

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions

1. Name of Property

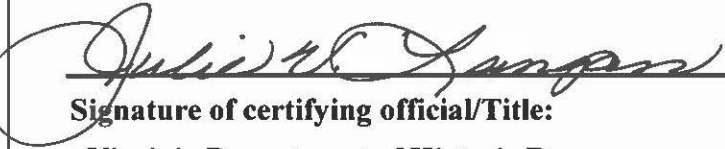
Historic name: Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph, House
Other names/site number: Van Deventer House, VA DHR ID: 053-0415
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 39901 Highfield Park Lane
City or town: Leesburg State: VA County: Loudoun
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: x

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

 2/9/2022
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling = tenant house
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure = smokehouse, icehouse, carriage house
- AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/storage = silo, corncrib
- AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility = chicken coop, stable
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling = guest house
- DOMESTIC/secondary structures = garage, storage
- AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/ animal facility = stable
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility = swimming pool
- LANDSCAPE/ garden
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD: weatherboard, board-and-batten; METAL: tin; BRICK; CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Joseph P. Vandeventer House, located on 15 acres in central Loudoun County, Virginia, is a fine Colonial Revival dwelling with neoclassical elements constructed in 1908. The Vandeventer House is attributed to noted local builder-architect Archibald Simpson.¹ The two-and-one-half story main house boasts a grand neoclassical entrance, with giant order Tuscan columns, entrance door with sidelights, and elegant arched-window dormers. The house is flanked by a porte-cochere. Circa 1920, during the period of historic significance, a two-story addition was made to the rear of the house, filling in the short side of the originally L-shaped building. A small late-20th-century sympathetic addition is on the northeast side of the house and is complementary in design, scale, and materials to the historic dwelling. The building is remarkably intact, including the interior Colonial Revival three-story staircase and original doors, windows, moldings, fireplaces, and flooring. The property includes 10 contributing secondary resources, all in excellent condition, and all dating to 1908: a one-and-one-half-story tenant house with unusual eyebrow dormer and original interior finishes; carriage house and stable with attached silo; stone smokehouse with pyramidal slate roof; second stable; corncrib; storage shed/garage; stone icehouse (which lacks a roof); and chicken coop. The formal landscape design, a contributing site, includes original trees and landscaping. Although the property consists of only 15 of the original 98 acres, the historic boundary includes original landscape features and pastures, and is well-screened from neighboring properties, giving a sense of both seclusion from modern roads and adjacent houses; and openness, with pastoral views that stretch into the distance, bounded by woodland. There are three noncontributing structures, a stall, swimming pool, and pergola, all built after the period of historic significance. The stall is a one-story pole building, with a corrugated metal shed roof topping two open bays. It is located

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over 200 feet from the main house, and is well screened from the house by mature trees. The black-painted pergola consists of four Tuscan columns supporting a pyramidal standing-seam metal roof. The adjacent swimming pool has a concrete apron and is surrounded by trees and shrubs. All of the structures are unobtrusive in design and do not intrude on the historic elements of the property.

Narrative Description

A. Main House, contributing building

The house is an outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style, with a neoclassical façade. The Van Deventer House is a 2 and 1/2 story frame dwelling with a 3-bay facade, a brick foundation and a three-bay giant order Tuscan portico with 3 broken pedimented gable dormers with arched windows atop it. Arched attic windows are also found at the house's gable ends. Paired six-over-six double-sash windows, wide sidelights flanking the front door, and weatherboard siding, complete the facade. A plain frieze extends around the entire gable-roofed house. A porte-cochere with a gable roof extends to the left side of the structure, and a screened side porch is to the right.² The main house was originally L-shaped, comprised of a massive two-and-one-half-story side-gable structure, with a southeast-facing full-length double-height portico, and a rear two-story hipped-roof section. Circa 1920 the L was filled in to create a two-story section with a very shallow hip roof. A one-story hipped roof addition on the northeast side and a rear portico date to the late 20th century; these additions are not historically significant.

The four widely-spaced Tuscan order columns display a pleasing entasis, and have simple square capitals supporting the deep side-gabled porch roof. There is a narrow, banded architrave above the columns, and a deep unadorned frieze, topped with a Tuscan order cornice. This entablature wraps around the entire house, imparting architectural harmony to rear and side elevations that otherwise display a less formal style.

The facade's three narrow and delicately molded third-story dormers are evenly spaced between the columns. The dormers have double-hung sash windows, with arched panes in the upper sash. The dormer sashes feature narrow arched molded surrounds topped with keystone moldings; broken pediments above the architrave rest on flat pilasters supporting a Tuscan entablature that runs back to the roof on each side. The front columns rest on square sandstone bases that sit on a raised sandstone-paved porch floor that is accessed via a set of wide stone steps, framed by short stacked sandstone walls, that span the distance between the two center columns. The porch foundation is also stone.

The large front entrance consists of a raised panel single door, flanked by wide sidelights, also with raised wooden panels below. The three door elements are separated and framed by flat pilasters supporting a molded lintel that spans the whole. The paired 6/6 double-sash windows on either side also have molded lintels. The second story windows are 6/6, but smaller in height than those on the first story, and have plain lintels.

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The house is flanked on the left side by a one-story porte-cochere. The side-gabled porte-cochere is attached on the inner side to the house and a front column, with the outer side supported by two Tuscan order columns. The entablature mirrors that of the facade, at a reduced scale; the columns rest on square bases set atop rubblestone piers. The ceilings of the facade porch and porte-cochere are painted the traditional pale blue.

On the right side, balancing the porte cochere, is a late 20th century one-story addition. This sympathetic addition is hip-roofed, with 16 bays (eight on the northeast elevation, and four on each side). The addition has its own entrance, a double door that is protected by a small projecting gable porch roof supported by two Tuscan style columns, set on a landing flanked by paired stone stairs. The northeast elevation of the addition has seven six-over-six double-hung windows, four to the left of the entrance and three to the right; the end walls each have four six-over-six double-hung windows.

The original portion of the northeast elevation has a single six-over-six double-hung window on the first story, three six-over-six double-hung windows on the second, and three arched top windows, with keystone arched moldings, on the upper story. This elevation also contains a striking exterior brick chimney, either original or added circa 1920, with arched flues that surround a small window, and a curved-top cap. The roof lines on this elevation are unusual; the builder modified the gable form by inserting a flat roofed section that is only visible from this side.

