages" in the area. Built on a Rubble Stone
walled Basement which was and is now the Kitchen.
Built for or by Mahlon Myers shortly after 1807.



401-85 2606
Frame Outhouse on the "Mahlon Myers
House" property.



401-86 2606
Two and Three Bay Frame, Two Storey small house
with Two Storey Frame rear wing. Garage shown
in the background is built on the site of the
Slaughter House for which Butchers Row (Street)
was named. House built in the last quarter of
the 1800's.



401-87

2606

"Mocksley Hall"

Five Bay, Two Storey Rubble Stone dwelling with Two Storey Rubble Stone rear Service wing. Interesting example of a late Federal style design. Built by or for Louis V Shuey in the 1860's. Later sold to the Mock family for whom it is named.



401-88

4242

Fairfax Meeting House

Good vernacular Two Storey, Rubble Stone Quaker Meeting House. Right section built in 1761. Enlarged in 1775. Rebuilt after a fire in 1868. Put to adaptive use as a private dwelling by the late Allen B. McDaniel in 1939. The Fairfax Meeting of Friends was officially established in 1744. This structure replaces an earlier Log one.

401-88A

No Photo

"The Meeting House Cottage"

One Storey Brick structure built as a School by the Friends in the early 1800's. One of the teachers was the father of Emerson Hough, the great Western novelist. Remodeled into a dwelling by Mr. Allen B. Mc Daniel in the 1930's.



401-122

3558

Five Bay, Two Storey, Gable Roof with Cross Gable, frame dwelling, two storey projecting Bay Window in west gable end. One Storey entrance porch with turned posts and Scroll Brackets. Built late 1880's or early 1900's.



401-89

3556

One and a Half Storey brick dwelling with two dormers and projecting Gable entrance unit. Built circa 1948.



401-90

1821

"The Old School"

Built circa 1910 on the foundations of a School building which had burned that year, and paid for by public subscription. The one storey frame auditorium was constructed in 1928. This was a combination Grade and High School until the 1930's when the High School students were transported to Leesburg. Now used as a Community building and the home of the famous Waterford Players.



401-91

2616

Four Bay, Two Storey brick dwelling with one storey "wrap around" porch. Hipped Roof and Hipped roofed Dormer windows. Built circa 1918.



401-91A

1087

Model of the original house which stood on these two lots (of the house above) and was on the corner of High Street and the lane back to the Union Cemetery. House built about 1820 by Reuben Schooley. This model was made by Mr. Eb Divine in 1958. The house faced towards "The Old School".



401-92

2616

"The Edith Walker House"

Built by Robert Walker (owner of 401-93) for his sister Edith Walker, about 1897. Modified Queen Anne style covered in German siding with some Scalloped wood shingle.



401-93

2616

"Huntley"

Eclectic Two Storey, varried Bay, Frame Dwelling. Original house (now the Library and Bed Room above) built in the early 1800's. Mr Walker bought the property in the 1890's and continued to add on to it. Remodeled in the early 1940's. The small two room frame cottage here was built in 1910 and used as a School for the Walker children and the community.



401-94

2606

Four Bay, Two Storey frame dwelling with one storey entrance porch which has turned Posts with sawn brackets and ballastrade. Built circa 1900's.



401-95

2606

One Storey frame Cottage, built originally as a Blacksmith Shop when it was included with 401-96. Moved a few yards north of the original site when it was converted into a Chapel. Now used as a dwelling.



401-96

2608

Four Bay, One and a Half Storey Brick Dwelling on rubble stone walled finished basement which opens out at grade, under the two storey porch. Two Bay, one and a half storey frame addition to the right.



401-97

2607

Three Bay, Two Storey frame Dwelling with Two Bay one and a half storey frame additions. Well maintained and preserved. Built in the 1830's with later additions. Owned by Joseph Divine from 1876-1933.



401-98

2606

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Five Bay, One and a Half Storey, Brick Office building with slightly lower brick wings on both gable ends. Designed by Albert D. Leuders, AIA and based upon "Gunston Hall" in Fairfax County, Va. Built in 1949.



401-99

3549

Home of the Presbyterian Minister. Designed by Mr. Albert D. Leuders, AIA. Built in 1955 on the site of an 1880's Two Storey frame dwelling, which was torn down for the above abortion.



