

LD-168

Leesburg Historic District

A Survey of the Nicholas Minor Section



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Historic and Architectural Resources

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Prepared for

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue

Richmond, Virginia 23221

and

The Town of Leesburg

25 West Market Street

Leesburg, Virginia 20175

31 August 1998

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II. ABSTRACT

The architectural survey of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District was contracted to HaAR-Historic and Architectural Resources of Leesburg in October of 1997. The purpose of the survey was two-fold: to re-survey the original 12-block Nicholas Minor Section of Leesburg, located in the heart of the historic district, at the reconnaissance level; and to create IPS (Integrated Preservation Software) survey forms for each property in the survey area, and a survey report that would provide historic contexts for surveyed properties. The goal of this survey was to provide an effective planning tool for the Town of Leesburg and to aid in the making of planning and zoning decisions within the historic district. The survey was funded by the Town of Leesburg (Town) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). Kathryn A. Miller of HaAR performed all of the components of the survey. The field work was performed during the winter and spring of 1998. The Nicholas Minor Section, covers a 12-block area bordered by Cornwall Street on the north, Liberty Street on the west, Royal Street on the south, and Church Street on the east. This area is 31.5 acres and is regular in shape, and forms a rectangle.

The deliverable products of this survey include, two sets of 170 Reconnaissance survey forms and 5 Intensive survey forms prepared with the National Park Service IPS (Integrated Preservation Software), photographic negatives and two sets of black-and-white photographs (one set for Town, one for VDHR), United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps and tax maps with the survey area outlined.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The architectural survey of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District was funded by the Town of Leesburg and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) through a Certified Local Government (CLG)-grant. Kristie Lalire, Preservation Planner and Architectural Historian, for the Town of Leesburg was the Town contact and project coordinator. Ms Lalire, a dedicated preservationist, initiated and wrote the survey grant application for the Town of Leesburg. The staff of the Town's Planning department provided much appreciated assistance. David Edwards, Architectural Historian at the Winchester Regional Office, VDHR, administered the survey, provided valuable guidance and ensured the success of the project. The cooperation of the resourceful and talented staff at the Thomas Balch History and Genealogical Library, led by the expertise of Jane Sullivan, was invaluable in providing links to historic resources during the research of the contextual report. W. Emory Plaster, amateur historian, provided unique first-hand oral history on the Norris Brothers, a popular construction company in Leesburg and many of the buildings located in this survey. Many home owners and property owners graciously provided access to their buildings and in some instances, provided deed research.

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V. INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The re-survey of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District was begun in October 1997 and completed in March 1998. The purpose was to provide the Town of Leesburg(Town), Planning and Zoning Department, with an updated historic inventory of resources in the Nicholas Minor Section, in the form of 165 Reconnaissance and 5 Intensive Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) survey forms, to be used as a tool to aid the Planning and Zoning Department in future planing and zoning decisions. The survey was funded by a Certified Local Government (CLG)-Grant, with funds contributed by the Town of Leesburg and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. An RFP was issued and HaAR - Historic and Architectural Resources was selected as the consultant.

Ms. Miller of HaAR, is an architectural historian specializing in survey work, interpretive artifact and museum exhibits, and material conservation. Ms Miller lives in Leesburg and conducted all phases of the survey project, with the exception of photographic film development, map making, and photocopying of old survey files, these were provided by the able staff of the Leesburg Planning Department . In December 1997, a public briefing was presented to the Town Council of Leesburg at a regularly scheduled Town Council Meeting. The two goals of this survey was to create 165 Reconnaissance and 5 Intensive IPS survey forms, and a contextual survey report of the properties located in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. In reality 170 resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance-level and 5 at the intensive-level. The 175 IPS survey forms and the report are to be used as planning tools in the Town's Planning and Zoning Department. In addition, the IPS survey forms will be used by the Leesburg Board of Architectural Review to aid the board in their review and evaluation of applications for architectural changes and treatments to the historic resources located in the historic district; and future land-use decisions.

The survey deliverable includes the following:

1. MS-DOS-compatible diskettes containing the survey data using the National Park Service's Integrated Preservation Software (IPS)
2. Two sets of 170 IPS-generated Reconnaissance-level and 5 IPS-generated Intensive architectural survey forms and accompanying photographs and maps (one set to Town of Leesburg, the other set to VDHR).
3. Eight bound, illustrated copies of the survey report (2 copies to Town of Leesburg, 6 copies to VDHR).
4. Two loose-leaf copies of the survey report (one to Town of Leesburg, one to VDHR) for photocopying convenience.
5. Two computer diskettes containing the survey report (one to the Town of Leesburg, one to VDHR).
6. One set of photographic negatives
7. Two sets of USGS base maps indicting the surveyed properties(one to Town of Leesburg, one to VDHR).
8. One set of labeled, color transparencies of representative architectural styles in the survey

area (provided by the Town of Leesburg).

The field-survey was begun by a walking tour of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. The Town of Leesburg issued a press release announcing the initiation of the survey and requested the cooperation of the property owners and residents within the survey area. HaAR, issued door-to-door information leaflets to all property owners and residents within the survey area, identifying who would be performing the survey and the scope of the work. All of the architectural resources within the survey area were photographed, and recorded using VDHR-IPS Reconnaissance-level survey forms according to VDHR standards. The field work was conducted throughout the months of January to March 1998. Follow-up survey was performed as needed up until June 1998.

The proposed schedule for the completion of the Nicholas Minor Section of Leesburg's Historic District is 31 August 1998.

VI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Overview

Leesburg is located approximately in the middle of Loudoun County. Loudoun County is at the northernmost end of the Piedmont region. Leesburg is nestled between the base of the beautiful Catoctin Mountains and the elbow bend of the Potomac River as it traverses the northern border of Loudoun County. The area now known as Leesburg was once called George Town during the period of European settlement and the pioneer era of western Virginia. As settlers emigrated west (1609-1750) from the coastal plain to the Piedmont and beyond, George Town and the future county of Loudoun became an important junction for both travelers, settlers, and frontiersmen.

George Town and the future town of Leesburg were located at the junction of two ancient native American trails. The north-south trail, which was followed by the Susquehannocks and later the Iroquois Indians, crossed the Potomac River about two miles south of the Monocacy River in Maryland and ran south past present day Leesburg on or near King St. and continued south past Oatlands and eventually on to the Carolinas. This road became known as the Carolina Road. The second road, which traversed the Carolina Road, was an east-west trail that diverged from the ancient Tidewater trail approximately near Alexandria. This trail passed through future Leesburg near the present day intersection on Loudoun Street and King Street. It was this trail that one of General Braddock's brigades used in 1755 (Braddock's Order Book Library of Congress) on its way to the Indian Wars.

In September 1758, by order of the General Assembly, and by consent of Governor Francis Fauquier on 12 October 1758, the town of Leesburg was created. In 1757, Nicholas Minor of Westmoreland County had 60 acres set aside to be laid out in the general area then recognized as George Town. [Town of Leesburg Engineers in rechecking the acreage of the original town, found that only 31.5 acres of the proposed 60 acres were ever laid out]. In this new town, Minor had land set aside for the new government of Loudoun County. This land was to house the county courthouse, an office for the clerk of the county, the gaol, the gallows, and the stocks. The creation of Leesburg sounded the death knell for the settlement called George Town. The new name of Leesburg replaced the name George Town and new identity for the area was created. The name George Town was later associated with a residential area on South King Street at the turn of the 20th century.

Leesburg's growth and future were assured with the placement of the county seat within its bounds. Like other courthouse villages, Leesburg grew as a result of being the central seat of government for the area. Its frontier and settlement days as an outfitting stop prepared it well for the burgeoning trade of mercantilism which developed in the early national and antebellum periods in northern Virginia. Its location at the cross roads of the Old Carolina Road and the Shenandoah Road to Winchester provided it with a unique position for growth. The economic success of Leesburg was assured because of its location as a provisioning stop on the way west to the new frontier, and as a market town because of the ideal agricultural conditions throughout the county.

With the turn of the nineteenth century, Leesburg experienced its largest period of growth until modern times. As the center of a successful agrarian community Leesburg enjoyed its position as a market town. It had several ordinaries, later called taverns, and a great many merchants. A glance through the newspapers of the period (1800-1820) provides an insight into the lives and lifestyles of the residents. Merchants advertised their new “elegant supply of dry goods”, tavern keepers advised the public of their supply of good liquors and stabling, farmers advertised their best breeding stock, and itinerants advertised services as dance instructors, painters, and tutors. In 1814, the Town petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to expand its boundaries, nearly tripling its size. And in 1858, the Town petitioned the Assembly to extend its boundaries yet again.

By the time of the Civil War, Leesburg had reached its economic zenith. Transportation corridors had been developed. The Little River Turnpike had been built. Noland’s and White’s Ferries shuttled commerce and travelers across the Potomac River. The Alexandria, Loudoun, & Hampshire Railroad had arrived. The first train from Alexandria pulled into Leesburg on 17 May 1860. By 1861, Appleton’s Railway Guide listed two daily trains operating between Alexandria and Leesburg with a running time of a little more than two hours. Connections, upon arrival in Leesburg, could be made to stage coaches for several destinations. A stage to Winchester and the Valley via Purcellville, Snickersville, and Berryville left Leesburg daily. A stage for Middleburg via Hughesville, Unison, and Bloomfield left Leesburg every Wednesday and Saturday. And for travel to Georgetown D.C., the stage traveled via Belmont and Dranesville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The United States mail was carried on these stage routes. The Leesburg postmaster required all mail to be in his office by sundown the evening before the stage’s arrival or departure.

A review of the 1860 “Directory of Leesburg” published by William Stork, a bookseller and stationer in Leesburg quickly reveals the extent of the economic and social infrastructure of the community. Leesburg could boast at that time:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 - attorneys at law | 1 - barber |
| 7 - blacksmiths | 1 - book seller & stationer |
| 4 - butchers | 1 - baker |
| 4 - coopers | 2 - carriage & coach makers |
| 3 - carpenters & builders | 2 - cabinet makers |
| 4 - clothing stores | 2 - court commissioners |
| 2 - druggists | 4 - dry goods stores |
| 11 - grocers | 5 - grocery & variety stores |
| 1 - hatter | 2 - hardware stores |
| 3 - house & sign painters | 2 - merchant tailors |
| 2 - milliners | 2 - silversmiths & jewelers |
| 6 - shoemakers | 2 - saddlers & harness makers |
| 4 - tanners | 2 - brickmakers |
| 2 - brick layers | 2 - plasterers |

And under miscellaneous is listed:

1 - steam saw mill	1 - iron foundry
1 - potter	1 - fancy store
1 - marble worker	2 - wheelwrights
1 - livery stable	1 - mantua maker
1 - constable & auctioneer	1 - gardener
2 - newspapers	4 - churches
4 - schools & academies	4 - physicians
1 - dentist	3 - military companies
1 - fire company	1 - music teacher

The Civil War divided Leesburg as it divided the nation. Strong economic and financial ties with the District of Columbia and the North strained many in their loyalty. No where, is it more true than in Leesburg and Loudoun that families torn in their loyalties, sent sons to both the Confederate and Union armies. Businesses were destroyed, and roads and the railway were torn up. Even church congregations were torn apart, as in the case of the Methodist church on Cornwall St.

By 28 September 1865 with the Civil War ended, Leesburg found itself with a housing shortage. In the *Democratic Mirror*, editor Benjamin Sheetz pleaded with the public to build more housing saying "Every hospitable nook in the town is occupied and the daily demand for houses appears to be as great as ever. We want 10 or 15 comfortable tenements suitable for small families and moderate means, that could be rented for \$60 to \$100 per annum." This was not the last time Leesburg would experience a housing shortage.

By 1886, Leesburg had begun a period of relative sustainable growth. The Town entered into a contract with Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Co. for street lighting. Construction within the Nicholas Minor section of Leesburg had increased from only one building during 1860-1869 to nine buildings during 1870-1879. And during the decade 1900-1909, that number increased to 18 buildings within this section of Leesburg. The growth rate is historically matched only during the period of 1800-1809. There were four church buildings with active congregations in the Nicholas Minor section. Loudoun County had a significant number of black 'freemen' before the Civil War and by 1886 the "Leesburg Business Directory" listed three "colored" ministers: two for the M.E. Church and one for the Baptist Church

Education in Leesburg was private. The Leesburg Academy, built in 1844 next to the county courthouse, was in use until 1873, when it was turned into the county clerks office. Mrs. A.S. Wood operated a female academy and Mr. John W. Wood operated a male seminary in Leesburg.

At the turn of the twentieth century the overwhelming issue in Leesburg was the situation of open sewers. The sustained growth of the town had made open sewers a health hazard. As the town blocks in the Nicholas Minor section of Town increased in density with in-fill construction, the land's ability to move the raw sewage down to the Town's water channel bogged, down creating cesspools. It quickly became a political issue and two mayors came and went without solving the expensive issue.

But while the town of Leesburg was battling over sewage of the past, it was boldly striding ahead into the new century. Permission was granted to the Loudoun and Snickersville Telephone Company to extend lines and service into town. In 1905-1906, the single largest expense in the Town's budget was the Town's electric bill of \$1,297 for the new electric street lights. The advent of electricity in Leesburg came with accusations of conflict of interest and election irregularities. The mayor held an interest in the Leesburg Electric Co. located on So. King St. near the railroad tracks. This issue concerned some of the Town's residents. Finally, in 1906 the water bond referendum passed, but not before election irregularities cause two separate elections. By 1906 Leesburg was approving nearly any and all telephone franchise applications. Of particular interest to the Town was whether it could force the railroad to have a flagman and a barrier at the crossing of So. King Street near the Electric Co.

Leesburg settled into a peaceful existence in the second decade of the twentieth century. Its troubles were of the ordinary type: where should the public hitching post be located? Why behind the Town Hall, of course! But what about those new automobiles? Well, they must limit their speed within the town to 12 mph and 8 mph at intersections, and of course, remember to toot their horn as they approach the intersection. The first World War had little impact on Leesburg, with the exception of the lose of human life. By 1923, Leesburg was erecting its WWI memorial and requesting its allotment of "captured relics of the war as the town shall be entitled." It received its allotment, a German canon to be placed on the Courthouse lawn in 1929.

The Great Depression hit the Town of Leesburg as hard as it hit other communities. People had a hard time paying their taxes. The Town government dwindled to a series of short Town Council meetings, patching pot holes in the streets, and meeting the "minimum demands" of the residence. In 1932, the brand new Tally-Ho theater opened on West Market Street to the cheers and speeches of the local citizenry. The capacity of the sewers was not meeting the demands of the residents and plans began to build a new sewer system.

While the citizenry were sending off their sons and husbands to World War II, the Town's attentions turned to the mundane: buying handcuffs, supplying the fire companies with equipment, passing zoning ordinances and adding the concept of a 'master plan' for the Town's future growth.

As Virginia entered into the era of the New Dominion, Leesburg again settled into a peaceful existence. Its future growth was determined by the post world war highway expansion. The new four-lane highways of Route 50 and Interstate 66 opened up vast tracts of rural countryside,

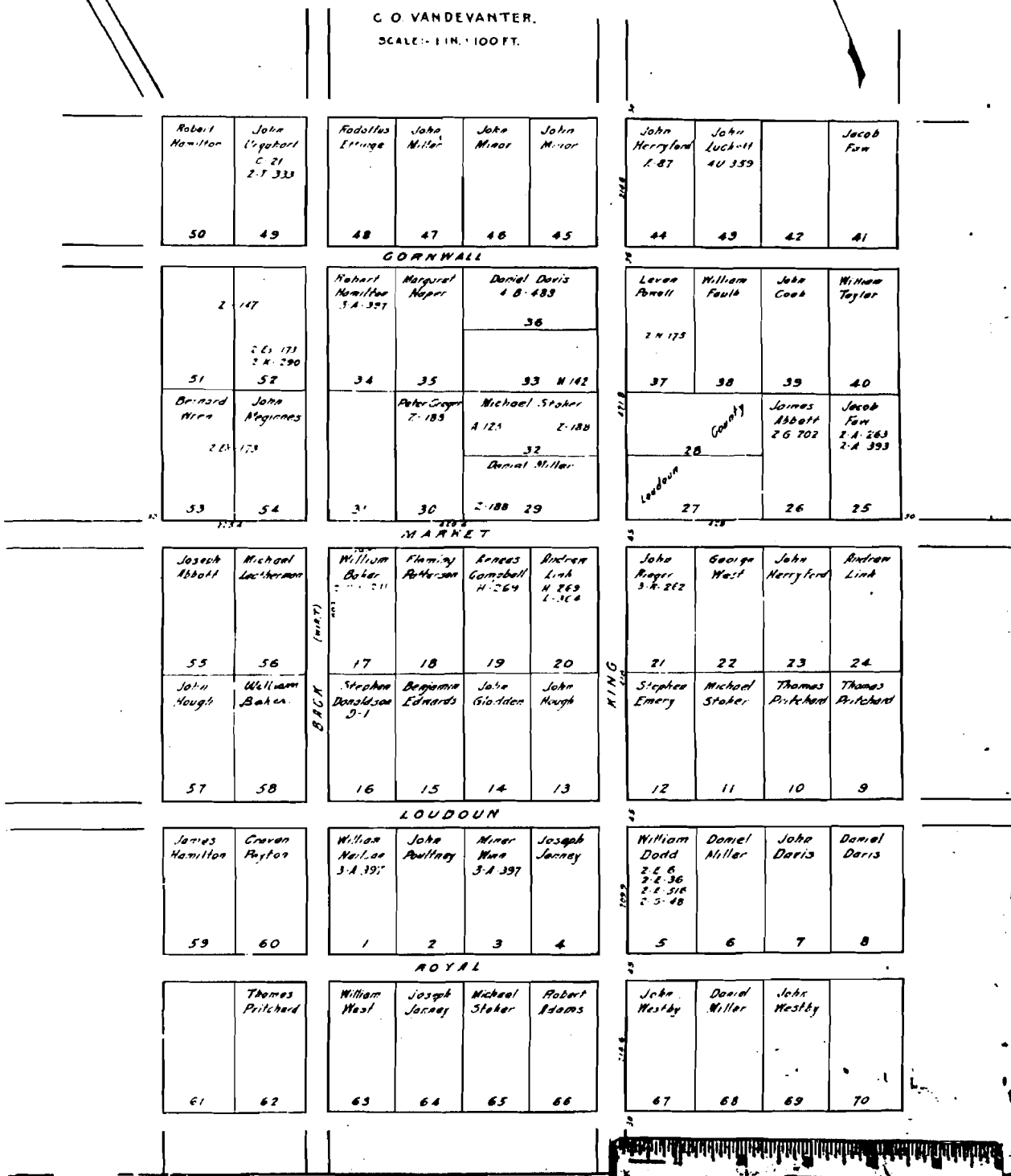
making commuting into Washington DC and its expanding suburban market place available to Leesburg's residents. The location and construction of the new International Dulles Airport and the Toll Road in eastern Loudoun County opened new travel and business venues. The four-laning of Route 7 ensured Leesburg's survival after the final closure of rail service to Leesburg and Loudoun County. In the 1970's Leesburg along with a few areas of Loudoun County experienced increased growth in businesses and housing. Real estate values inflated bringing economic windfalls to those who already owned property in Leesburg and Loudoun. But this boom market faded by the 1980s. Many people who bought into the Loudoun County and Leesburg dream at the inflated rate lost considerable amounts of money. For those who managed to hold on through those years, the boom has returned.

Today, Leesburg and Loudoun County are experiencing unprecedented growth. The Dulles Toll Road has been expanded west to its new final terminus, Leesburg. Residents can travel to Tyson Corners, Va in 25 minutes and to Washington DC in one hour by the new Toll Road. This has enabled the work force to expand its commuting distance from home to work. No longer do people live and work in the same community. Leesburg, in the 1980's was slowly turning into a bedroom community, with its residents living in town and requiring goods and services, as well as schools and highways, but working elsewhere. Now, through the efforts of the Town Council and the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, new hi-tech industries are locating in Leesburg and the county. Many residents are able to live and work in the community they live in.

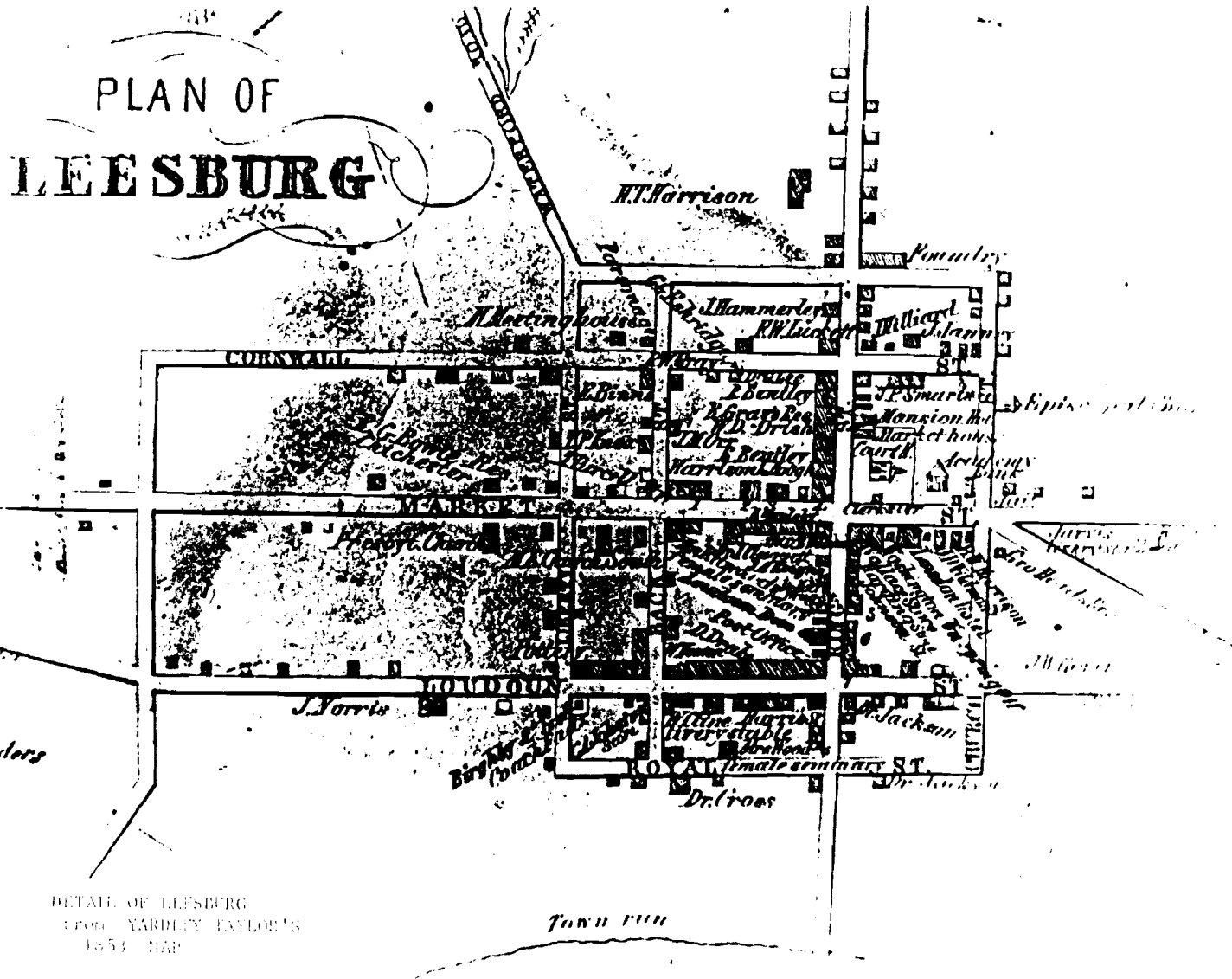
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA.