The southwest elevation shows the division between the original and the circa 1920 portion of the house. The front portion is two-and-one-half-story in height, with two bays consisting of symmetrically arranged six-over-six double-hung sash windows, with the upper half story containing arched-top windows with molded keystone surrounds. This portion is framed by the side-gabled roof. The rear portion is two stories, with a shallow hipped roof. There is a large doubled eight-over-eight window flanked by sidelights on the first story, topped by two six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story.

The rear elevation has six asymmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the second story, with the three windows to the left (part of the original L) being equally spaced, and the three in the circa 1920 portion more closely and slightly irregularly spaced. The original L also had a one-story shed-roofed porch, this has been partially enclosed, and a late 20th-century hip-roofed portico frames the rear entrance. The three tall interior chimneys are particularly visible from the rear elevation; two have large curved-top caps that match the exposed end-wall chimney.

The foundation is rubblestone sandstone; the roof is standing-seam metal. The weatherboard cladding is original, aside from two walls that have been covered with vinyl siding that the current owners plan to remove. The double-hung windows have louvered wood shutters, except for those on the facade and the northeast one-story addition, which are bare, as are the arched-top upper windows.

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Interior

The front entrance opens into a large square hall flanked by symmetrical parlors (now serving as a living and a dining room) accessed through matching wide-cased doorways that mirror the proportions of the entrance door and sidelights. The impressive Colonial Revival staircase is placed at the back of the entrance hall, and winds up all two-and-one-half-stories, with each staircase connected by balustrades. The first floor newel is naturally finished oak with recessed panels; upper floor newels are smaller and painted white. The stairs combine long straight runs with shorter runs marked by gracefully curved gooseneck railings.

The interior is largely original, with deep Colonial Revival baseboards, door casings, and crown molding in the front portion of the house that becomes progressively lighter on the upper floors. The floors are white oak. The first floor fireplaces have classically inspired mantles with pilasters supporting a wide frieze topped with dentil molding and molded lintel shelf. The second floor fireplaces have simpler Colonial Revival mantles.

The rear portion of the house is accessed on the first floor via a narrow hallway off the entrance hall; there is a straight-run back stairway to the second floor. The northeast one-story addition and a rear enclosed porch form a sitting room and sympathetically designed modern kitchen.

The full-height basement houses a new boiler and a network of original cast iron pipes that supply the hot-water radiator heating system (the original radiators are also still in service). The massive rubblestone foundation is divided by a thick rubblestone support wall on which rests a tripled main beam, joined with pegs. The stone walls are rough-plastered and painted.

Contributing Secondary Resources

Foremost among the contributing secondary resources is a 1908 one-and-one-half story tenant house with an unusual eyebrow window. The property also has an intact collection of 1908 agricultural outbuildings consisting of a carriage house/stable with silo, smokehouse, corncrib, storage building, stable, chicken coop, and icehouse, all in excellent condition (except that the icehouse has lost its roof). Resources are keyed to the attached sketch map by the letter that precedes the resource name.

B. Tenant House, contributing building

The Colonial Revival style frame tenant house is unusually fine and is situated to the rear and northeast of the main house. The small residence has a tin gable roof, vinyl siding and 2 interior brick chimneys. The house features a molded cornice, slight cornice returns and one eyebrow dormer. There is a small 1 bay entrance porch with a wooden balustrade frames the entrance. The tenant house windows are all 6/6 double sash. The tenant house interior is largely intact, and features original doors and windows with bullseye corner blocks.; an enclosed straight-run staircase with painted square newel posts on the second floor and a hallway balustrade; a simple brick fireplace in the living room, with a molded shelf supported by

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brackets; and original oak flooring. Considering the quality and style of construction, the building may have been used as a guest house, which is also its current use.

C. Carriage House/Stable/Silo, contributing building and contributing structure

Sited northwest of the main house is a one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival style carriage house on a raised rubblestone foundation, clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, with a cross gable roof covered in standing-seam metal. The upper one-half story is accessed via a winder stair and contains a hay loft. There are three windows in the lower level facing the main house. A one-story rear ell, on a pier foundation, was originally a stable. The building is backed by a tall concrete-stave silo, built of vertical concrete staves bound by metal bands and topped with a conical metal roof and ventilator. The carriage house is currently used as a garage; the silo is unused.

D. Smokehouse, contributing structure

North of the carriage house/stable is a smokehouse built of rubblestone that matches the main house foundation. It has a painted board and batten door with strap hinges and a pyramidal slate roof. The structure is currently unused.

E. Corncrib, contributing structure

The front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof corncrib is adjacent to the smokehouse. It stands on a raised sandstone pier foundation and its flatsawn board cladding is slightly spaced; the raised foundation and spaced boards allowed the ears of corn to dry without rotting. The interior is stick framed. The structure is currently unused.

F. Storage Shed/Garage, contributing building

Adjacent to the corncrib, this one-story frame structure, on a sandstone foundation, is clad in weatherboard and has a front-gable roof, covered in standing-seam metal, with exposed rafter tails. It is currently used for storage and as a garage.

G. Stable, contributing building

The one-story four-bay frame building has board and batten siding and two batten doors. The southwest bay is open, with a support post in the outer corner. There is a shed roof with exposed rafter tails, topped with standing-seam metal. The open bay is used as a woodshed.

H. Chicken coop, contributing structure

The one-story board-and-batten sided chicken coop is northeast of the main house. It has a rubblestone foundation and front-gabled metal roof, and a rear ell with shed roof.

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I. Icehouse, contributing structure

Next to the main house's northeast elevation, this small stone structure has lost its front-gable roof, but is otherwise intact. The walls are thick rubblestone, painted on the interior. The icehouse sits partially below ground level, with an arched stone doorway accessed via a flight of stone steps. The slate flooring is not original. The rafters and center roof beam survive.

J. Landscape design, contributing site

The 15-acre site is attractively landscaped. A mature Norway spruce and rare female ginkgo tree are probably original. The remnant of a stone wall running from the center of the property towards the northeast boundary may predate the house. South of the main house are broad pastures with creosoted board fencing. There is an ornamental pond outlined with a low stone wall and surrounded by ornamental trees, including a Japanese maple and a holly tree. English-style gardens are situated adjacent to the porte-cochere, along the rear elevation, and adjacent to the icehouse. The property is screened from neighbors to the west by a tall boxwood hedge; and from Canby Road by a thick shelter belt of native trees and undergrowth.