401-100

2606

The Presbyterian Church

This structure stands on land bought from Mahlon Janneys Exors. in 1814. The present structure was built in the 1880's to replace one which had burned. Educational Wing was added circa 1940-1950.



401-101

3556

Four Bay, Two Storey frame dwelling now covered in Aluminum siding material. Two storey rear service wing. Built on two lots purchased by Samuel Hough circa 1880-1890.



401-102

2606

The Baptist Church

Three Bay, Gable End Front, One Storey Brick Church structure, on raised finished basement. One room plan. Doric style Entrance Vestibule. Built circa 1853-54.



401-102

2606

Detail of the Entrance Vestibule of the above building.



401-103

2607

The Methodist Church
Three Bay, Gable end Front, One Storey Frame
Church building, built on crawl space and
covered with German siding. Built 1879.



401-104

2606

One and a Half Storey frame Barn-Garage for the
house at 401-105 and included with that property.
Built after 1875.



401-105

2606

Four Bay, Two Storey with Dormers, frame dwelling, with one storey "wrap around" first floor porch. This might be a Packaged Home so much in vogue at the time. Built circa 1895-1910. (See 401-104 for Barn-Garage on this property).



401-106

2606

Four Bay, Two Storey dwelling being built out of the old railroad ties from the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, circa 1970's.



401-107

3553

Three Bay, Two Storey Brick Town House with One and a Half storey brick service end wing of three bays. Probably built by or for William Paxson circa 1803. Flemish Bond brickwork on the front facade. Splayed flat arches over exterior openings.



401-108

3553

"The John and Samuel Hough House"

Four Bay, Two Storey Federal Style Brick Town House with Flemish Bond brickwork on the front facade. Brick wing originally $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey and later raised to two. Built as two separate dwellings. Now a single family home. Built circa 1812.



401-109

3553

"The Edward Dorsey House"

Five Bay, Two Storey, Brick Federal Style Town House. Flemish Bond brickwork with Splayed flat arches over exterior openings. Elaborate Cornice and Entrance Door Architrave, as well as interior woodwork. Built in the early 1800's.



401-109

3553

Front detail of the above house.



401-110

3553

"The Charles Moreland House"

Three Bay, One and a Half Storey Brick House on full height rubble stone walled basement (kitchen).
Built by James Moore circa 1802-03.



401-111

3554

"The Asa Moore House"

Two Bay One and a Half storey Brick House on full height basement with two storey, two bay frame addition. Brick section circa 1803-04 by Asa Moore. Frame section about one hundred years old. Remodeled in the 1970's.



401-112

3553

"The Log House"

Three Bay, Two Storey Log Dwelling on full height Rubble Stone walled basement which opens out at grade under the two storey, shed roofed front porch. Built in the early 1800's. Remodeled circa 1930.



401-113

3553

"The William James House"

Two Storey, Five Bay frame Town House with two storey rear frame service wing. Existing entrance stoop was added during the ownership of Mr and Mrs Albert E. Mercker, who also remodeled the interior circa 1970's. Built in 1850's and at one time a part of the Country Store lot.



401-113A

3553

The Country Store

Excellent well preserved "Victorian" style Country Store with original commercial front. Shingled Mansard. On the site of an earlier store which was first mentioned in a Deed of 1855.

APPENDIX No. II

The Founding of Waterford.

Compiled by William Williams

"From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would appear that a man (named) Amos Janney, removed from the County of Bucks in the colony of Pennsylvania, to the county of Prince William -now Loudoun- somewhere from 1725 to 1735 and soon there after built and settled in the old hipped-roof house, which formerly stood in the lot now owned by David Mansfield, near the mill race.

He was a man of some consequence ad acted as surveyor for Lord Fairfax. About 1740 he built the old mill which stood on the site now owned by Mrs. Paxton, and about the same there was erected a house for the miller, a smithshop, and a log house near the branch. The log part now owned by Dr. Rex, and the stone part now occupied by Mr. Colbert. These together formed a hamlet known by the name of 'Milltown'.

But as one of the most enterprising citizens -an Irish shoemaker- by the name of Thomas Moore, had emigrated to this country from or near Waterford, in Ireland, he very patriotically named the rising city for the place of his birth and lived to see the name of Waterford generally used to denote the place. This man like the mother of Gracii, might truly point to his children as the brightest of jewels.