AS ORIGINALLY LAID OUT IN 1757 -
RECONSTRUCTED IN 1926 BY

C. O. VANDEVANter.
SCALE: 1 IN. = 100 FT.

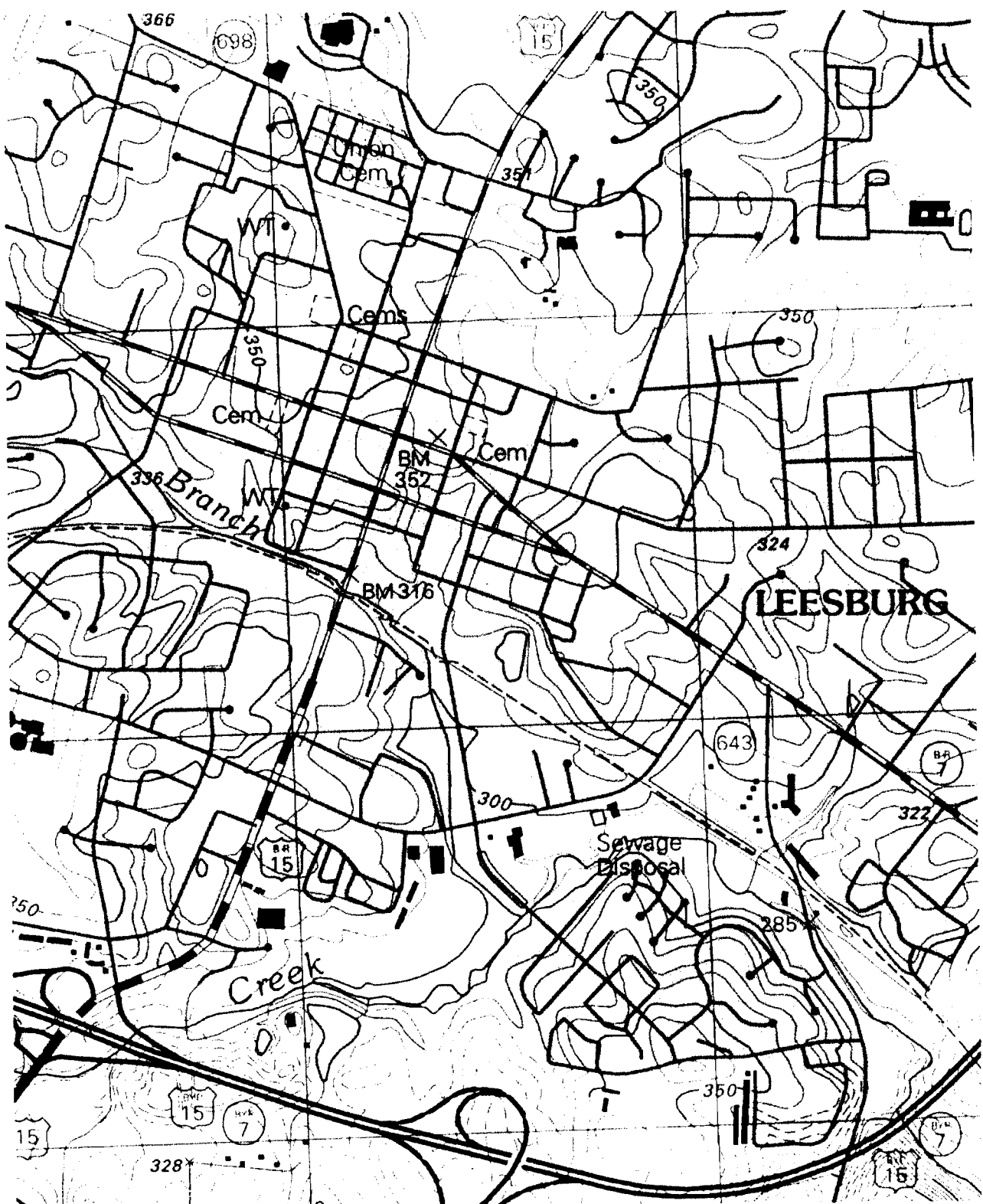


Map 1 1757 Layout of Leesburg as Reconstructed in 1926.

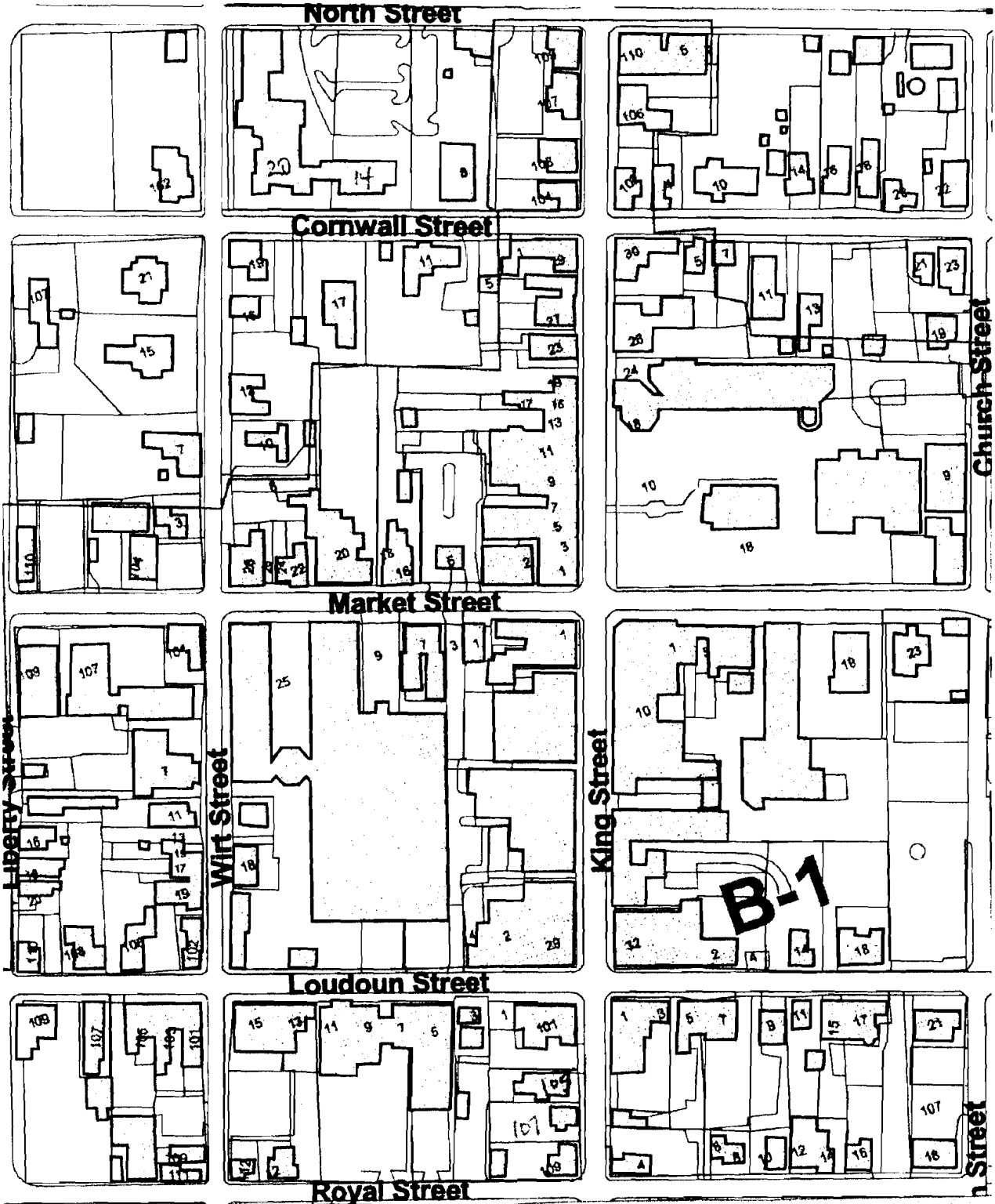


DETAIL OF LEESBURG
FROM YARDLEY TAYLOR'S
1853 MAP

Map 2 Detail of Leesburg from Yardley Taylor's 1853 Map.
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Map 3 Leesburg 1998



Map 4 Nicholas Minor Section of Leesburg Historic District 1998.

Topography and Political Organization of Loudoun County and Leesburg

Loudoun County is located at the very northern reaches of the northern Piedmont. The Piedmont region is an area approximately 25 miles wide, and 250 miles in length. The name 'Piedmont' means "at the foot of the mountains". The county's perimeter is approximately 109 miles in circumference, sharing borders with the following counties and states: Fairfax County - 19 miles, Prince William County - 10 miles, Fauquier County - 17 miles, Clarke and Jefferson Counties - 26 miles, and the state of Maryland along the Potomac River - 37 miles. Loudoun County is traversed north and south by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west, the Short Hills just east of the Blue Ridge, and the Catoctin [var. Kittocton] Mountains located roughly in the middle of the county. The County is a microcosm of nearly all of the types of topography found in the Piedmont region. The eastern region of the County consists of plains watered by Broad Run, Sugarland Run, and Bull Run. The middle of the county is a mixture of rolling hills, valleys, and plains, and is watered by Goose, Tuscorora, Secolon, and Limestone creeks. The western portion of the county is a combination of valleys and mountains watered by the South Fork of Catoctin Creek, the North Fork and North West Branch of Goose Creek, and Beaver Dam Creek. Leesburg is located approximately in the middle of Loudoun County. It is at the crossroads of two historic paths/roadways, the Old Carolina Road that ran from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas and the Old Potomac Ridge Road which roughly followed the path of the Potomac River until it reached the present area of Leesburg, and then continued westward through Key's Gap beyond which it was called the Shenandoah Road (Head: 15, Philips: Map insert).

Originally the area now known as Loudoun County was a part of the Fairfax Proprietary, commonly referred to as the Northern Neck. The Fairfax land grant was approximately 6,000 acres that extended west from the western border of Westmoreland County to the area in the Shenandoah Valley now known as Frederick County. This area, beyond the 'fall line' of modern day Loudoun County, was considered the wilderness, populated by several tribes of Indians and held some of their favored hunting grounds (Dabney).

Archaeological investigations and studies have confirmed human occupation in the northern Virginia area by 9000BC. In Loudoun County, prehistoric camp sites have been documented along the streams and rivers as early as 6500BC. Radiocarbon dates now exist for Loudoun County from 4000BC to 1600AD. Most of this data has come from excavations performed in the 1980s at sites along the Potomac River, CountrySide, and the Catoctin Creek. Loudoun County is not only rich in historic resources but also prehistoric resources. Clovis points (arrow heads) have been found on the Loudoun County side of the Potomac River at the Point of Rocks along Catoctin Creek. Similar artifacts have also been found in the Shenandoah Valley at Flint Run. During the early Archaic Period, Loudoun County is represented in two phases of prehistoric settlement. The first phase indicates a preference for riverine sites. The second phase reflected a more widely spread settlement pattern of habitation sites extending well up the streams and creeks to an area near present-day of Leesburg (Rust).

Modern day Loudoun County was created from several other counties. In 1642/43 Northampton County was created. Northampton was divided and Westmoreland County was created. Westmoreland was followed by Stafford County around 1664 and Prince William County was created in 1731 from the western portions of each county respectively. Fairfax County was created in 1742. Loudoun County was created in 1757 from the western portion of Fairfax County. Loudoun County was named after the Commander-in-Chief of the British armed forces in America, John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, during the power struggle between France and England for control of America. (Hinden).

The Town of Leesburg, located at the eastern base of the Catoctin Mountains and west of Balls Bluff on the Potomac River was laid out by Nicholas Minor (**Map 1**). Nicholas Minor a younger son and brother to Fairfax County Justice John Minor settled in the Piedmont ca 1754. When Nicholas Minor has Leesburg laid out he was living at his plantation 'Fruitlands' just to the east of the new town. It has recently been suggested that the Town was named "after Thomas Lee(1690-1750), one of the younger sons of Richard Lee II of Virginia." Thomas Lee was a prominent land owner and land speculator in Westmoreland County. He served on the Governor's Council, negotiated with the Iroquois at the Treaty of Lancaster, and served as Governor of Virginia in 1750. He owned land along Goose Creek, which he originally called 'Lee Creek', but later renamed it Goose Creek to aid Lord Fairfax in his "Northern Neck Proprietary" dispute. On October 12, 1758 Governor Francis Fauquier signed into being the creation of Loudoun County and named Leesburg the county seat (Phillips).

Leesburg, prior to 1758, was known as Georgetown, named after King George II. Situated at the crossroads of the Carolina and Potomac Ridge Roads, Georgetown served as an outfitting post for the French and Indian War. Nicholas Minor, commissioned John Hough, a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, to lay out Leesburg just slightly to the north of Georgetown. A total of 31.5 acres were divided into 15 blocks and 70 half-acre lots in a regular grid pattern of streets. The General Assembly appointed 10 gentlemen as trustees for the Town. They were Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee, James Hamilton, Nicholas Minor, Josiah Clapham, Aenas Campbell, John Hough, Francis Hague, and William West. Although some of the lots had been built upon prior to the passage of the act creating Leesburg, Minor began selling deeds to the lots in earnest in February 1758. Two lots in the heart of the new town were designated for the seat of county government. These lots were to house the county clerk and courthouse, the jail, the gallows and the public stocks.

Today, Leesburg's trustees have been replaced by a mayor, town council and a town manager. The mayor and the town council members are elected by the residents of Leesburg. The Town Manager is an appointed position based on competitive application when there is a vacancy.

Leesburg and Loudoun County are apart of the fast disappearing 'greenbelt' of the Northern Piedmont. In recent years, the Town of Leesburg and Loudoun County have experienced unprecedented growth and development, losing large tracts of agricultural and open spaces. Large farms and former plantation sites are being turned into housing subdivisions containing the

infrastructure required to support them. Consequently, historic resources are being lost at an ever increasing rate.

Colony To Nation (1750 - 1789)

The following period discussions will address only those themes represented in the architecture of the Nicholas Minor section of Leesburg. Therefore there will not be a discussion on all VDHR themes within the time periods.

Architecture/Community Planning:

Leesburg was laid out in 1757 into 60 lots by John Hough, under the direction of Nicholas Minor. The new town consisted of 15 blocks with straight regular streets. The shape of the new town was a uniform rectangle with King Street as the new path of the old Carolina Road. The new town plan included two lots for the newly established county government. This site was to house the new courthouse, the prison, the gallows and the stocks.

Law and Government

The first courthouse was built in 1758. On 13 September 1758 Aeneas Campbell contracted to build the courthouse for 365 pounds of current money. The dimensions were to be 40 by 28 feet, and the jury room was to be 16 by 16 feet. The building was to be built out of brick and it was to have an exterior chimney. The framing was to be made out of white oak. The jury room was to have two dormer windows and a small staircase. While Campbell and his men built the courthouse, Daniel French entered into a contract to build a prison and stocks. By most accounts the courthouse was finished and in use by 1761. Work was underway in 1761 to clear away construction debris and build a necessary house, and a post and railing for the courthouse lot. Plans for a belfry and a bell were underway in 1773.

Domestic

The early buildings built in the frontier settlement of George Town are all gone now. But many of Leesburg's early buildings remain. The early settlers built houses out of log, stone, brick, and wood frame. The most unique characteristic of Leesburg was the placement of land covenant requirements by the forward-thinking and far-sighted Nicholas Minor. Minor required that a house or building be built within three years of the purchase of a lot located in the new town of Leesburg; failure to do so caused the land/property to revert back to Minor who was then free to resell the land again. Minor's land covenants were unique because they regulated the construction of buildings by dictating the materials and dimensions required. All structures were to be built of "stone, brick or well framed wood". The dimensions were to be a minimum of 16 feet by 20 feet and the roof was to have a pitch of no less than 9 feet. The chimney was to be constructed of brick or stone. Minor established architectural requirements in the land covenants to ensure that rampant land speculation did not overtake Leesburg as had happened in other areas of the Old Dominion. As a result of these land covenants, Leesburg retains 21 buildings from its 'colony to nation period.'

During this period, buildings served more than one function. For instance houses doubled as places of business. Business establishments served as ordinaries, taverns, and inns. But clearly, the house or single dwelling was the dominate type of building erected in early Leesburg. Of the many original houses that were built, only 21 remain. And of these houses only one retains some of its outbuildings the Cox House at 10 Cornwall St. NE. In the rear of the house are the remains of a privy, barn, and shed. Most of the early buildings are 'covenant houses'. These houses fulfilled the land requirement and are easily identifiable by their size and form. The east end of the Cox House (fig. 1)(253-0035-0350), the south end of the Birkby House (fig. 2)(253-0035-0179), the Johnson House (fig. 3)(253-0035-0172), the Urquhart House (figs. 4-7) (253-0035-0149) and several others vary in construction materials but they all meet the minimum dimension of 16 by 20 feet. Some of these houses have been incorporated into later additions and have been completely lost. Sometimes the covenant house was turned into the kitchen when larger additions were added. This was the case in the Cox House and the Birkby House. All too often the covenant house was torn down to make way for new structures. The Patterson House (253-0035-0391) on 4 Loudoun St. SE is a good example of this situation. When the new two-story, central-passage-plan stone house was built in front of the covenant house, the covenant house was used as a kitchen for a short time and then torn down(fig. 8).

Commerce and Trade

The Patterson House or McCabe Tavern, as it was called during this time period, is a good example of an early business establishment. Approximately 9 buildings originally used for trade or commerce from this period remain in the Nicholas Minor section. The majority of them were used as ordinaries, taverns, or inns. The Miller Ordinary at 20 West Market Street was enlarged and used as a hotel, a private residence, and today a restaurant called the Laurel Brigade Inn(fig. 9). But most of these establishments were eventually enlarged and were converted into private residences, like the Knox House at 7 Wirt Street NW (fig. 10). These buildings varied in form and were built of stone, brick, or log, like 102 No. King Street (fig.11). Some were built with brick nogging and covered with weatherboard (fig. 12), but by far the largest number of examples are those built of brick.

The Eagle Tavern, later known as the Linden Hotel, is an example of a brick building used for commerce and trade. This early brick building with an exterior end chimney was built ca. 1780. Formerly a tavern located at 20 So. King Street, today it bears little resemblance to its early form, but rather represents a building that evolved and adapted over the years to the changing function of the commerce transacted within its walls (fig. 13).

No discussion on taverns would be complete without mentioning the Benjamin B. Thornton House (253-0016, fig. 14). This early building on 17 Loudoun Street SE is perhaps one of the most unique of the tavern buildings in Leesburg. It is a two-and-one-half-story, central-passage-plan house with the remains of the original kitchen in the basement. Today, the building retains much of its early woodwork and nearly all of its historic character. On the east end of the first and second

floors are wood paneling and cabinets. But without a doubt, the most intriguing features are the two attic rooms. The east attic room has an original fireplace. This is the only known example of an attic fireplace in the historic district. Over the years these rooms have been plastered and even wall papered several times. Clearly, this attic was intended to be inhabited.

Leesburg had a variety of occupations in the early years. It had innkeepers, lawyers, and even silversmiths. Stephen Donaldson, built a log building (253-0032, fig.15) on 14 Loudoun Street SW ca. 1760 and from this building he operated his silversmithing business. The building was clad in weatherboard siding and as the years passed its log construction was forgotten. In recent years, this building underwent a renovation and its weatherboard siding was removed, with the misunderstanding that originally the log walls were meant to be exposed. It is recognized today that these log buildings were never meant to be exposed to the elements and insects, thereby hastening their deterioration. It is hoped that steps will be taken immediately to ensure the survival of this important building.

Military

Within the Nicholas Minor section of Leesburg there are 3 log buildings remaining, 2 buildings constructed with brick nogging, and 5 fieldstone buildings. One of the remaining stone buildings is the Stone House Tea Room. This one-story, one-room building with a central entrance is located at 24 Loudoun St. SE (253-0003, fig.16). Local lore claims that Sir Peter Halkett used this building as his headquarters before the Battle of the Monongahela in 1755. Washington is also purported to have used this building when he passed through Leesburg on his way west in the 1760s. The present building, however, dates to ca 1775 suggesting that this is not the same building Halkett or Washington used. Since no primary citation has been found at present to validate these claims, they must be deemed folk lore and NOT FACT.

Religion

Of the 21 remaining buildings erected during this period, their uses fall into two categories: domestic and/or, commerce and trade. There is one exception to this summary, the Old Stone Church archaeological site on 106 Cornwall Street NW. Although the church does not remain, its graveyard and headstones do. The outline of the foundation of the church is demarcated on the ground by stone blocks defining the church's dimensions. This church is recognized as the first Methodist church and graveyard in the United States. Its earliest grave dates to 1777. A second meetinghouse, a stone church was built on the site of the first meetinghouse, between 1785 -1790. Pictures remain of the Old Stone Church which stood until ca. 1902, when it was torn down because of its dilapidated state (fig. 17). The importance of this site lies not only in its early building construction, but more importantly in its association with one of the earliest dissident populations in Leesburg, the Methodists. This is the oldest Methodist property in the United States dating back to 1766.

Religion played a significant role in the lives of the residents of Leesburg. The town's location at a crossroads exposed the residents to many and varied sorts of people. Quakers came from the north and settled throughout Loudoun County. Some of these early Quaker families would play a leading role in the course of history for Leesburg and Loudoun County. German Lutherans settled in northern Loudoun County; however, the dominate church in Leesburg was the Episcopal church, an outgrowth of the Church of England.

In summary, 21 buildings from this period remain in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. Of these 21 buildings, 3 are of log construction, 3 are of brick nogging construction, 3 are of stone construction and the rest are of brick or frame construction. The architectural styles represented are Georgian, Federal and vernacular (other). The best examples of the Georgian style are the Miller Ordinary (253-0001) at 20 West Market Street and the Patterson House(253-0004) at 4 Loudoun Street SE. The Birkby House (fig. 18)(253-0035-0179) is a good example of a Georgian covenant house that was added onto and became a Federal-style house. Another fine example of a building that evolved from one architectural style to another, is the Knox House at 7 Wirt Street NW. This Georgian house was altered over the years into Federal-style building. Of the 21 buildings, 3 represent the Georgian style, 2 are a combination of Georgian and Federal styles, 11 represent the Federal style and 5 are vernacular buildings.



Figure 1 253-0035-0350 J. Janney/Cox House (South elevation).