Noncontributing Resources

There are three noncontributing resources, all of which postdate the property's period of significance.

K. Stall, noncontributing structure

This early 21st-century small one-story pole building is built of squared posts sided with rough boards. It has two open bays and a corrugated metal shed roof. It is located approximately 200 feet east of the main house and is screened from view by mature trees, making it visible only from the pasture area east of the main house. It has no impact on the contributing buildings and structures.

L. Pergola, noncontributing structure

This early 21st-century black-painted open structure consists of four Tuscan-style columns rising from a poured concrete slab and supporting a pyramidal standing-seam metal roof. It is located in the gardens on the east side of the property and next to the swimming pool. The small structure complements the gardens near it, and while its design draws from the Colonial Revival, the structure is not an anachronism.

M. Swimming Pool, noncontributing structure

A swimming pool on the east side is framed by low stone walls on two sides, and by a large Southern magnolia tree.

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Statement of Integrity

The Vandeventer House retains integrity of location in that all contributing resources exist in their original location. The property retains integrity of setting despite surrounding residential development. The house and its contemporaneous and contributing outbuildings sit on 15 acres and with many of its original landscape features in place that prevent intrusion of any development in the area. All of the contributing resources retain a high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although there have been updates and renovations to each of the resources, the character defining features are still intact. The estate still retains integrity of feeling and association as an example of the Colonial Revival style estate for Loudoun County.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908-1924

Significant Dates

circa 1920 (construction of 2-story addition on rear of main house)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simpson, Archibald (attributed to)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dr. Joseph P. Vandeventer House, built in 1908, is an outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style, with neoclassical elements. The property also includes a good collection of contributing contemporaneous agricultural outbuildings, including a stone smokehouse, carriage house/stable with attached silo, second stable, corncrib, storage building, chicken coop, and icehouse; and a one-and-one-half-story tenant house. The main house, tenant house, and outbuildings are largely intact, with original exteriors (some overlaid with modern siding), and interiors. The main house is significant for its architecture; the outbuildings form a significant collection of agricultural buildings, all dating to the same period; the tenant house is significant as a contributing secondary dwelling. The outbuildings and tenant house are also notable for being built close together to form an intentionally attractive grouping; except for the icehouse, which is placed next to the main house and has stonework that complements that building. The landscape design includes significant historic plantings, a remnant of the original pastures, and an old stone wall that together comprise a contributing site. The house was built in 1908 for Dr. Joseph Vandeventer (1847-1924), scion of a prominent Loudoun County family and an eminent member of local society in his own right. The Vandeventer House and contributing resources are nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as excellent examples of the Colonial Revival style and for its collection of contemporaneous agricultural outbuildings of the early 20th century. The period of significance is 1908 – 1924, beginning with the construction of the house and encompassing the main house’s ca. 1920 addition and construction of all contributing outbuildings. Dr. Joseph Vandeventer’s great-great-great-grandfather, Isaac Vandeventer, moved to Loudoun County in 1771, and he and his descendants became wealthy and influential landowners.³ During the Civil War, the young Joseph Vandeventer was a member of Col. John Mosby’s Rangers. He subsequently obtained his medical degree from the University of Maryland, and practiced first in Bluemont, Virginia (Loudoun County), and then in Michigan.⁴ In 1899, Dr. Joseph Vandeventer acquired 98+ acres in Loudoun County,⁵ adjacent to his father Gabriel Vandeventer’s property, and less than a mile from his uncle Washington Vandeventer’s farm. Dr. Vandeventer retired from medical practice and moved back to Loudoun County in 1908. He was a prominent member of local society, and served as a director of the Loudoun National Bank in Leesburg, Virginia.⁶

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Loudoun County

Loudoun County was a portion of the extensive tract of land granted by the King Charles II of England to Lord Fairfax in 1649. The first permanent settlement of the county began around 1730, when it was still a part of Prince William County. Prince William and Fairfax Counties were divided in the mid-1700s, to create a new county named in honor of Lord Loudoun, a

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Scotch nobleman, who was then serving as Commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Colonies.⁷

The central part of the County, including Leesburg and Hamilton:

“was originally settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies, among whom were many members of the Society of Friends, whose honest and industrious descendants still occupy the lands of their fathers. Here the farms are of moderate size, and have always been cultivated by free labor. . . . Fine buildings are more common here than in any other part of the county, and the price of farming lands higher than elsewhere.”⁸

The county remained largely agrarian until after World War II. The rural economy was laid to waste during the Civil War, but its recovery was well underway by the 1880s. Fruit, especially apples, became a cash crop, and the county was particularly noted for its dairy industry. The county enacted fencing laws, requiring stone or wood fences to enclose livestock pastures, in 1866, 1878, and 1914.⁹ Wealthy families, including the Vandeventers, amassed significant tracts of land and built elegant homes throughout the county.

The Van Deventer Family

Deventer is an ancient and beautiful Hanseatic city, founded in 768 on the banks of the River Ijssel in the Dutch province of Overijssel in the central Netherlands. Jan Pieteraz van Deventer (of or from Deventer) emigrated from the Netherlands to New Netherland in 1662. Jan and his wife, Maria nee Hoozeboom, a wealthy heiress from Utrecht (the couple married there in 1652), settled in New Utrecht, southwest of Breukelen (Brooklyn), New York.¹⁰

(The spelling of the surname began to change in the third generation after Jan, being rendered variously as "Van Deventer," "Vandeventer," "Vandevanter," etc. This document uses the spelling attributed to each person by the family genealogy, *The Van Deventer Family*.)