Mahlon, the son of Amos Janney, succeeded to the inheritance of the land and the mill about the year 1750, and by the sale of lots on the south side of the road leading to the Friends Meeting House, extended the town as far as the present residence of Robert Hough, by the year 1800.

In that years the (big) hill was a forest, but soon after it was divided into lots and in the year 1804 Edward Dorsey built the house now owned by the heirs of Samuel Hough.

These lots together with those not built on below sufficed for the growing wants of the people until the year 1812 when the executors of Mahlon Janney surveyed and sold lots from Patrick Street to Factory Street and extending the entire length of High Street and Second Street.

An evidence of the stimulus given to our agriculture during the wars of the French Revolution and the inflated currency of the day, it may not be amiss to state that the lots of about one quarter of an acre each, averaged over one hundred dollars each.

From that time to the year 1820, Waterford increased very rapidly and promised to become a place of some consequence. It had in addition to some ten or twelve stores, a number of mechanics, a wollen mill for the manufacture of fine broadcloths and cashimeres and a bank more solvent than the mushroom banks of that day.

But as every un natural stimulus, is followed by a great prostration, it suddenly ceased to improve about that time and has never since presented the appearance of a finished city."

W.W.

"The following is a copy of an old manuscript, copied and given to me by Miss Clarice Hough. Fern P. Bowman"

Waterford, in the second Hundred Years of Her Existence.

Compiled by Fern P. Bowman.

"Having had a short history of the town of Waterford, ascovering the earliest years given to me, it has been of interest to me to secure and record many interesting happenings during the hundred years which followed the time recorded by Mr. William Williams in his "Founding of Waterford".

"Through the courtsey of Mr. Leslie Myers I have secured the following facts from the copy of "The Minute Book of The Corporation of Waterford 1836".

"The town was first governed by a board of trustees. The men who were serving in 1801 were, James Moore, James Griffith, John Williams and Abner Williams.

By act of the General Assembly of Virginia on March 22, 1836, this town was incorporated, after an election of nine councilmen was held under the direction of three duly appointed commissioners, John Braden, Joshua Pusey and Samuel Harris. This election was held at the home of Lewis Klein and as a result of this election William Nettle, I.T. Griffith, Jonathan Cost, Edward Coughlan, Asa Bond, Edward Bond, Ephraim Schooley, Lewis Coal and Moses Janney were declared the first commissioners.

William Nettle was then elected the first mayor and Israel Griffith the first recorder. Oscar F. Reed was appointed the first town sergeant on May, 18, 1836.

On June 17, 1836 the first board of health was appointed and on July 2, a tax of 25¢ on each family was levied in order to purchase lime to use in making homes and shops more sanitary.

On July 22, 1836 a room over the shop of Moses Janney was secured as a suitable meeting place in which to hold town council meetings.

Sept. 15, 1836, a committee was appointed to examine the foot pavements and order them repaired, and another meeting on Sept. 19, recorded an order that no human body might be buried within the town limits, no interference to be made with either of the two graveyards already established.

An other interesting notation on April 15, 1837, was that Moses Janney was paid \$3.00 for the use of his room for the entire ten months and 62¢ was paid to Merchant Ephriam Schooley for candles used to illuminate this room.

On May 5, 1837, the second election of officers was held, the same officers being elected for a second term.

On June 30, 1837, The first head tax was ordered, placing a head tax of 25¢ on each male, sixteen years or older.

July 8, 1837, a committee was appointed to purchase ladders for the use of the corporation and on Jan. 29, 1838 another committee was named to inquire into the expedience of erecting hay scales and the practicability of making a reservoir in the town square for the extinguishing (of fires).

The following month an ordinance was passed fining any house-keeper who allowed her chimney to catch fire., during dry weather, \$2.

Dec. 5, 1839, a lock and chain was purchased to put on the town ladders and it was determined that each man that watched a fire at (or from) the home of Dr. Edwards after the firemen had gone be paid 50¢ each.

May 29, 1841 a readjustment of taxes was made and a tax of 20¢ on each hundred dollars was decided upon.

June 19, 1841 a committee was appointed to go around in the first week of July, Aug., and Sept. and examine the cellars for any existing nuisance which might be detrimental to the health of the community.

Several meetings during the year of 1844 were devoted to the subject of procuring or building a building suitable for the use of the council. Finally, on June 22, 1845 plans were accepted and after a subscription list had been circulated to procure the necessary funds, \$350 was secured to repair a room over the old market place.