Figure 2 253-0035-0179 Birkby/Bengston House (West Elevation)

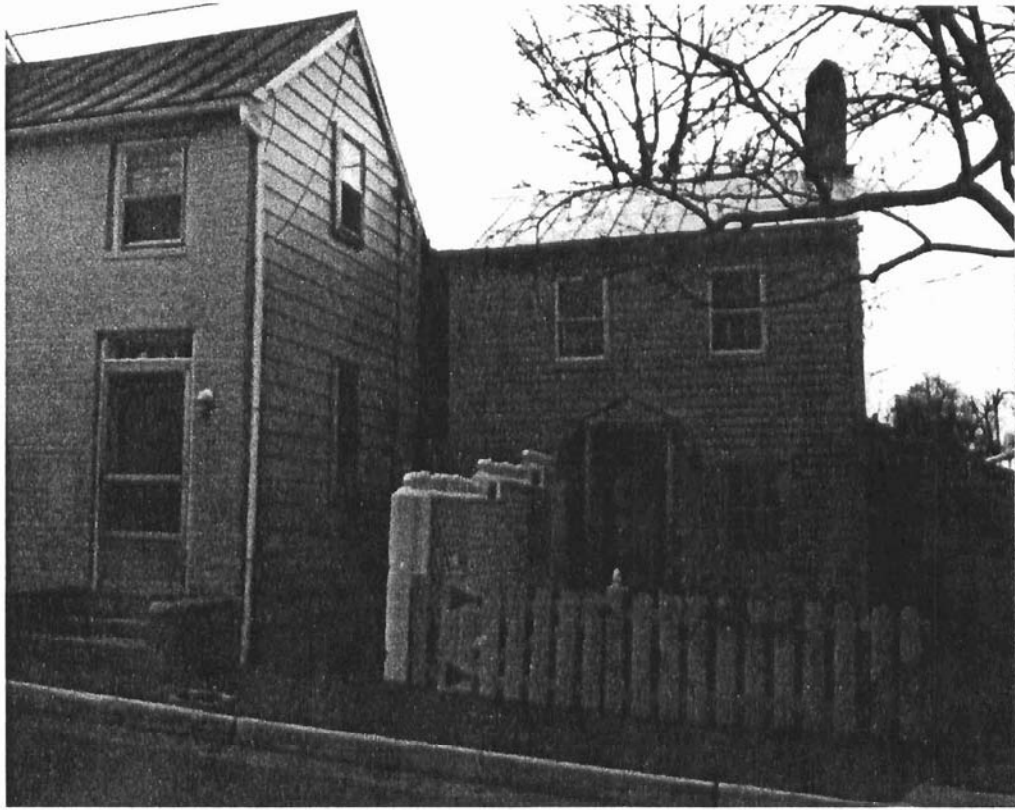


Figure 3 253-0035-0172 Johnson House (East elevation).



Figure 4 253-0035-0149 Dr. John Urquhart/Secombe House (South elevation).



Figure 5 253-0035-0149 West elevation



Figure 6 253-0035-0149 East elevation. 26

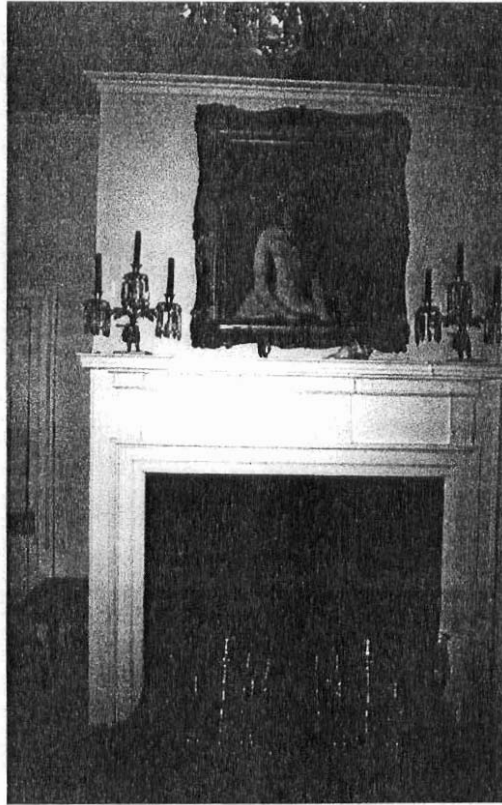


Figure 7 253-0035-0149 Parlor



Figure 8 253-0004 Patterson House/McCabe Tavern (South elevation)

Figure 10 253-0035-0150 Knox/Jones House (East elevation).

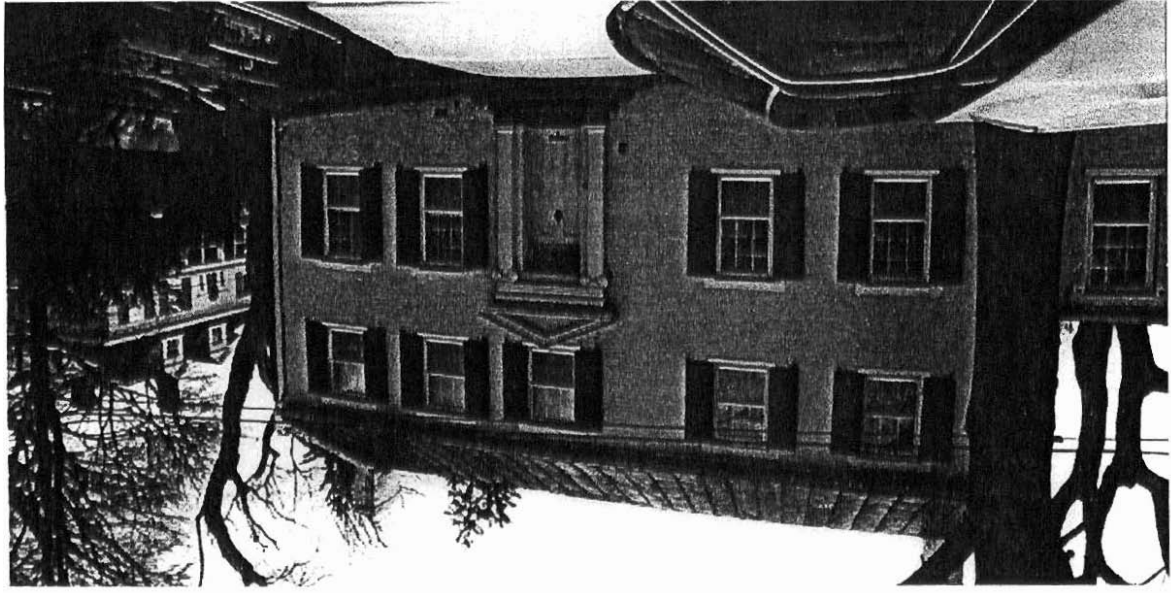


Figure 9 253-0001 John Miller Ordinary/Laurel Brigade Inn (South elevation).

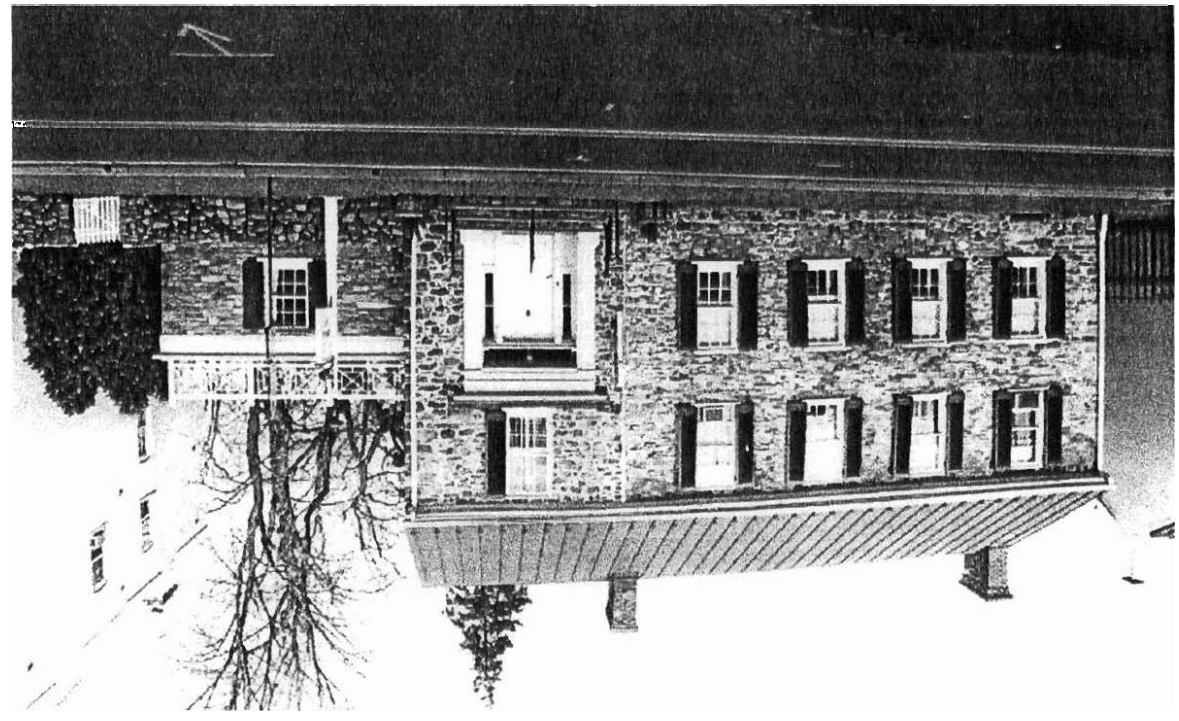




Figure 11 253-0031 102 N. King Street Ventures (West elevation).



Figure 12 253-0042 (253-0035-0219) Janney/Bredimus House (East elevation).



Figure 13 253-0018 Eagle Tavern/Wheat First Union (West elevation)



Figure 14 253-0016 Benjamin B. Thornton House/Fred Hetzel Associates, Inc. (North elevation).



Figure 15 253-0032 (253-0035-0254) Donaldson Log Cabin/Loudoun Museum (South elevation).



Figure 16 253-0003 (253-0035-0159) Stone House Tea Room (South Elevation)



Figure 17 Old Methodist Stone Church (East Elevation). Demolished.

Early National Period (1789 - 1830)

As the United States began to prosper as a result of the removal of the British trade restraints after the American Revolution, so too did Leesburg. In the 'Early National Period' Leesburg began one of its most prosperous periods. Its position as a market town and the county seat ensured its growth. No longer considered a courthouse village, Leesburg made great strides forward into the nineteenth century. It was a bustling market town that was filled to capacity during 'court days'. Its newspapers were filled with advertisements of all of the latest fashions available at the local dry goods and speciality stores. Dancing lessons were offered by instructors fresh from Philadelphia and Baltimore with all the latest dances and steps. Grocers offered fine selections of liquors and wine, including madeiras, port, sherry, and Jamaican spirits and French brandies.

Leesburg's business enterprises had been predominately located on Loudoun Street and King Street in the 'Early National Period'. In the nineteenth century this area was expanded and the business district encompassed Loudoun Street, Market Street, and Cornwall Street which were bisected north-south by King Street. As more of the northern end of the Nicholas Minor section was developed it became clear to the Town that it needed more land. In 1814, the Town petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to expand its boundaries and by this act Leesburg nearly tripled in size.

Commerce and Trade

The first county courthouse was replaced in 1811 by a temple-form Classical Revival building with four massive white, round columns. This courthouse was once thought to have been built on the site of the first courthouse, but recent archaeological investigations conducted by the Town of Leesburg have revealed other foundation remains in the courthouse lawn; and further investigation may prove that the first courthouse was built to the north of the current site of the second and present courthouse. The courthouse and the lawn have been places of social interaction for Leesburg residents and visitors from the town's beginning. When court was in session, many people from around the countryside came to town. Some came to transact legal affairs, others to reap a profit from the hordes of people visiting the town. The period called 'court days' began to take on a festival air. People came to trade and to be entertained. The streets were lined with people. The courthouse lawn was used for speeches, picnics, revival meetings and nearly every form of public social interaction. It was the heartbeat of the town.

In 1818, the Valley Bank was built (fig. 19). It was one of the first financial institutions in northern Virginia and the Piedmont. It was built to the east of the county courthouse in red brick in the Federal-style of architecture with its main commercial entrance at 22 East Market Street. The wagon Perseverance arrived on a Wednesday and deposited sixty-five thousand dollars in specie. This one deposit assured Leesburg's economic future. As the westward push continued, Leesburg's position at a crossroads translated into a booming market economy. Emanuel Parson advertised in the newspaper *The Liberty*, that he had commenced the wheat fan making business. He stated that he would "accommodate any gentleman who may apply, on the shortest notice..."

He proudly boasted that he had a 12 year old who could clean four hundred bushels of wheat per day. His place of business was across the street from Mr. Beard on So. King Street (fig. 12). All forms of trade were being carried on in Leesburg. Tinsmiths, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, saddlers, liveries, and merchants were all conducting thriving businesses.

Domestic

During this period domestic construction increased. More single dwellings were built in this period than at any other time before in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. Forty one buildings were constructed and of these the dominate architectural style was the Federal style. There were twenty-eight Federal style buildings built, and thirteen vernacular style buildings. Of the Federal style buildings built, one of the best is the former home of Rear Admiral Dietz at 11 Cornwall Street NW(253-0043, fig.20). Today this house is owned by Mrs. E. Flippo, the owner of the Laurel Brigade Inn. Another example of a Federal-style house of this period is the Ogden House, today called the Phillip-Hall Building at 28 No. King Street. This is the only three story Federal-style house in the Nicholas Minor section of Leesburg. The interior has been gutted and remodeled for modern offices, but the exterior retains its original character (253-0035-0365, fig. 21)

Of the vernacular style of buildings in this period, most are modest single dwellings. A good example of this type of brick vernacular building is the building at 19 Wirt Street SW (253-0035-0175, fig. 22). Another example is the John Carr House at 101 No. King Street (253-0035-0291, fig. 23). The construction materials used during this time varied, 103 Loudoun Street is an example of a fieldstone house. This building was Charles Johnston's House (253-0035-0182, fig. 24). It is a modest, and yet imposing building. It sits high on its foundation, is a two-story, side-passage-plan house with the remains of the original kitchen in the basement. The former kitchen area has been left unchanged. The large open-hearth cooking fireplace still retains its iron brackets for the iron arm to hold the cooking pots. Although the facade has been altered this is one of the interesting stone buildings in this area of the historic district. Another example of a single dwelling built in another construction material is 110 No. King Street. It is a simple, two-story log house clad in weatherboard. Its size and massing add variety to the town block in which it is located (253-0035-0346, fig. 25).

In summary, forty-one buildings were built during the 'Early National Period' in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. Of those forty-one, twenty-eight represent the Federal style of architecture and thirteen were built using vernacular or local building traditions. Twenty-four of the Federal-style buildings were built as single dwellings, one as a meeting hall, and three as commercial buildings. One of the best examples of a Federal-style house is the Harrison House at 19 East Market Street (253-0029, figs.26,27). A good example of a Federal-style commercial building is seen at 8-10 So. King Street (253-0035-0383, fig.28). As mentioned, a meeting hall was built during this time and is now a part of the Loudoun Museum located at 20 Wirt Street SW (253-0035-0252, fig. 29). Its original use is unknown but it later served as the home for the Odd Fellows. Of the 13 vernacular buildings all were built as single dwellings. Some

examples include the following: the Parsels House, at 16 Liberty Street SW (253-0035-0164, fig. 30), the Reynolds House at 15 Wirt Street SW (253-0035-0173, fig. 31), the Isaac Harris House at 13 Loudoun Street SE (253-0035-0226), and the Merker House at 12-14 Royal Street (253-0022, fig. 32). The Merker House is the only example of a vernacular twin house from this period.

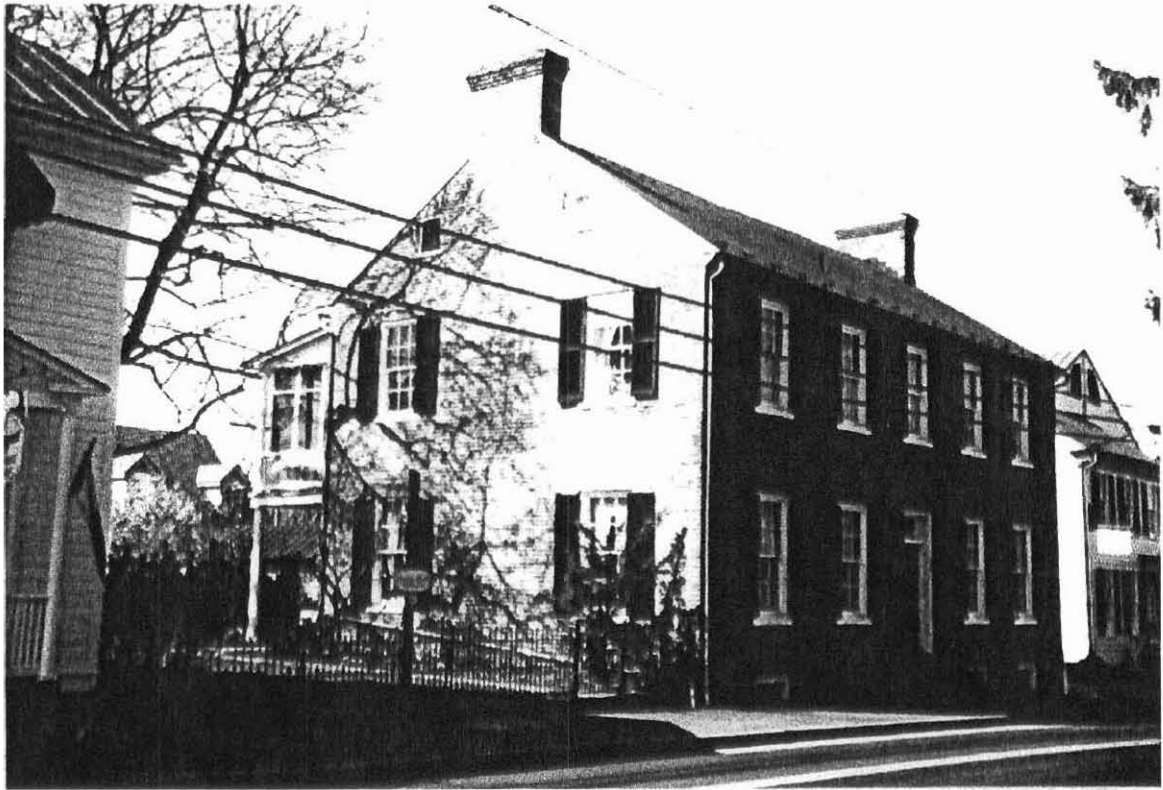


Figure 19 253-0035-0179 Birkby/Bengston House (North elevation).



Figure 18 253-0012 (253-0035-0372) Valley³⁶ Bank Building (South West elevation).



Figure 20 253-0043 Dietz/Flippo House (North elevation)



Figure 21 253-0035-0365 Philip-Hall Building (West elevation)



Figure 22 253-0035-0175 Marco Polo Rugs (East elevation).



Figure 23 253-0035-0291 Carr/Balch House (East elevation).

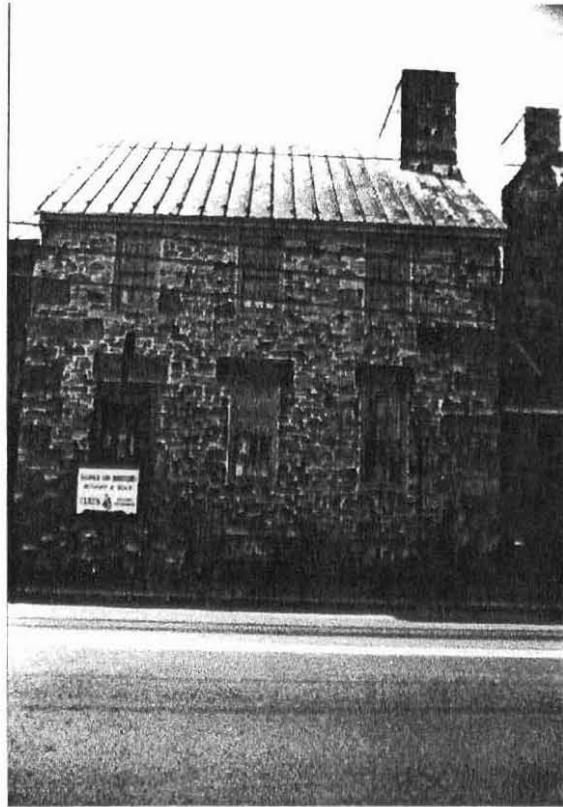


Figure 24 253-0035-0182 Johnson House/Clio's Books (North elevation).



Figure 25 253-0035-0346 Nixon/Carrera House (West elevation).



Figure 26 253-0029 William Burr Harrison House/Market Street Tavern (North elevation)



Figure 27 253-0029A William Burr Harrison Law Office (North elevation).

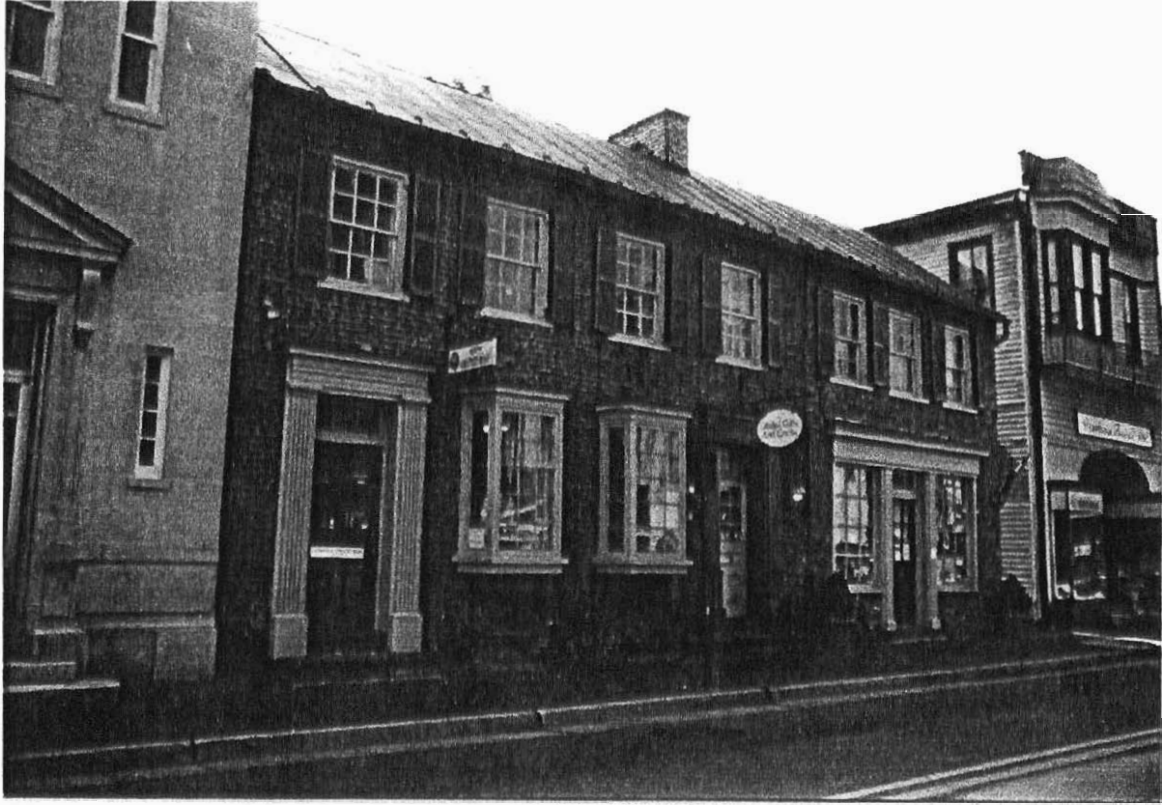


Figure 28 253-0035-0383 Global Gifts (West elevation).



Figure 29 253-0035-0252 Odd Fellows Hall/Loudoun Museum (West elevation).