Jan's grandson, Isaac Vandeventer, moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1771, with his wife, Sara (Couwenhoven) Vandeventer, and three of his sons, Isaac II, Jacob, and Abraham. His sons Peter and Cornelius, and his daughter Margaret and her husband Nicholas Wyckoff, had preceded him there. Sara Couwenhoven was the descendant of a wealthy emigrant of the Utrecht province, Wolfert Gerritsz van Kouwenhoven, who acquired some 3600 acres of land in Long Island, in 1636, and founded the first European settlement there, at New Amersfort (Flatlands).¹¹

Isaac II (who spelled his name Vandevanter) was born in 1747, and died in Loudoun County in 1803. He joined the Continental Army during the Revolution, and rose to the rank of Captain, serving until 1800. He married Elizabeth McGeath of Loudoun County in 1773.¹²

Isaac II's oldest son, Isaac III (1775-1834) and second born son, Joseph (1776-1821), married sisters, Ann and Elizabeth Mains, respectively. Ann died in 1815 after bearing seven children,

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the youngest dying in infancy. Isaac II's third son, John (birth date unknown-1811) was a noted physician who practiced in Waterford, Virginia.¹³ Joseph and Elizabeth (Mains) Vandeventer lived all their lives in Loudoun County. He served as a lieutenant in the American military during the War of 1812. Joseph and Elizabeth had nine children. Three of his sons, Gabriel, Isaac IV, and Washington, were prosperous Loudoun residents. Gabriel (1804-1885) married Mary Eleanor Braden. Dr. Joseph Vandeventer was his second son.¹⁴

Vandeventer Property in Loudoun County

In 1779, at the age of 32, Isaac Vandeventer II purchased 100 acres of land "lying on the south side of the Hillsboro Road and adjoining on the west what is now known as the Paeonian Springs property. In 1782, he bought from Frederic Fetnzer 200 acres adjoining the first tract on the south, a part of the Rust and Coleman patent."¹⁵

In 1820, Isaac's son Joseph built the house then known as "Locust Grove" and later called "Liberty Hall" on the southern tract of his father's property.¹⁶ Three of Joseph's children, Gabriel, Isaac IV, and Washington, remained in Loudoun County and all became prominent landowners.

Washington (1813-1898) inherited Locust Grove upon his father Joseph's death in 1821.¹⁷ The house still stands, less than a mile from Dr. James's house. Gabriel (1804-1885) acquired an estate adjacent to Locust Grove, known as "Valley View."¹⁸ The famous Yardley Taylor map of Loudoun County, dated 1835, includes both Locust Grove and Valley View, identified on the map as properties of "W. Vandeventer" and "G. Vandeventer."

The Vandeventer family have passed down the story of a tragic Civil War event that occurred at Locust Grove. Washington Vandeventer's daughter, Gabriella Vandeventer (who was about age 12 at the time) wrote that four Confederate soldiers -- her cousins Gabriel and Hector Braden and Isaac Clarke, and a fellow soldier named Will Ball -- spent the night at the family home. In Gabriella's first-person account, with its headlong pace and disregard for fine grammar, one can see the terrified child:

“After breakfast next morning, while we children were at the table, the dining room door, which opened on the porch was thrown open and a man in blue uniform said "Where is that --- Rebel I saw go in here?" And then the door from the sitting room opened and Mr. Ball fired and the Yanks at the same time, the ball went into the door frame. They were Sam Means men, our boys ran out the back door and jumped the fence and ran for the woods. Two of them were shot, Hector Braden only lived a few days, and Gabriel was two weeks at our home, when members of his company took him at night into the mountains and he was there until he was able to go back to his company. Isaac Clarke and Mr. Ball were taken prisoner -- Isaac died at Ft. Delaware.”¹⁹

Isaac Vandeventer IV (1807-1898) "lived to a ripe old age at his place near Leesburg. He was a man of force, active in business affairs and farming and accumulated a considerable property."²⁰ In 1880, at age 73, he purchased the 755 acre John Miskel farm.²¹ (A skirmish on the Miskel

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farm in 1863 was the origin of Colonel John Mosby's rise to fame [or infamy]). Mosby, outnumbered two to one, defeated the Union force sent to capture him, driving the Union troops from Leesburg to Dranesville and seizing 83 men and 95 horses.)²²

Isaac Vandevanter also purchased the nearby Broad Run settlement, which included a gristmill, a sawmill, and a post office. An island in the middle of Broad Run became known as "Van Deventer's Island."²³

Dr. Joseph P. Vandeventer

Dr. Joseph P. Vandeventer (February 6, 1847-May 6, 1924) was the son of Gabriel Vandeventer and his second wife, Jane Cecilia Heaton. He served in Colonel Mosby's Cavalry Regiment in the Civil War. After the war, he attended the University of Virginia, and he received his medical degree from the University of Maryland. He began his practice in Bluemont, Virginia, and later moved to Ishpeming, Michigan "where for a long time he was the leading surgeon and practitioner."²⁴He retired to Virginia in 1908, having built a fine mansion adjoining his father's.

"Dr. Vandeventer was an efficient business man and was at one time director of the Loudoun National Bank in Leesburg."²⁵ *The Van Deventer Family*, at p. 101, describes Joseph as "an unusually able man with a striking personality, and a gentleman of the old South."

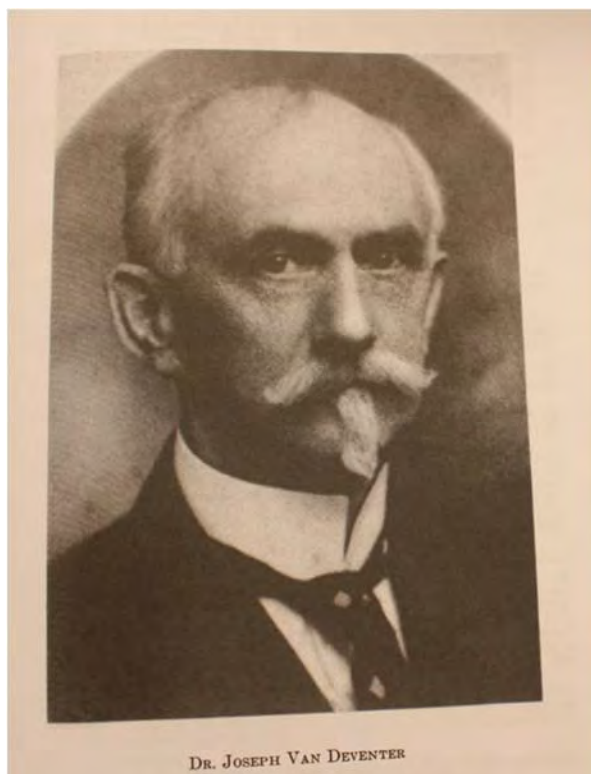


Figure 1 Photo of Dr. Vandeventer

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
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Vandeventers in Society

A truly astonishing number of the Vandeventers served in the military. *The Van Deventer Family* contains an appendix listing each man's service, organized by dates of conflict or years at peace, beginning in 1777, and listing first officers and then enlisted men and each one's command or unit. The appendix runs over 12 pages of close type, and includes the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War (listing both Union and Confederate officers and men), the Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection, and World War I, as well as service in times of peace. The appendix was completed in 1942, and does not include those who served in World War II (possibly out of concern that the list would by necessity be incomplete). Nor does the appendix include family members who lacked the surname Vandeventer or one of its many alternate spellings.