The old homes, many of which are in a good state of repair are of interest to many now living in Waterford, and it has been my pleasure to make inquiry and to record the same that this information might be available for future generations.

I have been told that the first house stood between the home of the present miller, Mr. Wm. Smoot, and the present home of Mr. Elbert Divine (401-74). It was built of stone, but has long since been destroyed. The Smoot home was the home of Jacob and Mollie Walker, an old Quaker family.

The home of Mr. Elbert Divine was the home of the famous Capt. Means, leader of the "Loudoun Rangers". From the history as given by Mr. Wm. Williams, the home of Mr. Ernest James was the one described as the log part owned by Dr. Rex, and the stone part owned by, or rather occupied by Mr. Colbert.

The little log house standing next to the small brick house on Mr. Ernest James property was the first home of Mr. Joseph Divine.

This part of the town was the old tannery and there are those who can still remember the huge vats as they stood there, dark and dismal scattered around over the field between the Ernest James home and the property owned by Mr. Cost then the home of the Ratcliff family.

The present home of Mrs. Lizzie James was the old home of the Jesse Gover family. I find the name of Mr. Sam Gover given as one of the early postmasters.

The home of Mr. Peter H. Carr was the early home of the Isaac and Susan Walker and the Sidwell families. The present home of Mr. James Carr was the home of the Mansfield family. The little brick home now occupied by Mr. Heaton was the home of Mr. Jack Steer and was the original home of the Dutton family, and the frame house next, now owned by Dr. Sam Steer, was the home of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Harriet Steer.

The brick house now owned by Lieutenant Foster, and formerly owned by Mr. Sam Moore was the original home of Mr. William Williams (401-49). The small brick building beside this home (401-48) was a Quaker---private school, taught by a Quaker schoolmistress. The brick home now used as the Methodist parsonage, was also used as a private school.

The brick home on the corner, formerly owned by the White family, was an original Shawen home, and the Berry home was the home of Mr. Milton Schooley who ran the mill.

Mr. Douglas (N) Myers bought and remodeled the old home of Mr. Charles Walker and the home of Mr. _____ was also a Schooley home, as was the home of Mr. Charles Everhart. The Corbin home was the original home of Mr. Lewis Coale.

"Huntley", the lovely home of Mrs. Talbot Pierce, was formerly the home of Mr. Rob Walker and was the original home of the Hollingsworth's.

"Talbot" (not in the Waterford Historic District, but just to the S.E. of the village) was the home of the Talbots and James Walker family, and "Clifton" (to the south of "Talbot") the home of the Chamberlin family. This home I am sure is the only one that has not changed hands in generations.

" _____ "formerly owned by Mr McSher--- owned by the Lee family, was the home of the Wm. and Ann Shawen.

"Hedgeland" , now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Luther Brown, was the original Clark home and was combined with the old Slaymaker place known as "The Poplars".

NOTE: All five pages have been copied as presented to John G. Lewis and () are his.

Taxation; a Reward or Punishment?

Let us ponder a few very realistic points on the obvious success of this privately financed preservation project.

The original builders used their own ability and money to build these structures; subsequent owners used their own money to maintain them, or "improve" them in the fashion of the day; later owners held them at considerable sacrifice through several depressions in order to pass them on to their children or to loyal Black servants, whose descendants own them at this time; and many current owners have spent their private capital and energy to preserve the buildings and restore them.

Yet the Governments "reward" is to Tax, Tax and Tax some more, while at the same time awarding Plaques of accomplishment and acknowledgement. Not a Tax on the basis of the sale of A building or several buildings, but once these sales are made at a reasonable price in the present economy, then ALL THE OTHER BUILDINGS ARE ASSUMED to have the same relative value! This is indeed a punishment of the first and Royal Order, for it places a terrible burden on the retired and those with fixed incomes who have devoted their lives to their property, and indeed forces many of them to sell, like it or not. After all if a property is not for sale how can it have "a FAIR market value"?

It would seem more reasonable to Tax a property on the basis of what the owner paid for it, with a reasonable per cent of increase until it is sold. Then what ever a new owner is willing to pay, use that as the "Fair Market value" for presumeably it was worth that to them and therefore they can afford it.

(These comments and observations are those of your Recorder and baised upon simular Taxation policieis in other jurisdictions in the United States.)