Figure 30 253-0035-0164 Parsel (West elevation)



Figure 31 253-0035-0173 Reynolds Ho4se (East elevation)



Figure 32 253-0022 Albert E. Jr. & Mary H. Merker House (South elevation).

Antebellum Period 1830 - 1860

The period before the Civil War was a peaceful time for Leesburg. The town's growth had proven sustainable, and it petitioned the Virginia General Assembly again for permission to expand the town boundaries. This expansion was much smaller in comparison to the 1814 expansion, but it provided additional land for development. The roads leading to and from Leesburg continued to be improved and Leesburg settled into a comfortable role as the chief market town for the county.

Commerce and Trade

During this period, the residents could direct their attentions to building churches, schools, and new businesses. Twenty-four buildings were built in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District representing four architectural styles. There were eight Federal, three Greek Revival, twelve vernacular, and one commercial-style building built. Several new buildings were built for the purpose of both business and domestic housing. The building at 1,3 & 5 No. King Street is an excellent example of a Federal-style row-unit (253-0002, fig.33). These units housed businesses on the first floor and provided housing on the second floor. Over the years the storefronts have changed but the basic Federal-style architecture has remained intact. At 11-9 So. King Street is a Federal-style row-unit that has not been as fortunate as its counterparts on No. King Street. The roof line has been raised on two of the units. The first-story storefronts have been altered compromising their architectural style. An example of a vernacular, mixed-use building is Evard's Jewelry Store at 12 So. King Street built in 1853(253-0035-0384, fig.34).

Education

As life improved for the residents of Leesburg, they turned their attentions to cultural and educational pursuits. In 1844, the Leesburg Academy (253-0005, fig.35) for boys was built at 16 East Market Street near the courthouse. This outstanding temple-form Greek Revival building served as a school until 1873 when it was sold to the county to be used as an office for the county clerks.

Religion

In 1852, the Methodist church congregation on Cornwall Street NW found itself divided over the issue of slavery. As the nation was grappling with this complex issue, Leesburg's citizenry found that solving them at the local level was no easier. After much debate and heartache, the congregation divided into two groups, with those in favor of slavery departing to build a new church. The church they built is at 107 West Market Street on the south side. It is an example of the Greek Revival temple form. It sits high on its foundation with flat pilasters supporting its classical pediment on the facade (253-0035-0168, fig. 36). The church was used as a hospital for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Number 8, on Cornwall Street NW is the only domestic example of the Greek Revival style in town. This house was purpose-built as the Rectory for St. James Episcopal Church (253-0030, figs. 37-39) in 1858. It is a massive house sitting high

on a foundation, with a full width one-story porch on the facade. Although the house was built and clad in weatherboard siding, the exterior is now covered in pebble-dash stucco. The siding is still in place under the stucco.

Domestic

Out of the twenty-four buildings that survive in the Nicholas Minor Section from this period, thirteen of them were single or duplex dwellings. In 1840, the building known as Leesburg's first hospital was built. This two-story Federal-style townhouse is on the south side of 11-9 West Market Street (253-0035-0247, fig. 40). It was a private home, but during the Civil War, Union soldiers were hospitalized there. Ironically this meant that soldiers from both armies were less than a block apart from each other. This use was a harbinger of what was to come in the future. During the early years of the twentieth century this house became the Leesburg Hospital for a time. Today on the facade there is a plaque to commemorate the use. Most of the houses built during this period were built based on vernacular or local building traditions. Simple modest houses like the Cline House at 13 Cornwall Street NE ca 1850 (253-0035-0361, fig. 41), the Orr House at 7 Cornwall Street NE ca 1850-78(253-0035-0363, fig. 42), the Kapp House at 107 Loudoun Street SW ca 1850 (253-0035-0180, fig. 43) and the McGill House at 19 Cornwall Street NW ca 1858 all are examples of this type. One house of special importance is the Charles P. Janney House at 14 Cornwall Street NW ca 1859 (253-0030AA , fog. 44). This Federal-style house has been converted into the administration and pre-school building for St. James Episcopal Church. It is actually more important for its association with the Janney family than for its architectural style. Janney was a successful lawyer in town and was related to John Janney who handed Robert E. Lee his commission in the Confederate Army of Virginia.

In summary, 24 buildings were built in the Nicholas Minor section of Leesburg during the antebellum period. Of these 24 buildings, 8 reflect the Federal-style, 3 the Greek Revival style, 12 vernacular building traditions, and one the commercial-style. These buildings were built in brick and wood frame. The majority of the buildings were domestic single dwellings. One church and one academy were built in Greek Revival temple-form.



Figure 33 253-0002 Stephen Robin Law Office (South elevation)

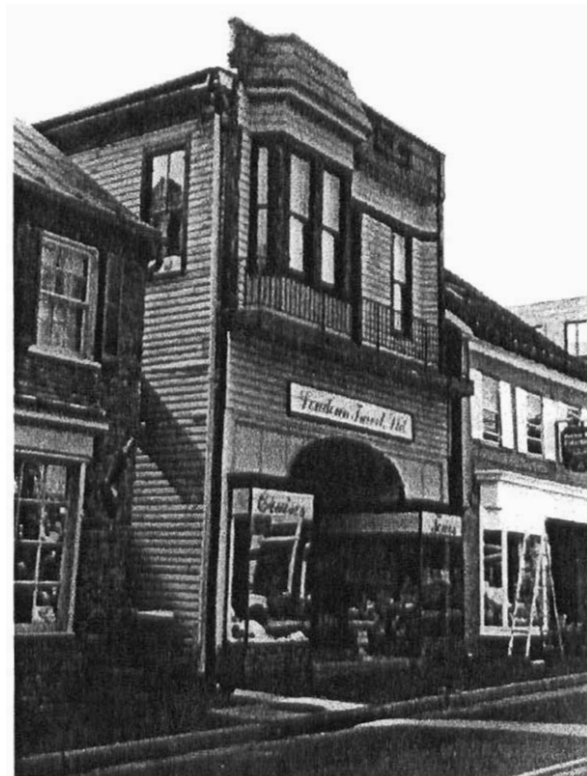


Figure 34 253-0035-0384 Evards Jewelry/
Loudoun Travel (West elevation).



Figure 35 253-0005 Leesburg Boys academy/Loudoun County Clerks Office (South elevation).

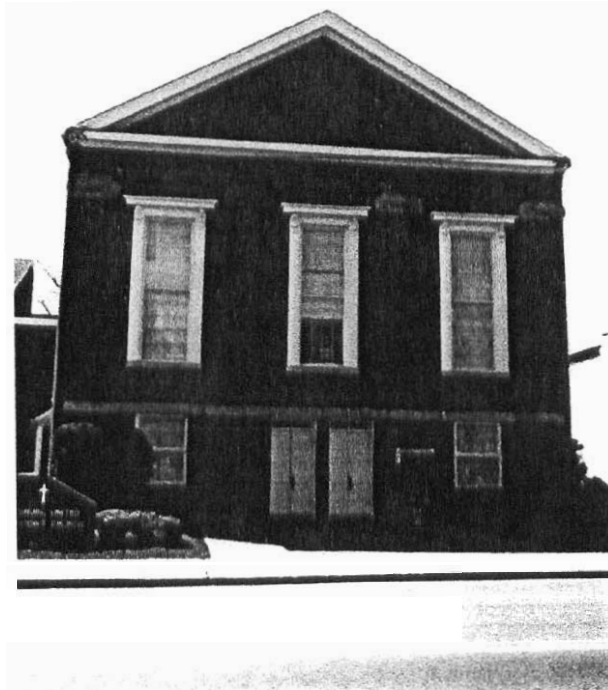


Figure 36 253-0035-0168 Methodist Church (North elevation).



Figure 37 253-0030 St. James Episcopal Church Rectory (South elevation)

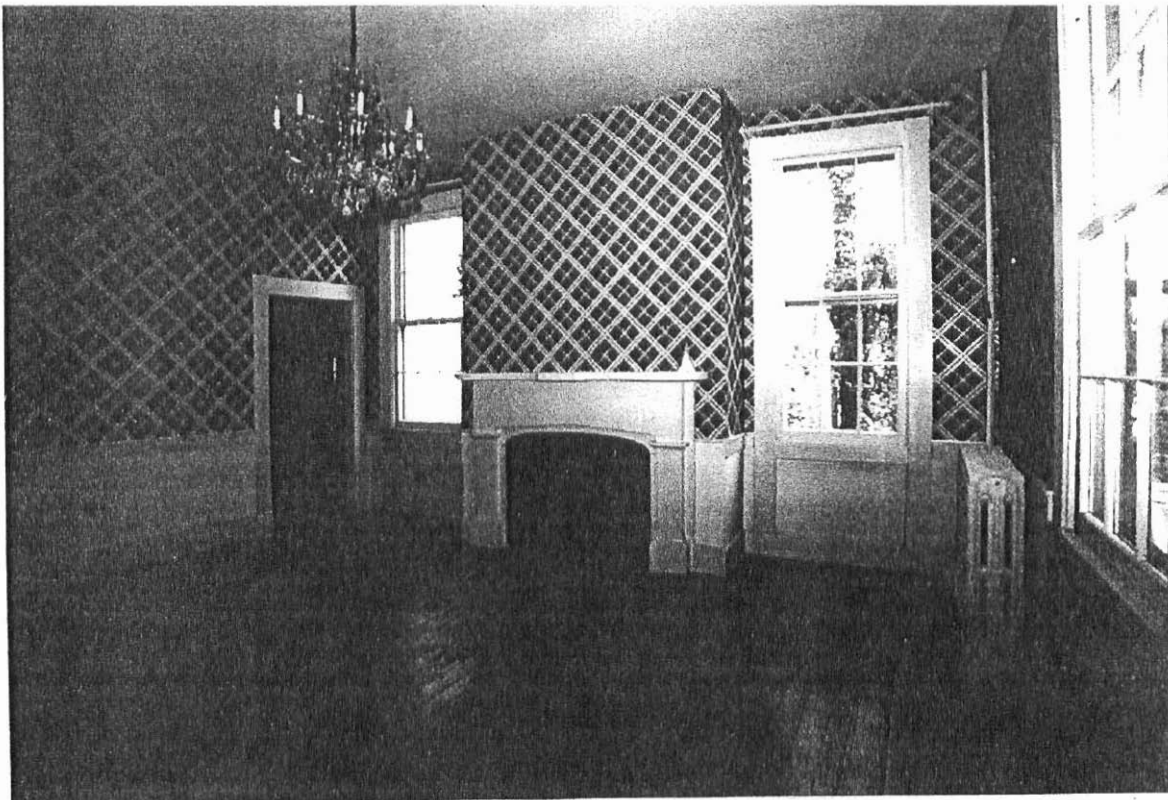


Figure 38 253-0030 St. James Episcopal Church Rectory East Parlor

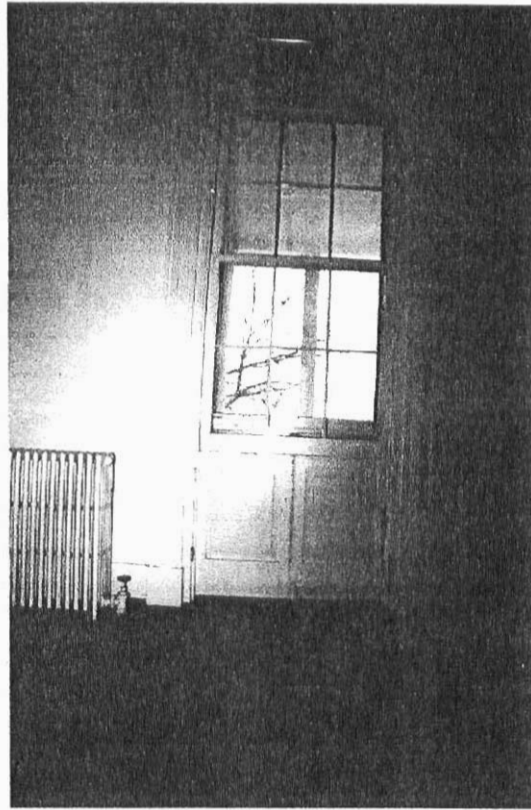


Figure 39 253-0030 St. James Episcopal Church Rectory West Rear Parlor



Figure 40 253-0035-0247 Leesburg Hospital/Crafters Gallery (North elevation).



Figure 41 253-0035-0361 Debutts House (North elevation)



Figure 42 253-0035-0363 Orr/Engle House (North elevation).



Figure 43 253-0035-0180 Kapp House/Eiffel Tower Café (North elevation)



Figure 44 253-0030AA Chas. Janney House (South elevation).

Civil War 1861 - 1865

During this period only one building was constructed in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. It was a time of retrenchment. Leesburg and Loudoun County had been enjoying a period of prosperity, with trade on the rise and local resources steadily growing. The Alexandria, Loudoun, Hampshire Railroad had arrived on 17 May 1860 and Leesburg's economic future looked bright. But it was not to last. On 4 February 1861, an election was held to select representatives to the state convention where the question of secession was to be decided. Two strong Union supporters were chosen by the citizens of Loudoun County; John Janney the owner of the house at 10 Cornwall Street NE (253-0035-0350) and John A. Carter. Their selection reflected the disinclination of the majority of Leesburg and Loudoun County residents to secede. With secession, the residents of Leesburg knew their economic prosperity would be brought to halt. Both Janney and Carter, voted against secession at the convention, but they were on the losing side. Leesburg and Loudoun followed the rest of Virginia out of the Union. During the war, fighting took place all around Leesburg. On 24 February 1862, General John W. Geary and his troops of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment entered Leesburg. General Jeb Stuart camped near Leesburg on his return from harassing McClellan's army. Lee's army halted in Leesburg after its victory at Manassas while en route to Sharpsburg. General Jubal Early crossed the Potomac near Leesburg after his raid on Washington DC. Probably the most colorful of all the visitors to the Leesburg area were Mosby's Rangers. They raided and harassed Union convoys and encampments all around and in Leesburg. Considering the amount of military activity in and around Leesburg, it is amazing that the town survived the Civil War nearly unscathed. Local lore purports that the building at 7 Loudoun Street SE had its facade scarred by a cannon ball and that the facade was stuccoed to repair the wall. At the close of the war, Leesburg found itself without a railroad and most of its transportation corridors torn up. It would be many years before the town experienced the economic prosperity it enjoyed before the Civil War.

On West Market Street, on the north side is an example of the Second Empire style of architecture. The duplex house is one of only two examples of the Second Empire style in the Nicholas Minor section (253-0035-0283, fig. 45). One half of this building served as the Methodist Church's parsonage for many years. Today it is a combination of apartments, offices, and the Loudoun Hospital Thrift Shop.

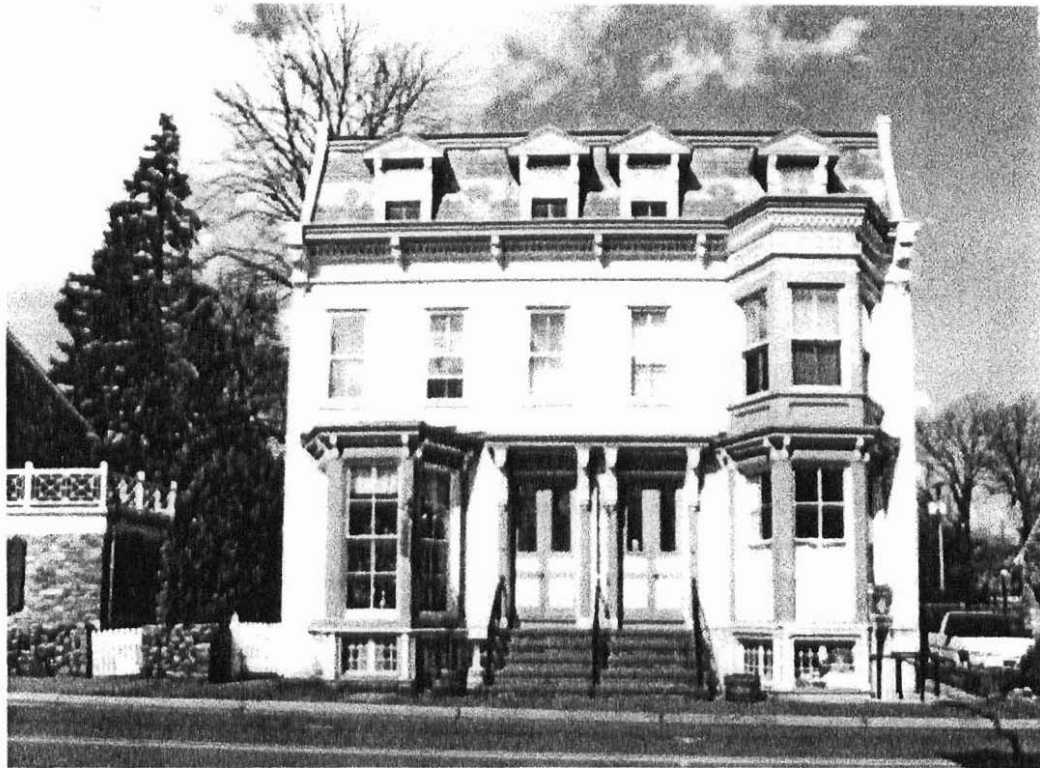


Figure 45 253-0035-0283 Methodist Parsonage (South elevation)

Reconstruction and Growth (1865 - 1917)

With the conclusion of the Civil War, residents of Leesburg turned their attentions to restoring their previous level of economic prosperity. The railroad had been so completely impaired by the Confederate forces during the war that the railroad would have to be completely rebuilt west of Vienna, Virginia. Unfortunately the Alexandria, Loudoun, & Hampshire Railroad (AL & H RR) was held longer than any other Virginia railroads by the United States military. Consequently, it was not until 1 June 1867 that daily train service resumed to Leesburg. With the return of the railroad, Leesburg's position as a market town was restored.

In 1865, Benjamin Sheetz the editor of the *Democratic Mirror* called upon the local businessmen to build more housing in Leesburg. He wrote that "nothing [is] so greatly needed in Leesburg at the present time as dwelling houses". He asked for ten or fifteen tenements to be built that a family might be able to afford. He further stated that the buildings could be built for about \$600 to \$1,000. He closed his article with this plea, "Is there none of our business men possessed of sufficient energy and the small capital necessary to undertake so desirable an enterprise, and thus aid in restoring the life and building up of the prosperity of the old town — we shall see." The Town's businessmen must have heeded this plea because by the beginning of the 1870s, five new buildings had been built in the Nicholas Minor Section. The building rate in Leesburg paralleled the building rate for the state of Virginia during this period. By the beginning of the twentieth century prosperity had returned to Leesburg.

During this period of reconstruction and growth, fifty-five buildings were construction in the Nicholas Minor section. Out of the fifty-five buildings, thirty-three were single dwellings, eighteen were commercial and trade buildings, two were churches, one was a courthouse, and one was a meeting hall. There are ten architectural styles represented among the fifty-five buildings: vernacular or local building tradition, commercial style, Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/bungalow, Second Empire, and Beaux Arts.

Domestic

The single dwelling is by far the most numerous building type of constructed during this period. There are thirty-three houses from this period remaining in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. They represent small vernacular houses like the Henderson House at 5 Loudoun Street SE (253-0035-0401, Fig.46), now called the Finery Dress Shop, and medium sized houses like the Reimer House at 16 Cornwall St. NE (253-0035-0352, fig.47). But also during this period very large houses were built in Leesburg for the very first time. In the past, small covenant houses grew into large houses by having additions added to the original structure. But during this period large houses were purpose-built all at once. Two excellent examples of these large houses are the Williams House at 12 Wirt Street NW (253-0035-0152, fig.48) and the Grimshaw House next door at 15 Wirt Street NW (253-0035-0151, fig.49). Both of these house are large buildings situated on very large lots. They are impressive for their setting as well as their architectural styles. The Williams House is Leesburg's most notable example of the Queen Anne

style. This house has all of the characteristics of the style with its varied roof form, many gables, and large porch. Its original carriage house/barn has been subdivided and converted into a simple vernacular house. The Grimshaw House is the largest and most notable example of a Colonial Revival house in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. Built by Norris Brothers Construction for one of the builders's daughters, this house sits back away from the street surrounded by a artfully wrought iron fence. The massive hipped roof and sweeping front porch present an impressive image to the pedestrian. Especially important is the retention of the's house original historic setting. A new architectural style to emerge during this period is the Bungalow or Craftsman. And Leesburg is fortunate to have three examples of this style in the Nicholas Minor Section. The most modest bungalow of the three is destined for demolition during the summer of 1998. It is at the corner of Church Street NE and Cornwall Street NE (253-0035-0359, fig.50). The County owns the building and plans to raze it to make way for the new County Court Expansion Project. The second bungalow is located on Loudoun Street SE (253-0035-0397, fig.51) and it is larger than 23 Cornwall Street NE (253-0035-0359). The last bungalow is the most architecturally significant of the three examples in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District ; the Hincherick-Pittman House located at 17 Cornwall Street NW (253-0035-0273, fig. 52). This bungalow is much larger than the other two and has all of its architectural elements intact, as well as its historic setting and it is still used a private residence.

Commerce and Trade

It is also during this period that the most interesting commercial buildings were built in Leesburg's business center. Eighteen commercial buildings were constructed and of the eighteen, five were built in the Italianate style of architecture. Each of the five is a good example of the style. The earliest Italianate building is the American Café building at 7 So. King Street (253-0035-0242, fig.53). This building was constructed in 1880. The storefront has been altered unsympathetically but its architectural style and details remain intact on the floors above. The next example is at 2 West Market Street, and it is the home of Lightfoot Café (253-0035-0287, fig.54). This building began as a grocery store and over the years has had many uses.

Another style gaining favor during this period was the commercial style. Several examples of the commercial-style building are found in the Nicholas Minor section: the Green Tree Restaurant at 15 So. King Street (253-0035-0239, fig. 55), the George Town Café at 12 So. King Street(253-0035-0236, fig. 56) and the Antique Brokers at 27 So. King Street (253-0035-0232, fig. 57). All are on the west side of So. King Street.

The Romanesque Revival style of architecture was gaining in popularity during this period. The Peoples National Bank (253-0027, fig. 58) at 13 No. King Street is one of only two examples of this style in the Nicholas Minor Section. The Peoples National Bank was rebuilt in 1905. It is an impressive and imposing three-story building. The interior is currently undergoing renovation to convert the building into a restaurant, but the architects are saving as much of the interior as possible, including the large matching fireplaces, sweeping staircase, and molded ceiling.

One of the largest commercial buildings in the Nicholas Minor section is the former Loudoun National Bank (253-0035-0382, figs. 59,60), now home to the newspaper *Leesburg Today* at 2 So. King Street. This building is the only example of the Beaux Arts style of architecture in this section. Its exterior is clad in limestone ashlar, but originally was built in red brick (fig. –). The building was added onto on its south and east elevations at the time that the roof was raised to three stories.

Religion

Two churches were built during this period; the Leesburg Baptist Church at 9 Wirt Street SW (253-0035-0170, fig. 61) and St. James Episcopal Church at 20 Cornwall Street NW. The Colonial Revival Baptist church was built in 1884 and served as a church well into the late twentieth century when it was converted into office spaces. This is the only example of a Colonial Revival-style religious building in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. The other church was built in 1895 at the corner of Cornwall Street NW and Wirt Street NW. This was the new sanctuary for St. James Episcopal Church (253-0035-0030A, fig. 62). The first and second churches were built on the same site on Church Street NE, but by 1895 the large Episcopal Church congregation needed a larger building. The new building was built in the Romanesque Revival style with a tall tower anchoring the church building to the corner. This is the only other example of the Romanesque Revival style in the Nicholas Minor Section.