Many of the Vandeventers entered into the professions, especially those of physician, lawyer, and minister; or spent their lives farming, often acquiring substantial tracts of land. Dr. Joseph's third cousin, Willis Van Devanter (1859-1941) became an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Taft in 1910 (just two years after Dr. Joseph built his house), and served for 27 years, retiring in 1937.²⁶

Criterion C: The Vandeventer House, Architectural Styles Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Architecture

The Colonial Revival style traces its beginnings to the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, held to mark the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The ideals of the colonial period were translated into architecture by the famous New York City firm of McKim, Mead & White.

“The idea behind the Colonial Revival style was to suggest the original colonial era but not to imitate it exactly. Architects began to use design elements from the American Revolution War-era, like pedimented or gabled windows, pronounced front porch and entrances, pilasters and columns, front doors with fan lights or side lights, and Palladian windows, and adapted them onto residences, banks, libraries, churches and schools. Because the late 19th century architects could take advantage of the advancements in building construction technology and better mill work (options that their forefathers did not have), Colonial Revival style buildings were larger and more robust-looking than their earlier counterparts.”²⁷

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago "secured the neoclassical as the nation's premier building style." A formal double row of "gigantic, gleaming white buildings of the Classical 'Court of Honor' gave the Exposition the name "The White City." It was the brainchild of the Exposition's controlling architect, Daniel Burnham. The White City was celebrated throughout the country (it inspired Katherine Lee Bates to write "Thine alabaster cities gleam" in

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her song *America the Beautiful*), and "cornices and colonnades began to appear on banks, clubs, and public buildings." The Exposition buildings were intended to impress, though not to survive, being formed out of a mixture of plaster and jute fiber, called "staff" that was scarcely waterproof. But the Palace of Fine Arts had its staff replaced with concrete, and still stands, as Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.²⁸

Neoclassical buildings are distinguished from their Colonial Revival cousins by their proportions:

“Neoclassical Revival houses generally have porches that are monumental in scale, reaching the full double-story height of the building. As a result the columns are large, usually referred to as 'colossal.' Facades are generally symmetrical, and roof types are commonly side gabled or hipped.”²⁹

The neoclassical interior likewise exhibits a grander style and scale than the Colonial Revival, often having wood paneled walls, carved with pilasters and swags. Fireplaces may have paneled overmantels in addition to classically inspired columns or pilasters. A Colonial Revival interior is generally more restrained, with less ornamentation.³⁰

Vandeventer House

In 1899, Dr. Joseph Vandeventer acquired 98+ acres³¹ adjacent to his father Gabriel's property, Valley View. (Gabriel's house, built in 1810, still stands, on 31 acres adjoining Dr. Joseph's property). Dr. Vandeventer built his grand house in 1908 while he was still residing in Michigan.³²

The house is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style with neoclassical elements, displaying a colossal two-story front portico, symmetrical gable dormers with Gothic arched upper sashes, and impressive side porte-cochere. The property also contains an intact collection of contemporaneous contributing outbuildings, including a stable/carriage house, corncrib, and stone smokehouse, arranged around a narrow drive that leads to an attractive small tenant house. The current property, consisting of 15 acres of the original 98, boasts board-fenced pastures framed by ornamental gardens that feature numerous trees planted by Dr. Joseph, including a towering Norway spruce and a rare female ginkgo tree. According to Waterford, Virginia, historian Eugene Scheel, the house was designed and built by a noted local builder/architect, Archibald Simpson, of T.N. Simpson & Son, Round Hill, Virginia.

The dwelling's facade may have been inspired by Selma, Loudoun County's foremost Colonial Revival mansion, designed by the architectural firm of Noland and Baskervill, and built between 1900 and 1902. Although a far grander building, Selma's four Tuscan order columns are remarkably similar to those of the Vandeventer House. Other extant Colonial Revival houses in the county are of much simpler design, generally featuring wrap-around one-story porches and classical details incorporated into the asymmetric Queen Anne style.

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There were no Civil War actions on the property, although skirmishes and battles took place within less than a mile: engagements in Leesburg, on September 17, 1862; and in Hamilton, on March 21, 1865.³³

Builder-Architect

The main house and outbuildings are attributed to Archibald Simpson, a noted builder-architect from Round Hill, Virginia.³⁴ He is listed in the 1910 Federal census as a "house builder." Simpson was a partner with his father, Thomas H. Simpson. T.H. Simpson & Son designed and built many of the houses, commercial buildings, and churches in Round Hill, and the Bush Tabernacle in Purcellville, Virginia.

Archibald Simpson "constructed buildings in both the vernacular and high styles. His own house at 8 East Loudoun Street, Round Hill, was built around 1903 and is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style." The house features "oversized gable dormers with Palladian windows" and a "one-story, eleven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and curved balusters." Simpson also built the Henrietta Lodge House, the Dr. Edward Copeland House (which also features Tuscan columns), two houses on Mulberry Street, and the Poston House on McCauley Lane. He built two Gothic Revival style churches, the Round Hill Baptist Church and the Round Hill Methodist Church, and the Italianate style Round Hill Railroad Depot. All of these buildings are contributing structures to the Round Hill Historic District, and are more fully described in the district's National Register Nomination.³⁵

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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https://www.fauquier.com/news/at-a-time-of-racial-reckoning-the-gray-ghost-becomes-grayer/article_fcbb45de-f78f-11ea-86aa-13f329cc04ab.html.

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Deed Book 7R, page 243, Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia, recording A.S. Tebbs, Laura J. Gilbert, and Wm. J. Gilbert conveyance of 98+ acres to Dr. Joseph Vandeventer, July 8, 1899.