Government

One government building was constructed during this period; the new Loudoun County Courthouse (253-0006, fig. 63). The new building was built on the site of the second courthouse. The Norris Brothers built the new building in the Classical Revival style. Although this building does not sit high on its foundation like so many other Virginia courthouses, it is nonetheless impressive. The courthouse and lawn have been the center of Leesburg from its very beginning. It was here that the residents of Loudoun County declared their support, for fellow citizens in Boston and against taxes without representation. It was here the citizens wrote their own Loudoun Resolution in support of their sister colonies' declaration of independence and dispatched a copy to their representatives in Williamsburg. Lastly, it was here that they selected their representatives to go to the state convention to debate the issue of secession. On the lawn are memorials to the veterans of the Civil War, World War I & II, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. This site is the center of Leesburg.

Social

During this period one meeting hall was built at 14 Liberty Street SW (253-0035-0165, fig. 64). This modest vernacular Masonic Hall has been the home of the Metropolitan Lodge #161 of Leesburg for many years. The building is a simple frame structure situated with its gable end to the street.

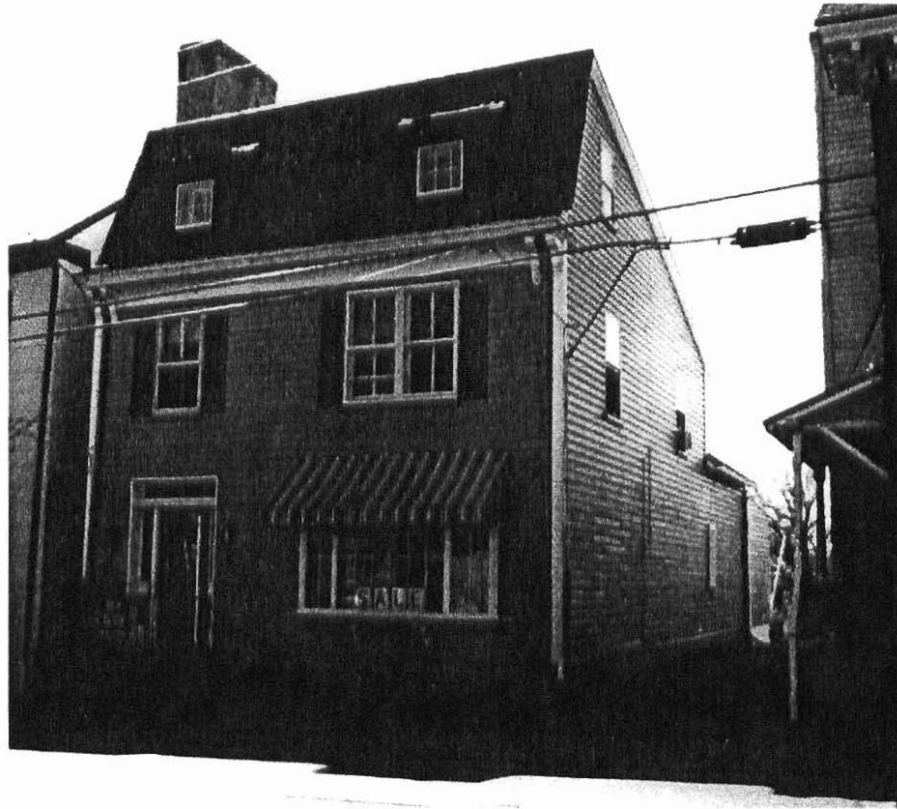


Figure 46 253-0035-0401 Henderson House/The Finery (North elevation).



Figure 47 253-0035-0352 Reimer House (South elevation).



Figure 48 253-0035-0152 Williams House (East elevation)



Figure 49 253-0035-0151 McCabe/Grimshaw House (East elevation)



Figure 50 253-0035-0359 North elevation.



Figure 51 253-0035-0397 7 West Hair Salon (North Elevation)



Figure 52 253-0035-0273 Hincerick-Pittman House (North elevation)



Figure 53 253-0035-0242 American Café (East elevation). 60

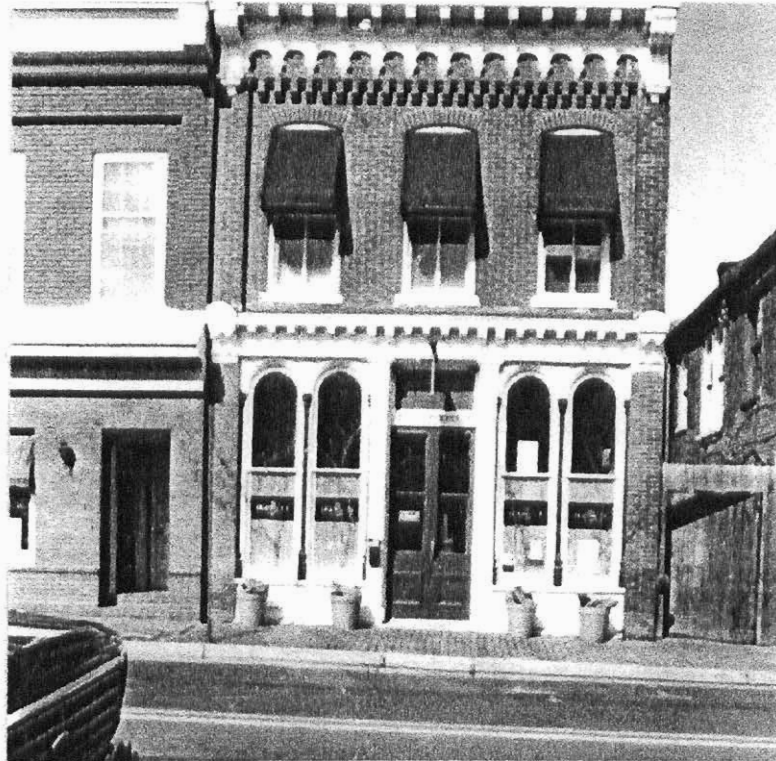


Figure 54 253-0035-0287 Lightfoot Café (South elevation)



Figure 55 253-0035-0239 The Green Tree (East elevation).



Figure 56 253-0035-0236 George Town Café and Bakery Shop (East elevation).

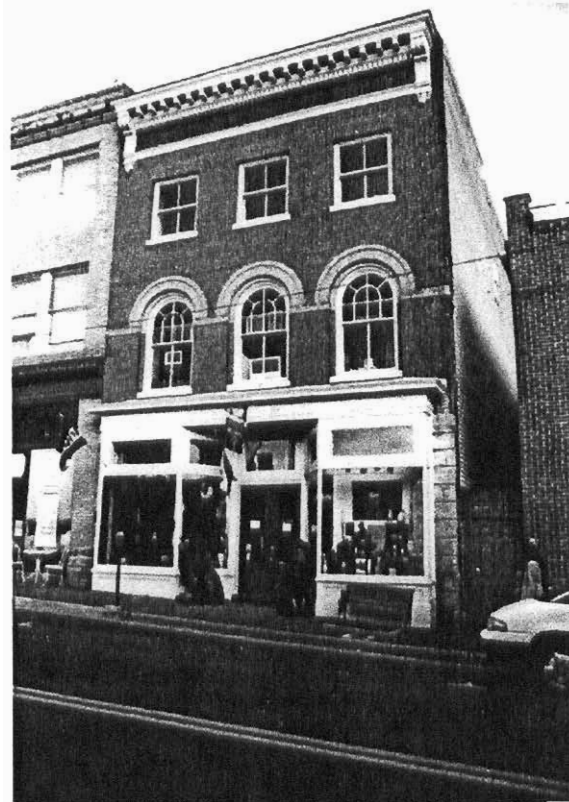


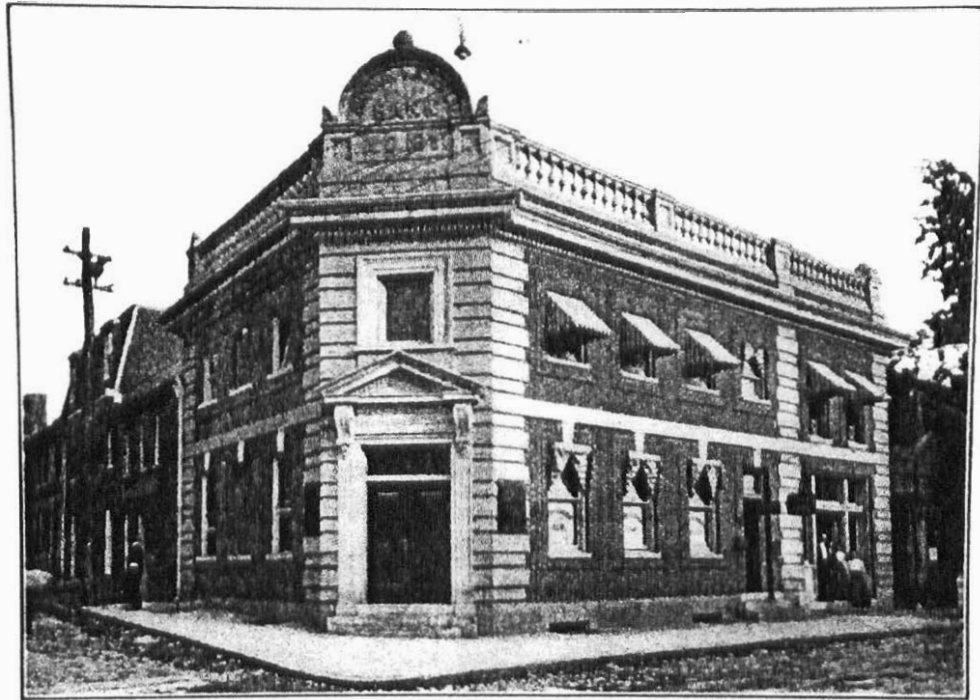
Figure 57 253-0035-0232 Antique Brokers (East elevation). 62



Figure 58 253-0027 Peoples National Bank/ Lightfoot Café & Restaurant



Figure 59 253-0035-0382 Loudoun National Bank/ Leesburg Today



LOUDOUN NATIONAL BANK
ESTD 1867
Wm. H. Lewis, President Edward Nelson, Vice President

Figure 60 Loudoun National Bank



Figure 61 253-0035-0170 Leesburg Baptist Church (East elevation).

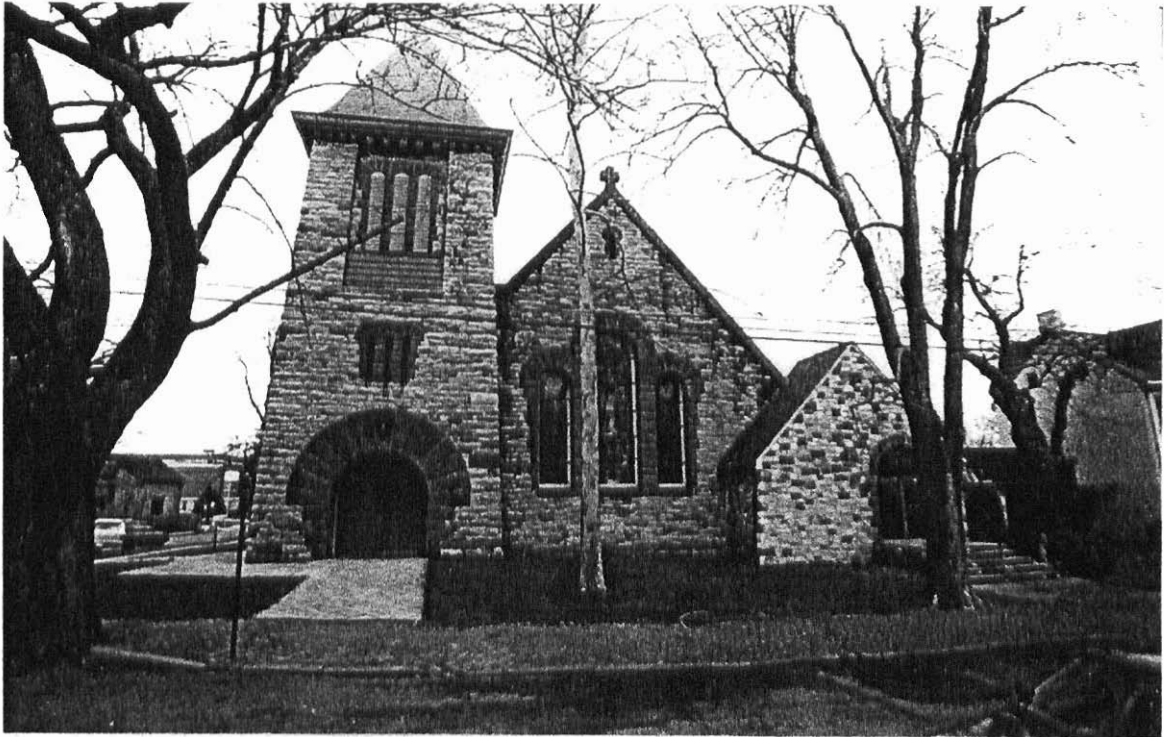


Figure 62 253-0030A St. James Episcopal Church (South elevation).

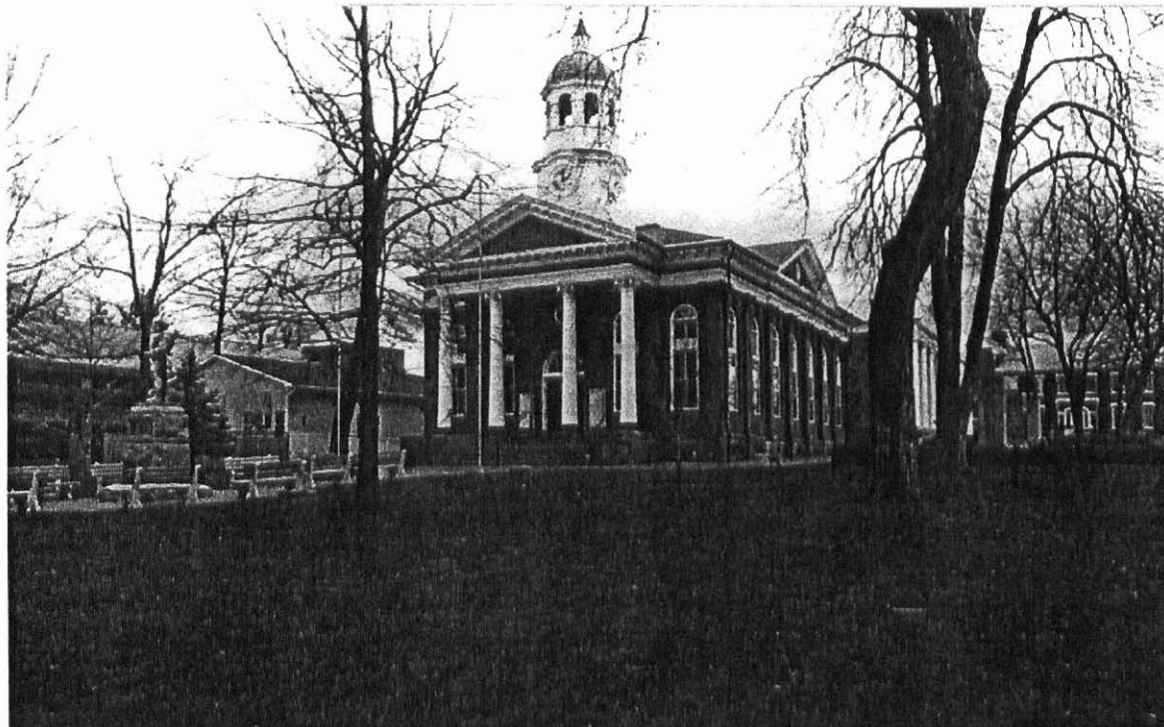


Figure 63 253-0006 Loudoun County Courthouse (West elevation)



Figure 64 253-0035-0165 Masonic Hall (West elevation)

World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)

As the Nation prepared itself for World War I Leesburg's boom days were passing. With each new year the railroad, the life line for the town, suffered financial difficulties. In 1912, the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, W &OD, took over the railroad line but by 1932, during the Great Depression, the W & OD Railroad went into receivership. Many of the surrounding farms continued to be able to ship their goods out of Leesburg. As the Great Depression deepened more and more people were forced to seek employment outside of Leesburg. Many commuted into Washington DC to work for the US Government, the largest employer in the area. The state of Virginia participated in the federal works programs that put as many people to work as possible building parks, and roads, and documenting and recording the historic resources of the state. Leesburg and Loudoun County were both documented and had their histories recorded. The Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg has copies of many of the reports written by local people who were employed by the Works Progress Administration. In 1941, all railroad passenger service was terminated. With the onset of World War II, the U.S. Department of Transportation forced the railroad to resume limited passenger service during the war and this unprecedented period of rationing.

In the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District only six buildings were built during this period. Of the six, two were single dwellings, three were commercial buildings, and one was a government building. The government building was the new United States Post Office on East Market Street (253-0008, figs.65,66) built in the Classical Revival style. Its arched windows with tracery blend well with the outstanding County Courthouse across the street. Two single dwellings were built also. One was a modest vernacular cottage at 19 Church Street NE (253-0035-0358, fig. 67,68). The other house is the Armistead Rust House at 11 Cornwall Street NE (253-0035-0362, fig. 69). This house was built in the Colonial Revival style, set with its gable end to the street because the lot is long and narrow. It does not have the grand proportions of those Colonial Revival houses built before and at the turn of the century.

Commerce and Trade

Three commercial buildings were built between the two world wars. The only example of the Art Deco style of architecture was built at 2 Loudoun Street SE (253-0035-0256, fig.70) behind Whitmore's Grocery Store. The building was built in blonde cut bricks. Whitmore built the structure to house his new hardware business. Another commercial building was built on Loudoun Street SW in red brick. This was the new purpose-built IGA grocery store. Probably the most important commercial building erected during this period was the Tally-Ho Theater at 21 West Market Street. It was built in 1931 and on its grand opening the town's residents turned out in droves. Leading citizens of Leesburg gave speeches from the new stage in the theater. This business was to be the main center of social activity for many citizens for years to come. It offered them escape from the realities of the Great Depression, and it provided a source of information during the second world war with newsreels. Today the Tally-Ho Theater is still in operation. It

has been divided into two mini theaters and it continues to serve the residents of Leesburg and the surrounding area.

In summary, the period of World War I through World War II saw little construction in the Nicholas Minor section. There were six buildings built, two single dwellings, and four commercial buildings. The Art Deco, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and commercial styles of architecture were represented in the buildings erected.



Figure 65 253-0008 U.S. Post Office (North West elevation).



Figure 66 253-0008 Rear elevation 69



Figure 67 253-0035-0358 Warner House (East elevation).

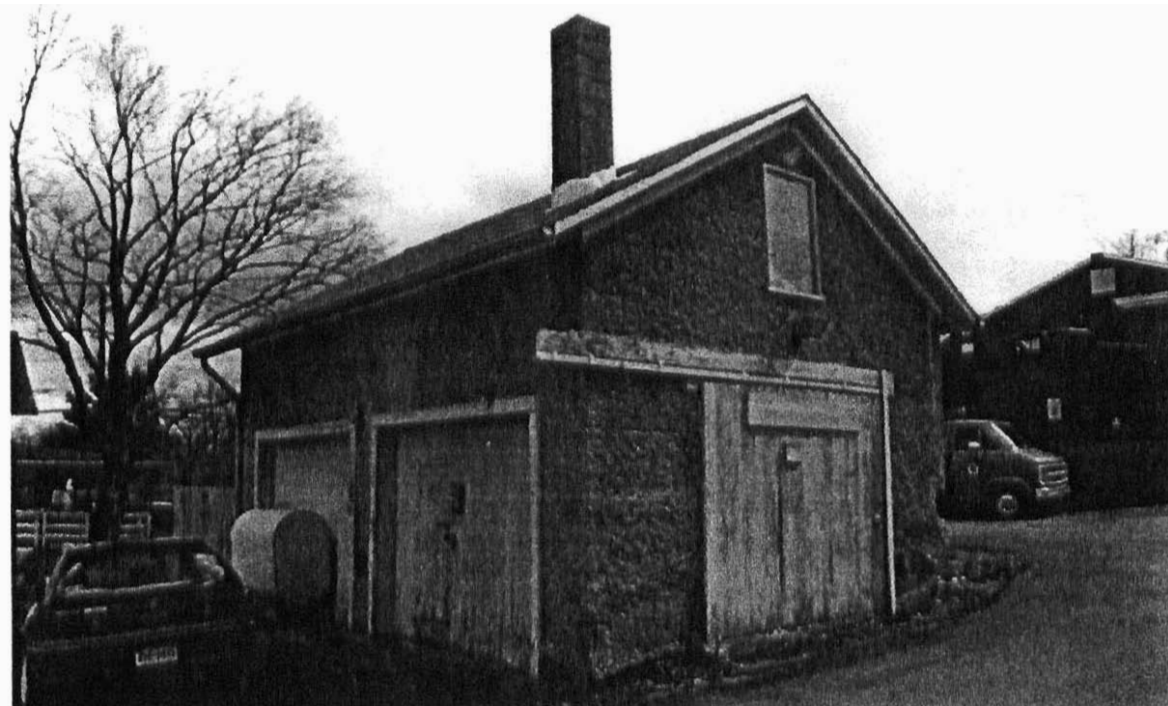


Figure 68 253-0035-0358 Barn (North West elevation).



Figure 69 253-0035-0362 Engles House (East elevation).



Figure 70 253-0035-0256 South elevation. 71

The New Dominion (1945 -)

With the end of World War II, Leesburg settled into a quiet existence. Construction in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District was dominated by the building of commercial buildings. Out of the twenty-six buildings erected during this period, only four are single dwellings. And of the four, two are modern American ranch houses (253-0035-0356, 253-0035-0357, figs. 71,72). Of the nineteen commercial buildings, four represent the Colonial Revival, one represents the Classical Revival, one is a commercial building, and the remaining buildings are vernacular. What was most important was the change of the development pattern in the Nicholas Minor Section. As the Town of Leesburg grew, more and more houses were built outside this section because of the trend of building a house surrounded by lawns, by the trend of developing residential neighborhoods away from the commercial center of town, and most importantly the availability of land. The amount of land available for development in the Nicholas Minor section was always finite from the day that it was laid out in 1757. The land could be used in different ways but the amount available for development was always limited. As rural housing developments increased, Leesburg's commercial center served more people from farther afield.

In the 1970s, Leesburg experienced a housing shortage and the local *Times Mirror* newspaper reprinted the article written by Benjamin Sheetz in 1865 calling on the local businessmen to build affordable housing for Leesburg. The new article pointed out that the more things changed the more they stayed the same, because the plea for the need to have affordable housing built in Leesburg was as true then (in the 1970s) as it had been in 1865. Today Leesburg is experiencing unprecedented growth. New housing developments are popping up all along Route 7 from Fairfax County to West Virginia. Soon Loudoun will no longer be called the green belt of the Northern Piedmont. Vast tracts of land go under the blade of the bulldozer in the name of progress and growth. As a consequence, all of Leesburg's historic resources must be recorded and protected for future generations. We have briefly covered nearly 250 years of the architectural history of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. Somehow, and while the best of the buildings have survived two exceptions did not: the Opera House formerly located at the NE corner of Loudoun Street and So. King Street and built by the Norris Brothers Firm and the Leesburg Hotel formerly located where the County Administration building is on No. King Street adjacent to the Courthouse lawn. Only the future will tell, if we as trustees of these buildings will live up to the legacy left to us by the previous generations.