Divine, John, research files, 1993, Thomas Balch Library, 208 West Market Street, Leesburg, VA 20176.

The Fairfax Grant -- Virginia Places, <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/settleland/fairfaxgrant.html>.

Federal Census, 1910.

"The History of Round Hill Methodist Church," <http://roundhillmc.org/history/>

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

Loudoun County Virginia Families and History, ed. by Jim Presgraves, Bookworm & Silverfish, P. O. Box 639, Wytheville, VA 24382, 1999, containing extracts from Yardley Taylor's "Memoir of Loudoun County, 1853" and Henry Hardesty's, "Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, 1883, Special Section on Loudoun County."

Poland, Charles P., *From Frontier to Suburbia*, Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, MO, 1976.

Robison, Debbie, "The Purcellville Bush Meeting Auditorium, Now Purcellville Roller Rink, Purcellville, Virginia, Built 1903," *Northern Virginia History Notes*, 12 Dec 2009, http://www.novahistory.org/Purcellville_Rink/Purcellville_Roller_Rink.html.

"Round Hill Historic District Nomination," National Register of Historic Places registration number 09000366, 28 May 2009.

Scheel, Eugene, interview by Georjan D. Overman, May 18, 2021.

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"Sudden Death of Dr. Joseph Vandeventer," *The Loudoun Times*, May 3, 1924.

Van Deventer, Christobelle, *The Vandeventer Family*, E.W. Stephens Company, Columbia, Missouri, 1943.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Architectural Survey, DHR ID: 053-0415.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

Other

Name of repository: Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia (John Lewis Survey); Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #053-0415

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.132560 Longitude: -77.622230
2. Latitude: 39.133870 Longitude: -77.619760
3. Latitude: 39.133333 Longitude: -77.619750
4. Latitude: 39.132510 Longitude: -77.617760
5. Latitude: 39.131650 Longitude: -77.618300
6. Latitude: 39.130910 Longitude: -77.619390
7. Latitude: 39.131310 Longitude: -77.621440
8. Latitude: 39.131940 Longitude: -77.620380
9. Latitude: 39.132480 Longitude: -77.621110
10. Latitude: 39.132430 Longitude: -77.621410

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary is coterminous with the property's current parcel boundary, recorded as Longview Crest Section 1, Rural Economy Lot A, Deed No. 201601120001694P,

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
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Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia. The tax parcel is recorded as Parcel No. /38//41///REA/ and PIN 3462011622 by Loudoun County. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the main house, tenant house, all contributing outbuildings, and a portion of the fields and woodlands that were historically part of the Vandeventer House property, and that maintain their historic integrity. The balance of the historic farmland has been subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood. The subdivision development preserved the original lay of the land, and the Vandeventer property is well screened from neighboring houses, preserving its historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Georjan D. Overman
organization: _____
street & number: 12 Burke Circle
city or town: Hamilton state: VA zip code: 20158
e-mail: georjan.overman@gmail.com
telephone: (703) 424-3329
date: October 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

Name of Property: Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House

City or Vicinity: Leesburg

County: Loudoun

State: Virginia

Photographers: Stephanie Weeks (photos 1-3) and Georjan D. Overman (photos 4-22)

Dates Photographed: November 22, 2020 (Stephanie Weeks); May 4, 2021 (photos 4-20)
and July 9, 2021 (photo 21-22) (Georjan D. Overman)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0001

View: Primary dwelling, facade, camera facing northwest

Photo 2 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0002

View: Primary dwelling, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 3 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0003

View: Primary dwelling, southwest elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 4 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0004

View: Primary dwelling, rear elevation and site (landscaping), camera facing southeast

Photo 5 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0005

View: Primary dwelling, interior first floor, entry hall, camera facing southeast

Photo 6 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0006

View: Primary dwelling, interior first floor, parlor viewed from entry hall, camera facing southwest.

Photo 7 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0007

View: Primary dwelling, interior first floor, dining room, camera facing northwest

Photo 8 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0008

View: Primary dwelling, interior first floor, main staircase newel post, landing, and initial run of stairs, camera facing northwest

Photo 9 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0009

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Name of Property

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View: Primary dwelling, second floor, staircases and hallway, camera facing northeast

Photo 10 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0010

View: Tenant house, southeast and northeast elevations, camera facing west/southwest

Photo 11 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0011

View: Tenant house, rear elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 12 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0012

View: Tenant house, interior second floor, view of doors, doorway moldings, stair hall, eyebrow window, camera facing northeast

Photo 13 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0013

View: Carriage house/stable/silo, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 14 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0014

View: Row of outbuildings (smokehouse, corncrib, storage building), southeast and northeast elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 15 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0015

View: Stable, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 16 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0016

View: Chicken coop, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 17 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0017

View: Icehouse, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 18 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0018

View: Site, ginkgo tree (center), carriage house/stable/silo in background, camera facing southwest

Photo 19 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0019

View: Site, landscaping bordered by primary dwelling, tenant house, and chicken coop, viewed from primary dwelling third story (looking out window next to exterior chimney on northeast elevation), camera facing northeast

Photo 20 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0020

View: Site, pasture bisected by board fence, bordered by mature ornamental trees, camera facing southeast

Photo 21 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0021

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
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County and State

View: Site (stone wall) and noncontributing structure (pergola), camera facing southwest

Photo 22 of 22: VA_Loudoun County_Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House_0022
View: Noncontributing structure (stall), camera facing southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Endnotes