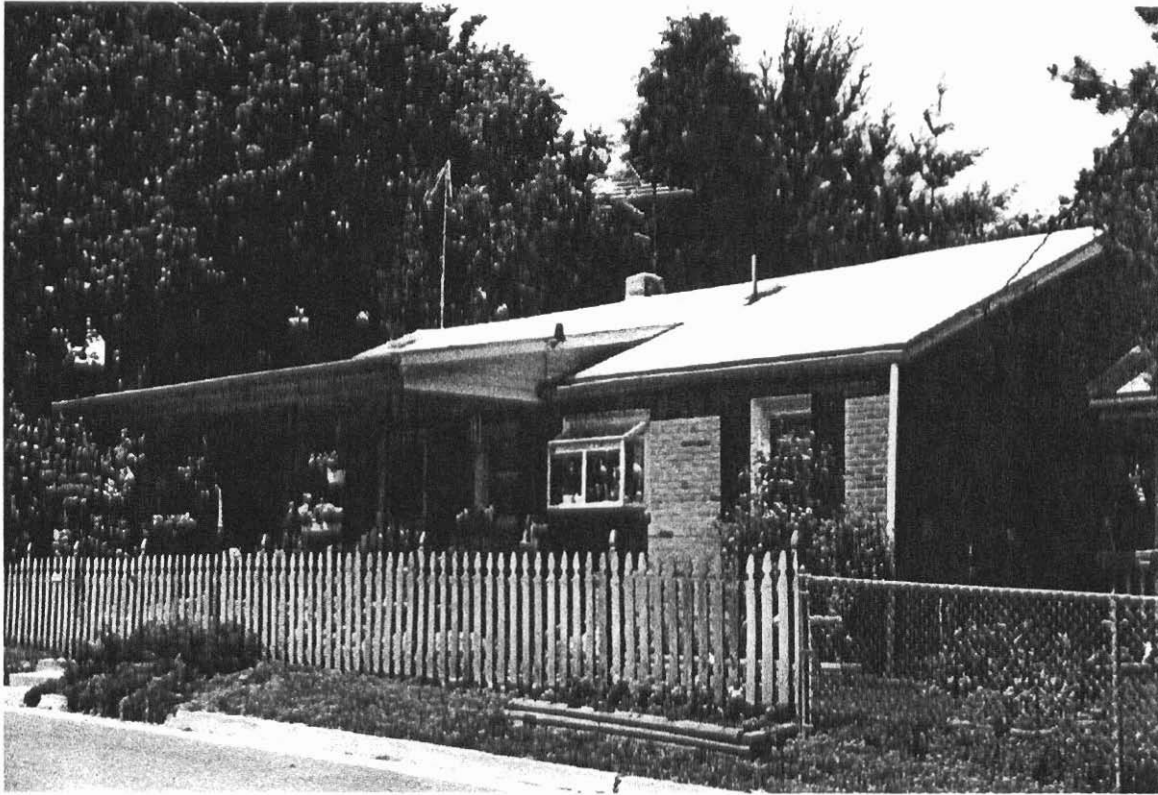


Figure 71 253-0035-0356 Bell House (East elevation)



Figure 72 253-0035-0357 Bell House (North elevation).

VII. RESEARCH DESIGN

The two goals of the architectural survey of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District were to re-survey approximately 170 resources, with a minimum of 165 at the reconnaissance level, and 5 at the intensive level using the National Park Service Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database; and to produce a contextual report, placing the surveyed resources in their historic context. The Nicholas Minor Section had been surveyed at least twice before. The first survey was conducted by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in 1971-72 and presented to the Town Council and Board of Architectural Review to assist them with a program of 'Preservation for the Historic Structures within the Old and Historic District' of Leesburg. The second survey was conducted by Hartzog, Lader, & Richards in 1975 after the historic district had been created in 1962. The Hartzog, Lader & Richards survey produced an inventory form for each historic resource in the historic district to aid the Town in planning & zoning decisions. This second survey was conducted by surveying the resources located in each tax block and using the tax block and parcel number as the inventory form number. Kathryn A. Miller of HaAR (consultant) met with the Town staff to determine the parameters of the survey methodology. The Town requested that the new survey be compatible with the Hartzog, Lader & Richards survey, and therefore desired the survey to be organized by tax block numbers. Although, this is not currently the method used by VDHR, because all of the resources are located within the Leesburg Historic District, it was determined that all resources would use the VDHR survey inventory number for Leesburg's Historic District, which is 253-0035. It was further determined, that the Town would assign a tertiary number to follow the State's number. This method was to be employed for all resources within the new survey area of the Nicholas Minor Section unless an existing State survey inventory number existed for the resource, as a result of an individual survey file having been created prior to the establishment of the historic district.

The next step was to meet with the head librarian of the Thomas Balch History and Genealogical Library to ascertain what needs or results were desired of this survey, with respect to its use in a library setting. It was requested that the contextual report contain as much historical detail about life in Leesburg as was possible. The Town does not have any document about its history. Although this survey is architecturally oriented, it was possible to include some historic details about life in Leesburg in a satisfactory manner. However, it should be understood that this final report is an architectural context report and not a comprehensive history.

In December 1997, at the regularly scheduled public Town Council meeting, the consultant presented a briefing to the Council, discussing the design parameters, the scope, the goals, and the impact on the residents of the survey area. A reporter from the newspaper Leesburg Today was present.

All of the architectural resources within the survey area were photographed and recorded using VDHR IPS reconnaissance - level survey forms according to VDHR standards. That included the recording of the architectural features and materials of the primary facade of each building older

than 50 years old, the gathering of historic data on the sites when provided by the owners and/or other informants, the taking of at least one black & white photograph per site, and taking interior photographs for 5 intensive-level survey forms. Survey forms were also completed for all buildings less than 50 years old which are considered non-contributing. If a non-contributing building was of special interest to the Town or the Board of Architectural Review, primary facade architectural features and materials were recorded in an abbreviated form. The Town supplied the consultant with the film and processing needed during the survey.

The Town assigned tertiary numbers to all resources located within the 12 tax blocks to be surveyed. Consequently, the IPS numbers assigned to all resources within the survey area begin with 253, the State number assigned to Leesburg; then 0035, the State number assigned to the Leesburg Historic District; and then the tertiary tax block number beginning with 0148. So, the typical IPS number for a resource in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District would appear as: 253-0035-0148, 253-0035-0149, etc. The exception to this method is when a resource has an existing State number from previous individual survey forms. In that instance, the pre-existing State inventory number takes precedence and supercedes the new number assigned by the Town, i.e. 253-0030, 253-0018, or 253-0001. There were 33 instances where a pre-existing number superceded the new Town number; in each of these cases, the new Town number was entered into the IPS form under the category : Other DHR number. The pre-existing VDHR numbers are 253-0001 through 253-0071. The new Town numbers are 253-0035-0148 through 253-0035-0414. The Town began their numbering sequence for this survey at 253-0035-0148 because the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District is located in the middle of the district. The Town anticipates surveying 253-0035-0001 through 253-0035-0147 as part three of a three-part re-surveying project of their historic district over the next few years. Part two of the re-surveying project will begin with the numbers 253-0035-0415.

The architectural survey fieldwork was conducted by Kathryn A. Miller, of HaAR - Historic and Architectural Resources. The consultant lives in the Town of Leesburg, within walking distance of the historic district. The actual fieldwork was carried out during January through March of 1998, with follow-up visits as needed. The consultant began with tax block (TB) 18, and continued on through TBs 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 23, 17, 16 and 24. The survey area is bordered by Cornwall Street NE & NW on the north, Liberty Street NW & SW on the west, Royal Street SW & SE on the south, and Church Street SE & NE on the east. This area encompasses 12 tax blocks, three blocks wide and four blocks long; forming a well formed rectangle. At the completion of the fieldwork 175 resources had been recorded, 170 at the reconnaissance level and 5 at the intensive level. The total was 5 resources more than originally projected by the staff to be surveyed.

As a resident of Leesburg, the consultant was able to conduct on-going historical research throughout the entire survey period at the Thomas Balch History & Genealogical Library on West Market Street in Leesburg. In addition, Ms Miller conducted interviews with W. Emory Plaster a direct descendant of the Norris family of the Norris Brothers Firm of Leesburg. The historic data collected and combined with the analysis of the findings of the survey fieldwork provided the

chronology and context for the discussion of the property types incorporated in this contextual report.

The deliverable products of this architectural survey of the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District are : 2 sets of 170 reconnaissance level survey forms and 5 intensive level survey forms prepared with the National Park Service IPS - Integrated Preservation Software, black & white photographic negatives and two sets of photographs (one set to Town, one set to VDHR), and United States Geological Survey (USGS) map and Leesburg tax map of the survey area outlined.

The proposed schedule for the completion of this survey is August 1998.

VIII. SURVEY FINDINGS

The field work was completed in March of 1998 and resulted in the documentation of 175 properties with a total of 185 individual resources. They include the following: 100 single dwelling, 27 commercial buildings, 8 office buildings, 8 mixed: commercial/domestic, 6 multiple dwellings, 5 barns, 4 garages, 3 administration buildings, 3 churches, 2 tavern/ordinary, 2 banks, 2 meeting halls, 1 courthouse, 1 post office, 1 archaeological site, 1 car showroom, 1 service station, 1 smokehouse, 1 town hall, 1 carriage house, 1 department store, 1 theatre, 1 cemetery, 1 mixed use: other, 1 privy, 1 other, 1 used car lot.

The single dwelling and their associated outbuildings were the largest number of historic resources constructed in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District. The earliest building is ca 1760. Twenty-one buildings remain in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District from the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789). Of these, three are log construction, three are of brick nogging construction, three are of stone construction, and the rest of brick or frame construction. Of the twenty-one buildings, three represent the Georgian style, two a combination of Georgian and Federal style, eleven the Federal style, and 5 the local vernacular. From the Early National Period (1789-1830) forty-one building remain. Of the forty-one resources, twenty-eight building represent the Federal style and thirteen represent local building traditions. Of the twenty-four buildings remaining from the Antebellum Period (1830-1860) eight reflect the Federal style, twelve the local vernacular tradition, three the Greek Revival, and one the commercial style. The Civil War Period (1861-1865) is represented by one building in the Second Empire style. During the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917) fifty-five buildings were constructed representing ten architectural styles, including thirty-three single dwelling, eighteen commercial/trade structures, two churches, one courthouse and one meeting hall. Six buildings were constructed during the World War I to World War II (1917-1945) period. Four were commercial building and two were single dwellings. The building are represented in Art Deco , Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and the commercial style. The New Dominion 1945 to present is represented by twenty-six buildings. The majority reflect the commercial style. Only four single dwelling were constructed.

The following reports were generated from the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) used in the survey. The Chronological Report begins with the earliest building built. The Wuzit Report, meaning what is it? is in numerical file number order and provides the breakdown of the Wuzits in the Nicholas Minor Section of the Leesburg Historic District.

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
253-0035-0172	1750ca	Johnson, Nancy L. House
253-0042	1758,1800	Janney, Joseph & John House
253-0059	1760-1779	Bredimus, Frank House Dodd, William House Beard, James House
253-0032	1760 ca	Myers, Norman Real Estate Office Donaldson, Stephen Silversmith Shop Loudoun Museum Gift Shop & Offices
253-0035-0150	1760,1800	John Meginnes Ordinary Knox, Thomas House Jones, Calloway Residence
253-0001	1760 ca	Miller, John Ordinary Peers Hotel Laurel Brigade Inn
253-0004	1760 ca	Patterson House McCabe's Tavern
253-0035-0149	1762 ca	Urquhart, Dr. John House Methodist Society Parsonage 1861 Seccombe, Elizabeth W. House
253-0031	1766,1860	102 N. King Street Ventures
253-0037	1766-1825	Hereford, John House 1766 O'Conner, E. F. House O'Conner, Harrison, & McCarthy House
253-0067	1766-1902	Old Stone Church Archaeological Site
253-0028	1770 ca	Ahrens Building
253-0035-0367	1770,1810	McIntire, Alexander House McIntire, Patrick House Rodgers, Nancy G. House Paxson & Hawthorne Insurance Office
253-0044	1770-1799	Queen's Shilling Bookstore
253-0035-0245	1770-1820	Stockman's Title & Escrow Natl. Coalition For Marine Conservation
253-0003	1775-1799	Stone House Tea Room
253-0035-0179	1780-1830	Birkby, Reverend Thomas House McIntosh, Bruce House Bengston, Paul E. House
253-0035-0400	1780-1790	Cavan, Patrick Tavern

253-0018	1780-1800	Eagle Tavern Linden Hotel Farmers & Merchants Bank & Trust Co Wheat First Union / AH & T Insurance
253-0035-0350	1780-1830	Janney, John House Cox, Teckla House
253-0016	1780-1800	Thornton, Benjamin B. House Fred Hetzel Associates, Inc.
253-0035-0226	1790-1800	Harris, Isaac House MicroCube, Inc.
253-0035-0277	1790,1800	Orr, John M House Penn, Carleton & Nancy P. Bain House
253-0035-0276	1790,1800	Penn, Carleton & Nancy Bain House
253-0035-0252	1790-1820	The Odd Fellows Hall Loudoun Museum
253-0043	1800-1826	Dietz, Rear Admiral James S., House Wall, Ellen Flippo, House
253-0029A	1800-1830	Harrison, William Burr Law Office
253-0035-0381	1800-1853	House, 3 E. Market St.
253-0035-0182	1800-1820	Johnston, Charles House Clio's History Book Shop
253-0035-0380	1800-1853	K & L Antiques & Collectibles
253-0035-0271	1800-1830	Lee, Dr. G., House
Development Co.		Citizens
253-0035-0393	1800-1825	Luhrs, Caro Elise House
253-0035-0175	1800 ca	Lynch-Tebbs House
253-0035-0389	1800-1825	Marco Polo Rugs and Antique McCabe House Fadeley House Semones House
253-0035-0346	1800 ca	Nixon, Rebecca House Thompson Tin & Welding Shop Carrera, Maria Luisa House
253-0035-0164	1800-1825	Parsels, Michael D. House
253-0035-0238	1800 ca	Potomac Gallery
253-0035-0222	1800-1825	Preston Antiques
253-0035-0173	1800-1825	Reynolds, Travis E. House
253-0038	1800-1820	Rodgers, Anne E. House Kelly Insurance Agency, Inc.
253-0035-0385	1800-1820	Steadman & Thompson Shoe Emporium Perry's Fancy & Staple Groceries Jackson & Pleasant Books & Stationery Golden Bee Collectibles
253-0035-0388	1800-1825	The Kitchen Shop
253-0025	1803-1890	La Rue Billiards Supply Robinson's Barber Shop

253-0035-0291	1806 ca	Carr, John House Balch, Elizabeth E. W. House Worcester, Mims, & Atwell Law Office
253-0035-0160	1806,1885	Protestant Episcopal Church Rectory Norris, Joseph House The Norris House Inn/B&B
253-0035-0169	1807	Tripplett, Daniel House Cline, William House Seekford, Mary S. House
253-0035-0365	1817 ca	Ogden, David House Bentley Family House The Phillips & Hall Building
253-0012	1818-1820	Bank of the Valley of Virginia County of Loudoun Office Building
253-0035-0383	1820 ca	Armfield, Harrison, & Thomas, Inc Global Gifts/Loudoun United Way
253-0035-0349	1820 -30	Henderson, Richard. Law Office Janney, John. Law Office
253-0035-0183	1820 ca	Perry, P.P. House TerraTech
253-0035-0398	1820 ca	Rose, Paul E. & Adene House
253-0029	1821-1840	Harrison, William Burr House Market Street Tavern
253-0035-0281	1824 ca	Hilliard, Robert House Gibson, Dr. John A. House Shutz, B.F. House
253-0035-0279	1824-1829	Market Street Antiques Pearse, John S. House Hall, Josiah House Miller-Painter House
253-0035-0270	1825	Bentley, Robert House Wildman, J. W. House Fox, Morris & Adele, House
253-0035-0174	1825-1850	Carrera, Maria House (rental)
253-0028A	1825 ca	Lightfoot Bakery & Deserts
253-0022	1825-1850	Merker, Albert E. Jr. & Mary H. House
253-0035-0280	1825 ca	Off the Wall Tadoo Shop
253-0035-0158	1825 ca	Perry's Grocery Store Classy Cat Shop
253-0035-0293	1825 ca	Travostino, Daniel J., Attorney at Law Hammersly, J. W. Property
253-0035-0241	1830 ca	Beuchler's Bakery & Ice Cream Shop Leesburg Restaurant
253-0035-0240	1830,1890	Caulkin's Jewelers
253-0002AA	1830 ca	Dr. Mott's Drug Store Mott & Purcell Drug Store Purcell & Littlejohn Drug Store

253-0035-0261	1830 ca	Payne's Biker Bar Hickman & Bitzer Grocery Store Dunn's Clothing Store Littlejohn's Drug Store Jefferson Savings & Loan Payne's Biker Bar/Courthouse Saloon
253-0035-0257	1830-1850	Rental property
253-0002	1830 ca	Robin, Stephen Law Office
253-0002A	1830 ca	The Queen Stitch
253-0035-0244	1835,1918	Merrill Lynch Offices
253-0035-0247	1840 ca	Leesburg Hospital Rose Gallery & Crafter's Gallery
253-0005	1844,1959	Leesburg Academy Loudoun County Clerks Office
253-0035-0221	1850,1960	Breckinridge Harness, Saddle & Collar Catheran Johnston Antiques
253-0035-0361	1850 ca	Cline, A. House Debutts, Candice L. House
253-0035-0180	1850 ca	Kapp, G. H. House Eiffel Tower Café
253-0035-0364	1850 ca	Meathouse for the Ogden House Rust, Joanne T. house 1975 Hill, Richard E. & Marylou
253-0035-0363	1850-1878	Orr House Cline, M.A. House Courtney, Christine C. House Engle, Samuel House
253-0035-0347	1850 ca	Pearson, C. Herbert & Shirley House
253-0035-0177	1850-1900	Rental Unit
253-0035-0161	1850 ca	Tavener, Patsy A. House
253-0035-0168	1852	Leesburg Methodist Church
253-0035-0384	1853-1878	Evard's Jewelry Store New York Bargain Store Raflo's Loudoun Travel Inc.
253-0035-0283	1853,1878	Methodist ECS Parsonage Harrison House Buxton Davidson Associates Loudoun Hospital Thrift Shop
253-0035-0386	1853-1878	Saunders, Everette House Sweet Celebrations
253-0035-0274	1858 ca	McGill House Grammar, Harriet & Nancy, House Grammar, Nancy Sutterley, House
253-0030	1858	St. James Episcopal Church Rectory Davis, Reverend R.T. House
253-0030AA	1859	Janney, Chas. P. House

253-0035-0253	1860 ca	Ellzey, Miss Lucy House
253-0035-0401	1870 ca	St. James Episcopal Church Admin. Loudoun Museum
253-0035-0155	1870 ca	Henderson, Mrs. House
253-0035-0411	1870	The Finery Dress Shop
253-0035-0409	1870 ca	Mane Improvement Hair Studio
253-0035-0354	1873 ca	Micro Cube Corp.
253-0035-0294	1878 ca	Pelkofski, Joseph J. DMD Office
253-0035-0223	1878,1900	Robins, Stephen House
253-0035-0278	1878 ca	Cabinet Shop
253-0035-0379	1878 ca	Brown Kathleen A., Attorney Loudoun Street Antiques
253-0035-0275	1879-1886	Lowenbach, Robert L. & Betty E. House
253-0035-0242	1880 ca	The Washingtonian Newspaper
253-0035-0243	1880 ca	Janney, Charles Law Office
253-0035-0408	1880-1890	Dr. Gibson's Office
253-0035-0285	1880,1900	Gibson Building
253-0035-0286	1880-1900	Van de Vanter, Helen H. House
253-0035-0287	1883,1976	American Café
253-0035-0170	1884 ca	China King Restaurant
253-0035-0246	1885 ca	Johnson, William H. & Pearl R. House
253-0035-0266	1886-1894	The Goodman Building
253-0035-0218	1890 ca	The Goodman Building
253-0035-0351	1890,1910	Kidwell's Grocery
253-0035-0292	1890 ca	Lightfoot Café
253-0035-0352	1890 ca	Leesburg Baptist Church
253-0035-0239	1890 ca	Leesburg Antique Gallery of Shops
253-0035-0268	1890 ca	Loudoun National Bank
253-0035-0152	1890-1900	F & M Bank
253-0035-0153	1890-1900	Post Office
253-0035-0406	1894 ca	Hall Dodge Agency
253-0006	1894-1895	Arthur's Shoe Repair
253-0035-0353	1895	Bredimus, Frank B. Law Office
253-0035-0228	1895 ca	Carter & Hutchison House
253-0030A	1895	Houghton, Adelaide Bushong House
		Reimers, Paul A. & Anne House
		The Green Tree
		Walter Elgin's Grocery
		Times-Mirror Newspaper Office
		Castle Rock Consultants
		Williams House
		Woolens House
		Harrison, Bertam C. House
		Loudoun County Courthouse
		Borger, William S. & Tina M. House
		Brown, Louie E. & Katherine House
		St. James Episcopal Church

253-0035-0176	1900 ca	109 Wirt St. SW, Rental House
253-0035-0232	1900 ca	Antique Brokers LTD
253-0035-0163	1900 ca	Castle Rock Consultants
253-0035-0236	1900 ca	Georgetown Café & Bakery
		Leesburg Colonial Inn B & B
253-0035-0404	1900-1903	Harris, J.S. House
		The Coffee Bean - O'Connor, Michael J.
253-0035-0250	1900	Riemenschnieder Law Office
253-0035-0414	1900-1920	Leesburg Fire Company Headquarters
		Medlin Art Gallery
253-0035-0360	1900 ca	Loudoun Juvenile Detention Home
253-0035-0165	1900 ca	Metro. Lodge # 161 of Leesburg
253-0035-0171	1900 ca	Miller, John, House
253-0035-0220	1900 ca	Nixson House
253-0035-0162	1900 ca	Tavener, Patricia A. House
253-0035-0402	1900	Thompson Plaster X-ray Company
		Thompson, H. A. House
		Commonwealth Attorney's Office
		The Resourceful Women
253-0035-0273	1905	Hincherick- Pittman House
253-0035-0151	1905 ca	McCabe House
		Grimshaw, Richard G. House
253-0027	1905	Peoples National Bank
		Lightfoot Café & Restaurant
253-0035-0231	1907	Whitmore's Store
		Leesburg Vintner
253-0035-0397	1910 ca	7 West Hair Salon
253-0035-0382	1910	Loudoun National Bank
		F & M Bank
		Leesburg Today Newspaper
253-0035-0399	1910 ca	Women's Resource Center
253-0035-0359	1915 ca	Jackson, Harold & Lela House
		Loudoun County Magistrate Office
253-0035-0355	1915	Loeffler, Katherine C. House
253-0035-0378	1916 ca	Myer's Livery & Stable
		Leon Frye Dodge Agency
		Loudoun Times-Mirror
253-0035-0362	1918 ca	Rust, Armistead House
		Engle, Samuel Jr. & Ann House
253-0008	1923 ca	United States Post Office
253-0035-0248	1930-1931	Tally-Ho Theater
253-0035-0256	1931 ca	Whitmore's Hardware
		Uncle Sam's Antiques
		King's Court Tavern
253-0035-0358	1935 ca	Warner, Gordon & Emma Mae House
		Loudoun County Magistrate Office
253-0035-0224	1938	IGA Grocery Store