- 1 Georjan D. Overman interview of Eugene Scheel, May 18, 2021.
- 2 John Lewis survey, undated, Virginia File No. 53-15, Thomas Balch Library, 208 West Market Street, Leesburg, VA.
- 3 Christobelle Van Deventer, *The Van Deventer Family*, E.W. Stephens Company, Columbia, MO, 1943, pp. 58, 89, 99, 101-102.
- 4 Dr. Joseph Vandeventer obituary, *The Loudoun Times*, May 3, 1924.
- 5 Deed Book 7R, page 243, Loudoun County Courthouse, Loudoun County Virginia.
- 6 Dr. Joseph Vandeventer obituary, *The Loudoun Times*, May 3, 1924.
- 7 *Loudoun County Virginia Families and History*, ed. by Jim Presgraves, Bookworm & Silverfish, P. O. Box 639, Wytheville, VA 24382, 1999, containing extracts from Yardley Taylor's "Memoir of Loudoun County, 1853," p.5.
- 8 *Loudoun County Virginia Families and History; extract from Henry Hardesty's, "Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia,"* 1883, p. 32.
- 9 Charles P. Poland, *From Frontier to Suburbia*, Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, MO, 1976, p. 59.
- 10 *The Van Deventer Family*, pp. 1, 5, 9.
- 11 *Id.*, pp. 58-59.
- 12 *Id.*, p. 89.
- 13 *Id.*, pp. 90, 108.
- 14 *Id.* pp. 99-101.
- 15 *Id.*, p. 89.
- 16 *Id.*, p. 99.
- 17 *Id.*, p. 102.
- 18 *Id.*, p. 101.
- 19 From the research files of John Divine, 1993, Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA. Mr. Divine did not indicate how he came by the story. One can appreciate just how recent the Civil War is by considering that Gabriella died in 1934. It is quite possible that John Divine, who was born in 1911 and died in 1996, may have met and personally interviewed her.
- 20 *The Van Deventer Family*, p. 100.
- 21 "About Broad Run Farms," Broad Run Farms Civic Association, <https://brfca.com/index.php/brf-history>.

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House

Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA

County and State

22 Chris Connell, Piedmont Journalism Foundation, "At a Time of Racial Reckoning, the Gray Ghost Becomes Grayer," *Fauquier Times*, September 17, 2020, https://www.fauquier.com/news/at-a-time-of-racial-reckoning-the-gray-ghost-becomes-grayer/article_fcbb45de-f78f-11ea-86aa-13f329cc04ab.html.

23 "About Broad Run Farms," Broad Run Farms Civic Association.

24 *The Van Deventer Family*, p. 101.

25 Dr. Joseph Vandeventer obituary, *The Loudoun Times*, May 3, 1924.

26 *The Van Deventer Family*, p. 70.

27 "Colonial Revival Style: 1880s - 1940s," National Park Service, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/colonial-revival-architecture.html>.

28 Meisje Conner, "World's Columbian Exposition 1893: Architecture and Innovation in Context," College of Education, University of Florida, 2011, <https://1893fair.weebly.com/architecture.html>.

29 "Classical Revivals: Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival," Northern Architecture, 18 Dec 2020, <https://www.northernarchitecture.us/classic-houses/classical-revivals.html>.

30 *Id.*

31 Deed Book 7R, page 243, Loudoun County Courthouse.

32 Loudoun County land tax records, 1908, Loudoun County Courthouse. The tax assessor noted "new buildings" had been added that year, thus increasing the 1908 tax assessment. The record lists Dr. Joseph as a resident of Michigan.

33 Eugene Scheel, "Map of Loudoun County and Nearby Maryland Counties of Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Jefferson & William, Showing Battles and Actions of the Late War, 1861-1865," drawn Feb.-Mar. 2004, Thomas Balch Library, 208 West Market Street, Leesburg, VA.

34 Georjan D. Overman interview of Eugene Scheel, May 18, 2021.

35 Round Hill Historic District Nomination, NRHP registration number 09000366, 28 May 2009; *see also* "The History of Round Hill Methodist Church," <http://roundhillumc.org/history/>



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-415



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/7/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

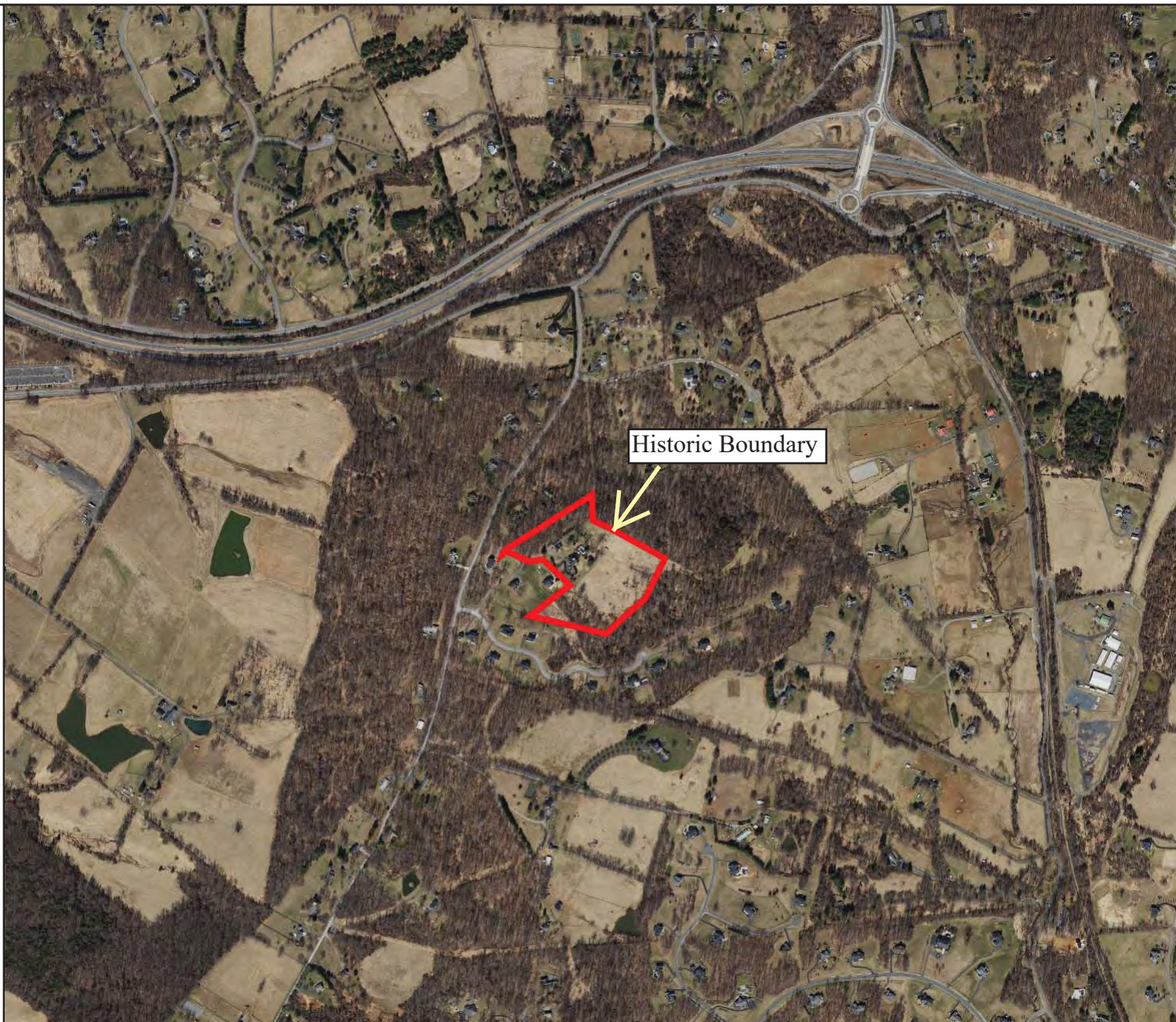
Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P. House