253-0035-0167	1947 ca	Antique Mall Grossman's Motors Auto Gallery
253-0035-0405	1950 ca	Harrison, Bertram C. House
253-0035-0166	1950 ca	Jackson's Barber Shop
253-0035-0269	1950 ca	Moyes & Levay Law Office
253-0035-0410	1950,1980	Royal Street Building
253-0035-0413	1950-1960	Surrey House
253-0035-0178	1954	Plaster, Helen Roach, Theodore - MicroCube Corp.
253-0035-0390	1957 ca	Myers & White Dept. Store Leesburg Antique Emporium
253-0035-0357	1960 ca	Bell, Walter & Aurelia B House
253-0035-0356	1960 ca	Bell, Walter R. & Aurelia B. House
253-0035-0251	1960 ca	Groy, Dr. David S. & Gail C. Offices
253-0035-0373	1960	Loudoun County Traffic Court
253-0035-0395	1960 ca	Meroney, Dr. David S. Dentist Office
253-0035-0265	1964	Vacant
253-0035-0181	1965-1970	Dr. Akbar Office
253-0035-0407	1970	Brown, Robert G. Sr. House
253-0035-0157	1970 ca	Jock's Exxon Gas Station
253-0035-0156	1975 ca	Auto House Used Car Lot
253-0017	1975	Loudoun County Admin. Building Leesburg Hotel Site
253-0035-0233	1976	Yesterday's Memories
253-0035-0412	1979-1985	Brown's Apartment Building
253-0035-0284	1980 ca	F & M Bank ATM
253-0035-0227	1980-1990	Office building, 1 Loudoun St.SW
253-0035-0225	1980-1990	White's Building
253-0035-0249	1989-1990	Leesburg Town Hall

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT WUZIT REPORT

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
253-0001	Miller, John Ordinary Peers Hotel 1817 Laurel Brigade Inn	Tavern/Ordinary
253-0002	Robin, Stephen Law Office	Commercial Building
253-0002A	The Queen Stitch	Commercial Building
253-0002AA	Dr. Mott's Drug Store Mott & Purcell Drug Store Purcell & Littlejohn Drug Store Payne's Biker Bar	Commercial Building
253-0003	Stone House Tea Room	Single Dwelling
253-0004	Patterson House McCabe's Tavern	Single Dwelling
253-0005	Leesburg Academy Loudoun County Clerk's Office	Administration Bldg.
253-0006	Loudoun County Courthouse	Courthouse
253-0008	United States Post Office	Post Office
253-0012	Bank of the Valley of Virginia County of Loudoun Office Building	Bank
253-0016	Thornton, Benjamin B. House Fred Hetzel Associates, Inc.	Single Dwelling
253-0017	Loudoun County Administration Leesburg Hotel	Administration Bldg.
253-0018	Eagle Tavern Linden Hotel Farmers & Merchants Banking & Trust Co. John Hill Carter Ford Automobile Agency & Garage Leesburg ABC Store Wheat First Union / AH & T Insurance	Commercial Building
253-0022	Merker, Albert E. Jr. & Mary H. House	Multiple Dwelling
253-0025	LaRue Billiards Supply Robinson's Barber Shop	Single Dwelling
253-0027	Peoples National Bank Lightfoot Café & Restaurant	Bank
253-0028	Ahrens Building	Commercial Building
253-0028A	Lightfoot Bakery & Deserts	Commercial Building
253-0029	Harrison, William Burr House Market Street Tavern	Single Dwelling
253-0029A	Harrison, William Burr Law Office	Office/Office Bldg.

253-0030	St. James Episcopal Church Rectory	Single Dwelling
	Davis, Reverend R. T. House	
253-0030A	St. James Episcopal Church	Church
253-0030AA	Janney, Chas. P. House	Single Dwelling
	Ellzey, Miss Lucy House	
	St. James Episcopal Church Admin & Pre-school	
253-0031	102 N. King Street Ventures	Single Dwelling
253-0032	Donaldson, Stephen Silversmith Shop	Commercial Building
	Loudoun Museum Gift Shop & Offices	
253-0035-0149	Urquhart, Dr. John House	Single Dwelling
		Barn
253-0035-0150	John Meginnes Ordinary	Single Dwelling
	Knox, Thomas House	Smoke/Meat House
	Jones, Calloway Residence	
253-0035-0151	McCabe House	Single Dwelling
	Grimshaw, Richard G. House	
253-0035-0152	Williams House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0153	Woolens House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0155	Mane Improvement Hair Studio	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0156	Auto House Used Car Lot	Archaeological Site
253-0035-0157	Jock's Exxon Gas Station	Service Station
253-0035-0158	Perry's Grocery Store	Single Dwelling
	Classy Cat Shop	
253-0035-0160	Protestant Episcopal Church Rectory	Single Dwelling
	Norris, Joseph House	
	The Norris House Inn and B&B	
253-0035-0161	Tavener, Patsy A. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0162	Tavener, Patricia A. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0163	Castle Rock Consultants	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0164	Parsels, Michael D. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0165	Metropolitan Lodge # 161 of Leesburg Masonic Hall	Meeting Hall
253-0035-0166	Jackson's Barber Shop	Commercial Building
253-0035-0167	Grossman's Motors Auto Gallery	Car Showroom
253-0035-0168	Leesburg Methodist Church	Church
253-0035-0169	Tripplett, Daniel House	Single Dwelling
	Cline, William House	
	Seekford, Mary S. House	
253-0035-0170	Leesburg Baptist Church	Church
	Leesburg Antique Gallery of Shops	
253-0035-0171	Miller, John, House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0172	Johnson, Nancy L. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0173	Reynolds, Travis E. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0174	Carrera, Maria House (rental)	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0175	Marco Polo Rugs and Antique	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0176	109 Wirt St. SW, Rental House	Single Dwelling

253-0035-0177	Rental Unit	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0178	Plaster, Helen Building	Office/Office Bldg.
	Roach, Theodore - MicroCube Corp.	
253-0035-0179	Birkby, Reverend Thomas House	Single Dwelling
	McIntosh, Bruce House	Carriage House
	Bengston, Paul E. House	
253-0035-0180	Kapp, G. H. House	Single Dwelling
	Eiffel Tower Café	
253-0035-0181	Dr. Akbar Office	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0182	Johnston, Charles House	Single Dwelling
	Clio's History Book Shop	
253-0035-0183	Perry, P.P. House	Single Dwelling
	TerraTech	
253-0035-0218	Bredimus, Frank B. Law Office	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0220	Nixson House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0221	Breckinridge Harness, Saddle & Collar	Single Dwelling
	Catheran Johnston Antiques	
253-0035-0222	Preston Antiques	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0223	Loudoun Street Antiques	Single Dwelling
	Barn	
253-0035-0224	IGA Grocery Store	Commercial Building
	Antique Mall	
253-0035-0225	White's Building	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0226	Harris, Isaac House and wife, Sarah	Single Dwelling
	MicroCube, Inc.	
253-0035-0227	15 Loudoun St. SW	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0228	Brown, Louie E. & Katherine House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0231	Whitmore's Store	Commercial Building
	Leesburg Vintner	
253-0035-0232	Antique Brokers LTD	Commercial Building
253-0035-0233	Yesterday's Memories	Department Store
253-0035-0236	Georgetown Café & Bakery	Mixed Use: Other
	Leesburg Colonial Inn B & B	
253-0035-0238	Potomac Gallery	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0239	The Green Tree	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
253-0035-0240	Caulkin's Jewelers	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
253-0035-0241	Beuchler's Bakery & Ice Cream Shop	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
	Leesburg Restaurant	
253-0035-0242	American Café	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
253-0035-0243	China King Restaurant	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
253-0035-0244	Merrill Lynch Offices	Commercial Building
253-0035-0245	Stockman's Title & Escrow	Commercial Building
	National Coalition For Marine Conservation	
253-0035-0246	Loudoun National Bank	Bank
	F & M Bank	
253-0035-0247	Leesburg Hospital	Single Dwelling
	Rose Gallery & Crafter's Gallery	

253-0035-0248	Tally-Ho Theatre	Theatre
253-0035-0249	Leesburg Town Hall	Town Hall
253-0035-0250	Law Office of Richard C. Riemenschnieder	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0251	Groy, Dr. David S. & Gail C. Offices	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0252	The Odd Fellows Hall	Meeting Hall
253-0035-0253	Loudoun Museum	Commercial Building
253-0035-0256	Whitmore's Hardware	Commercial Building
	Uncle Sam's Antiques	
	King's Court Tavern	
253-0035-0257	Rental property	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0261	Hickman & Bitzer Grocery Store	Commercial Building
	Dunn's Clothing Store	
	Littlejohn's Drug Store	
	Jefferson Savings & Loan	
	Payne's Biker Bar/Courthouse Saloon	
253-0035-0265	15 North King St.	Commercial Building
253-0035-0266	Post Office	Commercial Building
	Hall Dodge Agency	
	Arthur's Shoe Repair	
253-0035-0268	Walter Elgin's Grocery	Commercial Building
	Times-Mirror Newspaper Office	
	Castle Rock Consultants	
253-0035-0269	Moyes & Levay P.L.L.C.	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0270	Bentley, Robert House	Single Dwelling
	Wildman, J. W. House	
	Fox, Morris & Adele, House	
253-0035-0271	Lee, Dr. G., House	Single Dwelling
	Citizens Development Co.	
	Luhrs, Caro Elise House	
253-0035-0273	Hincherick - Pittman House	Single Dwelling
	Garage	
253-0035-0274	McGill House	Single Dwelling
	Grammar, Harriet & Nancy, House	
	Grammar, Nancy Sutterley, House	
253-0035-0275	Van de Vanter, Helen H. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0276	Penn, Carleton & Nancy Bain House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0277	Orr, John M House	Single Dwelling
	Penn, Carleton & Nancy Bain House	
253-0035-0278	Lowenbach, Robert L. & Betty House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0279	Pearse, John S. House	Single Dwelling
	Hall, Josiah House	
	Miller-Painter House	
253-0035-0280	Off the Wall Tatoo Shop	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0281	Hilliard, Robert House	Single Dwelling
	Gibson, Dr. John A. House	

Shutz, B.F. House
Market Street Antiques

253-0035-0283	Methodist ECS Parsonage Harrison House Buxton Davidson Associates Loudoun Hospital Thrift Shop	Multiple dwelling
253-0035-0284	F & M Bank ATM	Other
253-0035-0285	The Goodman Building	Commercial Building
253-0035-0286	The Goodman Building	Commercial Building
253-0035-0287	Kidwell's Grocery Lightfoot Café	Commercial Building
253-0035-0291	Carr, John House Balch, Elizabeth E. W. House Worcester, Mims, & Atwell Law Office	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0292	Houghton, Adelaide Bushong House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0293	Travostino, Daniel J., Attorney at Law Hammersly, J. W. Property	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0294	Cabinet Shop Brown Kathleen A., Attorney	Single Dwelling Barn
253-0035-0346	Nixon, Rebecca House Thompson, Edward E. Tin & Welding Shop Carrera, Maria Luisa House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0347	Pearson, C. Herbert & Shirley Apt. Bldg.	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0349	Henderson, Richard. Law Office Janney, John. Law Office	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0350	Janney, John House Cox, Tackle House	Single Dwelling Barn Privy
253-0035-0351	Carter, Edna & Suz. Hutcheson House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0352	Reimers, Paul A. & Anne House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0353	Borger, William S. & Tina M. House	Single Dwelling Barn
253-0035-0354	Robins, Stephen House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0355	Loeffler, Katherine C. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0356	Bell, Walter R. & Aurelia B. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0357	Bell, Walter & Aurelia B House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0358	Warner, Gordon & Emma Mae House Loudoun County Magistrate Office	Single Dwelling Barn
253-0035-0359	Jackson, Harold & Lela House Loudoun County Magistrate	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0360	Loudoun County Juvenile Detention	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0361	Cline, A. House Debutts, Candice L. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0362	Rust, Armistead House Engle, Samuel Jr. & Ann House	Single Dwelling

253-0035-0363	Orr House Cline, M.A. House Courtney, Christine C. House Engle, Samuel Rental House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0364	Meathouse for the Ogden House Rust, Joanne T. House Hill, Richard E. & Marylou I. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0365	Ogden, David House Bently Family House The Phillips & Hall Bldg.	Single Dwelling Single Dwelling
253-0035-0367	McIntire, Alexander House McIntire, Patrick House Rodgers, Nancy G. House Paxson & Hawthorne Insurance Office	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0373	Loudoun County Traffic Court	Administration Bldg.
253-0035-0378	Myer's Livery & Stable Leon Frye Dodge Agency Loudoun Times-Mirror Publication Co. Inc.	Commercial Building
253-0035-0379	The Washingtonian Newspaper Charles P. Janney Law Office Dr. Gibson's Office Gibson Building	Commercial Building
253-0035-0380	K & L Antiques & Collectibles	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0381	House, 3 E. Market St.	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0382	Loudoun National Bank F & M Bank Leesburg Today Newspaper	Commercial Building
253-0035-0383	Armfield, Harrison, & Thomas, Inc. Global Gifts/Loudoun United Way	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0384	Evard's Jewelry Store New York Bargain Store Raflo's Store Loudoun Travel Inc.	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
253-0035-0385	Steadman & Thompson Shoe Emporium Perry's Fancy & Staple Groceries Jackson & Pleasant Books & Stationery Golden Bee Collectibles	Mixed:Commerc/Domest.
253-0035-0386	Saunders, Everette House Sweet Celebrations	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0388	The Kitchen Shop	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0389	McCabe House Fadeley House Plaster Estate Semones House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0390	Myers & White Dept. Store Leesburg Antique Emporium	Department Store

253-0035-0393	Lynch-Tebbs House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0395	Meroney, Dr. David S. Dentist Office	Office/Office Bldg.
253-0035-0397	7 West Hair Salon	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0398	Rose, Paul E. & Adene House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0399	Women's Resource Center	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0400	Cravan, Patrick Tavern	Tavern/Ordinary
253-0035-0401	Henderson, Mrs. House	Single Dwelling
	The Finery Dress Shop	
253-0035-0402	Thompson Plaster X-ray Co.	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
	Thompson, H. A. House	
	Commonwealth Attorney's Office	
	The Resourceful Women	
253-0035-0404	Harris, J. S. House	Single Dwelling
	The Coffee Bean - O'Connor, Michael	
253-0035-0405	Harrison, Bertram C. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0406	Harrison, Bertram C. House	Multiple dwelling
253-0035-0407	Brown, Robert G. Sr. House	Multiple dwelling
253-0035-0408	Johnson, William H. & Pearl R. House	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0409	Pelkofski, Joseph J. DMD Office	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0410	Royal Street Building	Commercial Building
253-0035-0411	Micro Cube Corp.	Single Dwelling
253-0035-0412	Brown's Apartment Building	Multiple dwelling
253-0035-0413	Surrey House	Multiple dwelling
253-0035-0414	Leesburg Fire Company Headquarters	Commercial Building
	Medlin Art Gallery	
253-0037	Hereford, John House	Single Dwelling
	O'Conner, Eugene & Nancy Harrison House	
	O'Conner, Harrison & McCarthy House	
253-0038	Rodgers, Anne E. House	Single Dwelling
	Kelly Insurance Agency, Inc.	
253-0042	Janney, Joseph & John House	Single Dwelling
	Bredimus, Frank House	
253-0043	Dietz, Rear Admiral James House	Single Dwelling
	Wall, Ellen Flippo House	
253-0044	Queen's Shilling Bookstore	Single Dwelling
253-0059	Dodd, William House	Single Dwelling
	Beard, James House	
	Myers, Norman Real Estate Office	
253-0067	Old Stone Church Archaeological Site	Cemetery

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

The town of Leesburg has been a leader in its trusteeship of its historic resources located within the boundary of the Town. The historic district has been enlarged over the years as new resources have come to light. Leesburg has recently revised its design guidelines, used by the Board of Architectural Review and the public, to better serve the needs of the community. The design guidelines are illustrated and easy to use. Leesburg has been one of the pioneers in creating H-2 corridors leading into and away from the core of the historic district. Other towns seeing the success of the H-2 corridor have begun considering H-2 corridors for their own communities. Having recognized Leesburg's strengths the following recommendations are offered to aid and ensure Leesburg continued commitment to preservation and trusteeship as it enters the new millennium.

- Continue updating the existing building survey of the historic district.
- Distribute a copy of the design guidelines to all applicants for zoning permits who desire to construct new buildings or alter existing buildings within the historic district.
- Conduct a survey of the town's archaeological resources, concentrating on the back yards of single dwelling, privy locations, and tavern/ordinary sites.
- Publish a new walking tour of the historic resources and gardens of the historic district.
- Perform more intensive survey work on all buildings constructed and/or remodeled by the Norris Brothers firm of Leesburg.
- Perform more intensive survey work on buildings that conform or appear to be a 'covenant building' (a building that fulfills the land covenant requirement as established by Nicholas Minor).

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MAPS

Gray's New Map of Leesburg, 1878.

Detail of Leesburg from Yardley-Taylor's 1853 Map.

Leesburg, Virginia as originally laid out in 1757 - Reconstructed in 1926 by C.O. Vandevanter.

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XI APPENDICES

Appendix A

LEESBURG'S NICHOLAS MINOR SECTION NUMERICAL INVENTORY LIST

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME
253-0001	Miller, John Ordinary Peers Hotel 1817 Laurel Brigade Inn
253-0002	Robin, Stephen Law Office
253-0002A	The Queen Stitch
253-0002AA	Dr. Mott's Drug Store Purcell & Littlejohn Drug Store Payne's Biker Bar
253-0003	George Washington's Headquarters Stone House Tea Room
253-0004	Patterson House McCabe's Tavern
253-0005	Leesburg Academy Loudoun County Clerk's Office
253-0006	Loudoun County Courthouse
253-0008	United States Post Office
253-0012	Bank of the Valley of Virginia County of Loudoun Office Building
253-0016	Thornton, Benjamin B. House Fred Hetzel Associates, Inc.
253-0017	Loudoun County Administration Building Leesburg Hotel
253-0018	Eagle Tavern Linden Hotel Farmers & Merchants Banking & Trust Co. John Hill Carter Ford Automobile Agency & Garage Leesburg ABC Store Wheat First Union / AH & T Insurance
253-0022	Merker, Albert E. Jr. & Mary H. House
253-0025	LaRue Billiards Supply/Robinson's Barber Shop
253-0027	Peoples National Bank Lightfoot Café & Restaurant
253-0028	Ahrens Building
253-0028A	Lightfoot Bakery & Deserts
253-0029	Harrison, William Burr House

253-0029A Market Street Tavern
 253-0030 Harrison, William Burr Law Office
 St. James Episcopal Church Rectory
 Davis, Reverend R. T. House
 253-0030A St. James Episcopal Church
 253-0030AA Janney, Chas. P. House
 Ellzey, Miss Lucy House
 St. James Episcopal Church Administration and Pre-school
 253-0031 102 N. King Street Ventures
 253-0032 Donaldson, Stephen Silversmith Shop
 Loudoun Museum Gift Shop & Offices
 253-0035-0149 Urquhart, Dr. John House
 Methodist Society Parsonage
 Welbourn, Margaret F. & Elizabeth. W. Seccombe House
 253-0035-0150 John Meginnes Ordinary
 Knox, Thomas house
 Jones, Calloway Residence
 253-0035-0151 McCabe House
 Grimshaw, Richard G. House
 253-0035-0152 Williams House
 253-0035-0153 Woolens House
 253-0035-0155 Mane Improvement Hair Studio
 253-0035-0156 Auto House Used Car Lot
 253-0035-0157 Jock's Exxon Gas Station
 253-0035-0158 Perry's Grocery Store
 Classy Cat Shop
 253-0035-0160 Protestant Episcopal Church Rectory
 Norris, Joseph House
 The Norris House Inn/B&B
 253-0035-0161 Tavenner, Patsy A. house
 253-0035-0162 Tavenner, Patricia A. House
 253-0035-0163 Castle Rock Consultants
 253-0035-0164 Parsels, Michael D. House
 253-0035-0165 Metropolitan Lodge # 161 of Leesburg Masonic Hall
 253-0035-0166 Jackson's Barber Shop
 253-0035-0167 Grossman's Motors
 Auto Gallery
 253-0035-0168 Leesburg Methodist Church
 253-0035-0169 Cline, William House
 Seekford, Mary S. House
 253-0035-0170 Leesburg Baptist Church
 Leesburg Antique Gallery of Shops
 253-0035-0171 Miller, John, House
 253-0035-0172 Johnson, Nancy L. House
 253-0035-0173 Reynolds, Travis E. House
 253-0035-0174 Carrera, Maria House (rental)
 253-0035-0175 Marco Polo Rugs and Antique

253-0035-0176 Rental house
 253-0035-0177 Rental Unit
 253-0035-0178 Plaster, Helen
 Roach, Theodore - MicroCube Corp.
 253-0035-0179 Birkby, Reverend Thomas House
 McIntosh, Bruce House
 Bengston, Paul E. House
 253-0035-0180 Kapp, G. H. house
 Eiffel Tower Café
 253-0035-0181 Dr. Akbar Office
 253-0035-0182 Johnston, Charles House
 Clio's History Book Shop
 253-0035-0183 Perry, P.P. House
 TerraTech
 253-0035-0218 Bredimus, Frank B. Law Office
 253-0035-0220 Nixson House
 253-0035-0221 Breckinridge Harness, Saddle & Collar Maker
 Catheran Johnston Antiques
 253-0035-0222 Preston Antiques
 253-0035-0223 Loudoun Street Antiques
 253-0035-0224 IGA Grocery Store
 Antique Mall
 253-0035-0225 White's Building
 253-0035-0226 Harris, Isaac House and wife, Sarah
 MicroCube, Inc.
 253-0035-0227 Office building, 15 Loudoun St.SW
 253-0035-0228 Brown, Louie E. & Katherine House
 253-0035-0231 Whitmore's Store
 Leesburg Vintner
 253-0035-0232 Antique Brokers LTD
 253-0035-0233 Yesterday's Memories
 253-0035-0236 Georgetown Café & Bakery
 Leesburg Colonial Inn B & B
 253-0035-0238 Potomac Gallery
 253-0035-0239 The Green Tree
 253-0035-0240 Caulkin's Jewelers
 253-0035-0241 Beuchler's Bakery & Ice Cream Shop
 Leesburg Restaurant
 253-0035-0242 American Café
 253-0035-0243 China King Restaurant
 253-0035-0244 Merrill Lynch Offices
 253-0035-0245 Stockman's Title & Escrow
 National Coalition For Marine Conservation
 253-0035-0246 Loudoun National Bank
 F & M Bank
 253-0035-0247 Leesburg Hospital
 Rose Gallery & Crafter's Gallery of Leesburg

253-0035-0248 Tally-Ho Theater
 253-0035-0249 Leesburg Town Hall
 253-0035-0250 Law Office of Richard C. Riemenschneider
 25 3-0035-0251 Groy, Dr. David S. & Gail C. Offices
 253-0035-0252 The Odd Fellows Hall
 Loudoun Museum
 253-0035-0253 Loudoun Museum
 253-0035-0256 Whitmore's Hardware
 Uncle Sam's Antiques /King's Court Tavern
 253-0035-0257 Rental property
 253-0035-0261 Hickman & Bitzer Grocery Store
 Dunn's Clothing Store
 Littlejohn's Drug Store
 Jefferson Savings & Loan
 Payne's Biker Bar/Courthouse Saloon
 253-0035-0265 Vacant
 253-0035-0266 Post Office
 Hall Dodge Agency
 Arthur's Shoe Repair
 253-0035-0268 Walter Elgin's Grocery
 Times-Mirror Newspaper Office
 Castle Rock Consultants
 253-0035-0269 Moyes & Levay Law Office
 253-0035-0270 Bentley, Robert House
 Wildman, J.W. House
 Fox, Morris & Adele, House
 253-0035-0271 Lee, Dr. G., House
 Citizens Development Co.
 Luhrs, Caro Elise House
 253-0035-0273 Hincherick, Robert & William Pittman House
 253-0035-0274 McGill House
 Grammar, Harriet & Nancy, House
 Grammar, Nancy Sutterley, House
 253-0035-0275 Van deVanter, Helen H. House
 253-0035-0276 Penn, Carleton III & Nancy Bain House
 253-0035-0277 Orr, John M House
 Penn, Carleton III & Nancy P. Bain House
 253-0035-0278 Lowenbach, Robert L. & Betty E. House
 253-0035-0279 Pearse, John S. House
 Hall, Josiah House
 Miller-Painter House
 253-0035-0280 Off the Wall Tadoo Shop
 253-0035-0281 Hilliard, Robert House
 Giibson, Dr. John A. House
 Shutz, B.F. House
 Market Street Antiques
 253-0035-0283 Methodist ECS Parsonage

Harrison House
 Buxton Davidson Associates
 Loudoun Hospital Thrift Shop
 253-0035-0284 F & M Bank ATM
 253-0035-0285 The Goodman Building
 253-0035-0286 The Goodman Building
 253-0035-0287 Kidwell's Grocery
 Lightfoot Café
 253-0035-0291 Carr, John House 1806-1812
 Balch, Elizabeth E.W. House
 Worcester, Mims, & Atwell Law Office
 253-0035-0292 Houghton, Adelaide Bushong House
 253-0035-0293 Travostino, Daniel J., Attorney at Law
 253-0035-0294 Cabinet Shop
 Brown Kathleen A., Attorney
 253-0035-0346 Nixon, Rebecca House
 Thompson, Edward E. Tin & Welding Shop
 Carrera, Maria Luisa House
 253-0035-0347 Pearson, C.Herbert & Shirley Apartment House
 253-0035-0349 Henderson, Richard. Law Office
 Janney, John. Law Office
 253-0035-0350 Cox, Teckla House
 253-0035-0351 Carter, Edna & Suzanne Hutchson House
 253-0035-0352 Reimers, Paul A. & Anne House
 253-0035-0353 Borger, William S. & Tina M. House
 253-0035-0354 Robins, Stephen House
 253-0035-0355 Loeffler, Katherine C. House
 253-0035-0356 Bell, Walter R. & Aurelia B. House
 253-0035-0357 Bell, Walter & Aurelia B House
 253-0035-0358 Warner, Gordon & Emma Mae House
 Loudoun County Magistrate Office
 253-0035-0359 Jackson, Harold & Lela House
 Loudoun County Magistrate Office & Court
 253-0035-0360 Loudoun County Juvenile Detention Home
 253-0035-0361 Cline, A. House
 Debutts, Candice L. House
 253-0035-0362 Rust, Armistead House
 Engle, Samuel Jr.& Ann House
 253-0035-0363 Orr House
 Cline, M.A. House
 Engle, Samuel owner
 253-0035-0364 Meathouse for the Ogden house on corner
 Rust, Joanne T. house 1975
 Hill, Richard E. & Marylou I. owner
 253-0035-0365 Ogden, David House
 Bently Family House
 The Phillips & Hall Bldg Partnership House

253-0035-0367 McIntire, Alexander House
 McIntire, Patrick House 1788
 Rodgers, Nancy G. House
 Paxson & Hawthorne Insurance Office
 253-0035-0373 Loudoun County Traffic Court
 253-0035-0378 Myer's Livery & Stable
 Leon Frye Dodge Agency
 Loudoun Times-Mirror Publication Co. Inc.
 253-0035-0379 The Washingtonian Newspaper/Chas. Janney Law Office
 Dr. Gibson's Office
 Gibson Building
 253-0035-0380 K & L Antiques & Collectibles
 253-0035-0381 House, 3 E. Market St.
 253-0035-0382 Loudoun National Bank
 F & M Bank
 Leesburg Today Newspaper
 253-0035-0383 Armfield, Harrison, & Thomas, Inc
 Global Gifts/Loudoun United Way
 253-0035-0384 Evard's Jewelry Store
 Raflo's
 Loudoun Travel Inc.
 253-0035-0385 Steadman & Thompson Shoe Emporium
 Perry's Fancy & Staple Groceries
 Jackson & Pleasant Books & Stationery
 Golden Bee Collectibles
 253-0035-0386 Saunders, Everette House
 Sweet Celebrations
 253-0035-0388 The Kitchen Shop
 253-0035-0389 McCabe House
 Fadeley House
 Plaster Estate
 Semones House
 253-0035-0390 Myers & White Dept. Store
 Leesburg Antique Emporium
 253-0035-0393 Lynch-Tebbs House
 253-0035-0395 Meroney, Dr. David S. Dentist Office
 253-0035-0397 7 West Hair Salon
 253-0035-0398 Rose, Paul E. & Adene House
 253-0035-0399 Women's Resource Center
 253-0035-0400 Cavan, Patrick Tavern
 253-0035-0401 Henderson, Mrs. House
 The Finery Dress Shop
 253-0035-0402 Thompson Plaster X-ray Company
 The Resourceful Women
 Commonwealth Attorney's Office
 253-0035-0404 Harris, J.S.
 The Coffee Bean - O'Connor, Michael J.

253-0035-0405 Harrison, Bertram C. House
 253-0035-0406 Harrison, Bertram C. House
 253-0035-0407 Brown, Robert G. Sr. House
 253-0035-0408 Johnson, William H. & Pearl R. House
 253-0035-0409 Pelkofski, Joseph J. DMD Office
 253-0035-0410 Royal Street Building
 253-0035-0411 Micro Cube Corp.
 253-0035-0412 Brown's Apartment Building
 253-0035-0413 Surrey House
 253-0035-0414 Leesburg Fire Company Headquarters
 Medlin Art Gallery
 253-0037 Hereford, John House 1766
 O'Conner, Eugene F. & Nancy Harrison House
 O'Conner, Harrison, and McCarthy House
 253-0038 Rodgers, Anne E. House
 Kelly Insurance Agency, Inc.
 253-0042 Janney, Joseph & John House
 Bredimus, Frank House
 253-0043 Dietz, Rear Admiral & Mrs. James S., House
 Wall, Ellen Flippo, House
 253-0044 Queen's Shilling Bookstore
 253-0059 Dodd, William House
 Beard, James House
 Myers, Norman Real Estate Office
 253-0063 Akbar, Dr. Farooq
 253-0067 Old Stone Church Archaeological Site

Appendix B

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

LEESBURG HIST. DIST. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
253-0035-0172	Johnson, Nancy L. House	1750 ca	Other
253-0042	Janney, Joseph & John House	1758,1800	Federal
253-0059	Bredimus, Frank House	1760-1779	Other
	Dodd, William House		
253-0032	Beard, James House	1760 ca	Other
	Myers, Norman Real Estate Office		
253-0035-0150	Donaldson, Stephen Silversmith Shop	1760,1800	Federal
	Loudoun Museum Gift Shop & Offices		
253-0001	John Meginnis Ordinary	1760 ca	Georgian
	Knox, Thomas House		
253-0004	Jones, Calloway House	1760 ca	Georgian
	Miller, John Ordinary		
253-0035-0149	Peers Hotel	1762 ca	Georgian
	Laurel Brigade Inn		
253-0031	Patterson House	1861	Other
	McCabe's Tavern		
253-0037	Urquhart, Dr. John House	1766,1860	Other
253-0067	Federal	1766-1825	Federal
	Methodist Society Parsonage		
253-0028	Seccombe, Elizabeth. W. House	1766-1902	Federal
	102 N. King Street Ventures		
253-0035-0367	Hereford, John House	1770 ca	Federal
	O'Conner, Eugene F. & Nancy		
253-0044	Harrison House	1770,1810	Federal
	O'Conner, Harrison & McCarthy House		
253-0035-0245	Old Stone Church Archaeological Site	1770-1799	Georgian
	Ahrens Building		
253-0003	McIntire, Alexander House	1770-1820	Georgian
	McIntire, Patrick House		
253-0035-0179	Rodgers, Nancy G. House	1775-1799	Other
	Paxson & Hawthorne Insurance Office		
253-0035-0400	Queen's Shilling Bookstore	1780-1830	Georgian
	Stockman's Title & Escrow		
253-0018	National Coalition For Marine Conservation	1780-1790	Other
	Stone House Tea Room		
253-0035-0350	Birkby, Reverend Thomas House	1780-1800	Federal
	McIntosh, Bruce House		
253-0018	Bengston, Paul E. House	1780-1800	Other
	Cravan, Patrick Tavern		
253-0035-0350	Eagle Tavern	1780-1830	Federal
	Linden Hotel		
	Wheat First Union / AH & T Insurance		
	Janney, John House		

253-0016	Cox, Teckla House Thornton, Benjamin B. House Fred Hetzel Associates, Inc.	1780-1800	Other Federal
253-0035-0226	Harris, Isaac House MicroCube, Inc.	1790-1800	Federal
253-0035-0277	Orr, John M House	1790,1800	Other
253-0035-0276	Penn, Carleton & Nancy Bain House	1790,1800	Other
253-0035-0252	Penn, Carleton & Nancy Bain House The Odd Fellows Hall Loudoun Museum	1790-1820	Federal
253-0043	Dietz, Rear Admiral House Wall, Ellen Flippo, House	1800-1826	Federal
253-0029A	Harrison, William Burr Law Office	1800-1830	Federal
253-0035-0381	House, 3 E. Market St.	1800-1853	Federal
253-0035-0182	Johnston, Charles House Clio's History Book Shop	1800-1820	Federal
253-0035-0380	K & L Antiques & Collectibles	1800-1853	Col. Revival
253-0035-0271	Lee, Dr. G., House Citizens Development Co.	1800-1830	Federal Other
253-0035-0393	Luhrs, Caro Elise House	1800-1825	Federal
253-0035-0175	Lynch-Tebbs House	1800 ca	Other
253-0035-0389	Marco Polo Rugs & Antique McCabe House Fadeley House Semones House	1800-1825	Federal
253-0035-0346	Nixon, Rebecca House Thompson, Edward E. Tin & Welding Shop Carrera, Maria Luisa House	1800 ca	Other
253-0035-0164	Parsels, Michael D. House	1800-1825	Other
253-0035-0238	Potomac Gallery	1800 ca	Other
253-0035-0222	Preston Antiques	1800-1825	Federal
253-0035-0173	Reynolds, Travis E. House	1800-1825	Federal
253-0038	Rodgers, Anne E. House Kelly Insurance Agency, Inc.	1800-1820	Federal
253-0035-0385	Steadman & Thompson Shoe Empor. Perry's Fancy & Staple Groceries Jackson & Pleasant Books & Stationery Golden Bee Collectibles	1800-1820	Federal
253-0035-0388	The Kitchen Shop	1800-1825	Federal
253-0025	La Rue Billiards Supply/Robinson's Barber Shop	1803-1890	Italianate
253-0035-0291	Carr, John House Balch, Elizabeth E. W. House Worcester, Mims, & Atwell Law Office	1806 ca	Georgian
253-0035-0160	Protestant Episcopal Church Rectory Norris, Joseph House The Norris House Inn and B&B	1806,1885	Col. Revival
253-0035-0169	Tripplett, Daniel House Cline, William House Seekford, Mary S. House	1807	Other

253-0035-0365	Ogden, David House Bentley Family House The Phillips & Hall Bldg Partnership House	1817 ca	Federal
253-0012	Bank of the Valley of Virginia County of Loudoun Office Building	1818-1820	Federal
253-0035-0383	Armfield, Harrison, & Thomas, Inc Global Gifts/Loudoun United Way	1820 ca	Federal
253-0035-0349	Henderson, Richard. Law Office Janney, John. Law Office	1820-1830	Federal
253-0035-0183	Perry, P.P. House TerraTech	1820 ca	Federal
253-0035-0398	Rose, Paul E. & Adene House	1820 ca	Other
253-0029	Harrison, William Burr House Market Street Tavern	1821-1840	Federal
253-0035-0281	Hilliard, Robert House Gibson, Dr. John A. House Shutz, B.F. House Market Street Antiques	1824 ca	Federal
253-0035-0279	Pearse, John S. House Hall, Josiah House Miller-Painter House	1824-1829	Federal
253-0035-0270	Bentley, Robert House Wildman, J.W. House Fox, Morris & Adele, House	1825	Federal
253-0035-0174	Carrera, Maria House (rental)	1825-1850	Other
253-0028A	Lightfoot Bakery & Deserts	1825 ca	Federal
253-0022	Merker, Albert E. Jr. & Mary House	1825-1850	Other
253-0035-0280	Off the Wall Tatoo Shop	1825 ca	Federal
253-0035-0158	Perry's Grocery Store Classy Cat Shop	1825 ca	Federal
253-0035-0293	Hammersly, J. W. Property Travostino, Daniel J., Attorney	1825 ca	Federal Other
253-0035-0241	Beuchler's Bakery & Ice Cream Shop Leesburg Restaurant	1830 ca	Federal
253-0035-0240	Caulkin's Jewelers	1830, 1890	Other
253-0002AA	Dr. Mott's Drug Store Mott & Purcell Drug Store Purcell & Littlejohn Drug Store Payne's Biker Bar	1830 ca	Federal
253-0035-0261	Hickman & Bitzer Grocery Store Dunn's Clothing Store Littlejohn's Drug Store Jefferson Savings & Loan Payne's Biker Bar/Courthouse Saloon	1830 ca	Other
253-0035-0257	Rental Property	1830-1850	Federal
253-0002	Robin, Stephen Law Office	1830 ca	Federal
253-0002A	The Queen Stitch	1830 ca	Federal
253-0035-0244	Merrill Lynch Offices	1835, 1918	Comm. Style
253-0035-0247	Leesburg Hospital Rose Gallery & Crafter's Gallery Leesburg	1840 ca	Federal
253-0005	Leesburg Academy	1844, 1959	Greek Revival

253-0035-0221	Loudoun County Clerks Office Breckinridge Harness & Saddle Catheran Johnston Antiques	1850,1960	Other
253-0035-0361	Cline, A. House Debutts, Candice L. House	1850 ca	Mid 19th Century
253-0035-0180	Kapp, G.H. House Eiffel Tower Café	1850 ca	Other
253-0035-0364	Meathouse for the Ogden House Rust, Joanne T. House	1850 ca	Other
253-0035-0363	Hill, Richard E. & Marylou I. House Orr House Cline, M.A. House Courtney, Christine C. House Engle, Samuel Rental House	1850-1878	Mid 19th Century
253-0035-0347	Pearson, C. Herbert & Shirley Apartment House	1850 ca	Other
253-0035-0177	Rental Unit	1850-1900	Other
253-0035-0161	Tavener, Patsy A. House	1850 ca	Other
253-0035-0168	Leesburg Methodist Church	1852	Greek Revival
253-0035-0384	Evard's Jewelry Store New York Bargain Store Raflo's Loudoun Travel Inc.	1853-1878	Other
253-0035-0283	Methodist ECS Parsonage Harrison House Buxton Davidson Associates Loudoun Hospital Thrift Shop	1853,1878	Second Empire
253-0035-0386	Saunders, Everette House Sweet Celebrations	1853-1878	Other
253-0035-0274	McGill House Grammar, Harriet & Nancy House Grammar, Nancy Sutterley House	1858 ca	Other
253-0030	St. James Episcopal Church Rectory Davis, Reverend R. T. House	1858	Greek Revival
253-0030AA	Janney, Chas. P. House Ellzey, Miss Lucy House St. James Episcopal Church Administration and Pre-school	1859	Federal
253-0035-0253	Loudoun Museum	1860 ca	Other
253-0035-0401	Henderson, Mrs. House The Finery Dress Shop	1870 ca	Other
253-0035-0155	Mane Improvement Hair Studio	1870 ca	Other
253-0035-0411	Micro Cube Inc.	1870	Other
253-0035-0409	Pelkofski, Joseph J. DMD Office	1870 ca	Other
253-0035-0354	Robins, Stephen House	1873 ca	Other
253-0035-0294	Cabinet Shop Brown Kathleen A., Attorney	1878 ca	Other
253-0035-0223	Loudoun Street Antiques Other	1878,1900	Second Empire
253-0035-0278	Lowenbach, Robert & Betty House	1878 ca	Other

253-0035-0379	The Washingtonian Newspaper Charles P. Janney Law Office Dr. Gibson's Office Gibson Building	1878 ca	Classical Revival
253-0035-0275	Van de Vanter, Helen H. House	1879-1886	Other
253-0035-0242	American Café	1880 ca	Italianate
253-0035-0243	China King Restaurant	1880 ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0408	Johnson, William H. & Pearl R House	1880-1890	Other
253-0035-0285	The Goodman Building	1880,1900	Other
253-0035-0286	The Goodman Building	1880-1900	Other
253-0035-0287	Kidwell's Grocery Lightfoot Café	1883,1976	Italianate
253-0035-0170	Leesburg Baptist Church Leesburg Antique Gallery of Shops	1884 ca	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0246	Loudoun National Bank F & M Bank	1885 ca	Italianate
253-0035-0266	Post Office Hall Dodge Agency Arthur's Shoe Repair	1886-1894	Italianate
253-0035-0218	Bredimus, Frank B. Law Office	1890 ca	Other
253-0035-0351	Carter, Edna & S. Hutcheson House	1890,1910	Queen Anne
253-0035-0292	Houghton, Adelaide Bushong House	1890 ca	Other
253-0035-0352	Reimers, Paul A. & Anne House	1890 ca	Queen Anne
253-0035-0239	The Green Tree	1890 ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0268	Walter Elgin's Grocery Times-Mirror Newspaper Office Castle Rock Consultants	1890 ca	Italianate
253-0035-0152	Williams House	1890-1900	Queen Anne
253-0035-0153	Woolens House	1890-1900	Other
253-0035-0406	Harrison, Bertram C. House	1894 ca	Other
253-0006	Loudoun County Courthouse	1894-1895	Classical Revival
253-0035-0353	Borger, William S. & Tina M. House	1895	Other
253-0035-0228	Brown, Louie E. & Katherine House	1895 ca	Other
253-0030A	St. James Episcopal Church	1895	Romanesque
253-0035-0176	109 Wirt St. SW, Rental House	1900 ca	Other
253-0035-0232	Antique Brokers LTD	1900 ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0163	Castle Rock Consultants	1900 ca	Other
253-0035-0236	Georgetown Café & Bakery Leesburg Colonial Inn B & B	1900 ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0404	Harris, J. S. House The Coffee Bean - O'Connor, Michael	1900-1903	Other
253-0035-0250	Law Office of Richard C. Riemenschnieder	1900	Other
253-0035-0414	Leesburg Fire Company Hqs. Medlin Art Gallery	1900-1920	Other
253-0035-0360	Loudoun County Juvenile Detention Home	1900 ca	Other
253-0035-0165	Metro. Lodge # 161 of Leesburg Masonic Hall	1900 ca	Other
253-0035-0171	Miller, John, House	1900 ca	Queen Anne

253-0035-0220	Nixson House	1900	ca	Queen Anne
253-0035-0162	Tavener, Patrica A. House	1900	ca	Other
253-0035-0402	Thompson Plaster X-ray Company Thompson, H. A. House Commonwealth Attorney's Office The Resourceful Women	1900		Colonial Revival
253-0035-0273	Hincherick & Pittman House	1905		Bungalow/Craftsman
253-0035-0151	McCabe House Grimshaw, Richard G. House	1905	ca	Colonial Revival
253-0027	Peoples National Bank Lightfoot Café & Restaurant	1905		Romanesque
253-0035-0231	Whitmore's Store Leesburg Vintner	1907		Commercial Style
253-0035-0397 7	West Hair Salon	1910	ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
253-0035-0382	Loudoun National Bank F & M Bank Leesburg Today Newspaper	1910		Beaux Arts
253-0035-0399	Women's Resource Center	1910	ca	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0359	Jackson, Harold & Lela House Loudoun County Magistrate Office & Court	1915	ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
253-0035-0355	Loeffler, Katherine C. House	1915		Colonial Revival
253-0035-0378	Myer's Livery & Stable Leon Frye Dodge Agency Loudoun Times-Mirror Publication Co. Inc.	1916	ca	Classical Revival
253-0035-0362	Rust, Armistead House Engle, Samuel Jr. & Ann House	1918	ca	Colonial Revival
253-0008	United States Post Office	1923	ca	Classical Revival
253-0035-0248	Tally-Ho Theatre	1930-1931		Commercial Style
253-0035-0256	Whitmore's Hardware Uncle Sam's Antiques & King's Court Tavern	1931	ca	Art Deco
253-0035-0358	Warner, Gordon & Emma Mae House Loudoun County Magistrate Office	1935	ca	Other Other
253-0035-0224	IGA Grocery Store Antique Mall	1938		Other
253-0035-0167	Grossman's Motors Auto Gallery	1947	ca	Commercial Style Other
253-0035-0405	Harrison, Bertram C. House	1950	ca	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0166	Jackson's Barber Shop	1950	ca	Other
253-0035-0269	Moyes & Levay P.L.L.C.	1950	ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0410	Royal Street Building	1950,1980		Other
253-0035-0413	Surrey House	1950-1960		Commercial Style
253-0035-0178	Plaster, Helen Building Roach, Theodore - MicroCube Corp.	1954		Other
253-0035-0390	Myers & White Dept. Store Leesburg Antique Emporium	1957	ca	Commercial Style
253-0035-0357	Bell, Walter & Aurelia B House	1960	ca	Other
253-0035-0356	Bell, Walter R. & Aurelia B. House	1960	ca	Other
253-0035-0251	Groy, Dr. David S. & Gail Offices	1960	ca	Other

253-0035-0373	Loudoun County Traffic Court	1960	Other
253-0035-0395	Meroney, Dr. David S. Dentist Office	1960 ca	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0265	15 North King St.	1964	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0181	Dr. Akbar Office	1965-1970	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0407	Brown, Robert G. Sr. House	1970	Other
253-0035-0157	Jock's Exxon Gas Station	1970 ca	Other
253-0035-0156	Auto House Used Car Lot	1975 ca	
253-0017	Loudoun County Admin. Bldg. Leesburg Hotel	1975	Other
253-0035-0233	Yesterday's Memories	1976	Commercial Style
253-0035-0412	Brown's Apartment Building	1979-1985	Other
253-0035-0284	F & M Bank ATM	1980 ca	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0227	15 Loudoun St. S.W.	1980-1990	Colonial Revival
253-0035-0225	White's Building	1980-1990	Other
253-0035-0249	Leesburg Town Hall	1989-1990	Other