Loudoun County, VA

DHR No. 053-0415



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/7/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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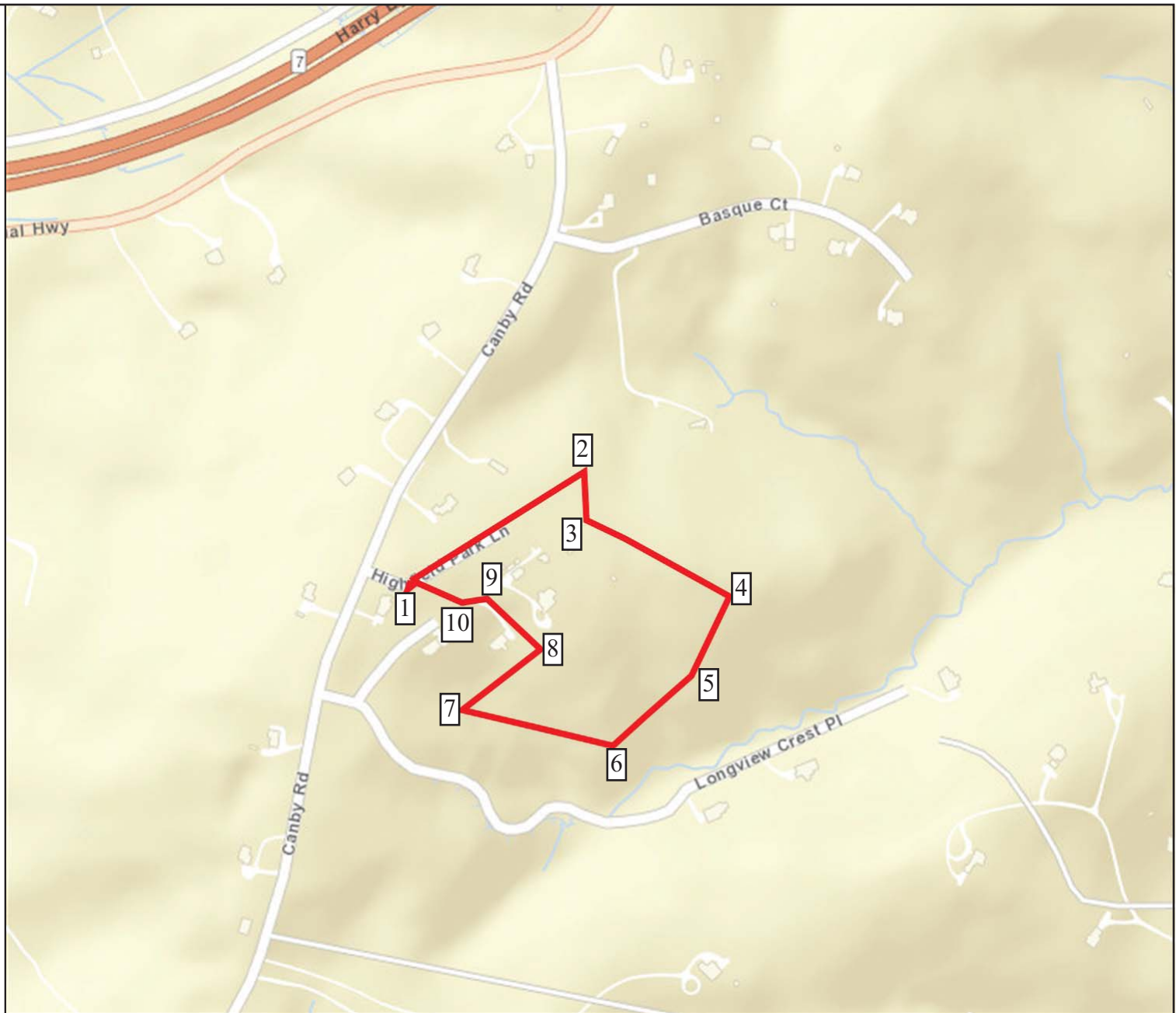
LOCATION MAP

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0415

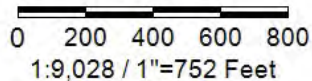
 Historic Boundary

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 39.132560
Longitude: -77.622230
- 2. Latitude: 39.133870
Longitude: -77.619760
- 3. Latitude: 39.133333
Longitude: -77.619750
- 4. Latitude: 39.132510
Longitude: -77.617760
- 5. Latitude: 39.131650
Longitude: -77.618300
- 6. Latitude: 39.130910
Longitude: -77.619390
- 7. Latitude: 39.131310
Longitude: -77.621440
- 8. Latitude: 39.131940
Longitude: -77.620380
- 9. Latitude: 39.132480
Longitude: -77.621110
- 10. Latitude: 39.132430
Longitude: -77.621410



Feet



Title:

Date: 12/7/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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AERIAL VIEW

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House

Loudoun County, VA

DHR No. 053-0415



Feet

0 100 200 300 400

1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/7/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP

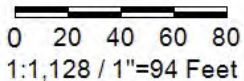
Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0415

List of Resources

- A. Main House (contributing)
- B. Tenant House (contributing)
- C. Carriage House/Stable/Silo (contributing)
- D. Smokehouse (contributing)
- E. Corncrib (contributing)
- F. Storage Shed/Garage (contributing)
- G. Stable (contributing)
- H. Chicken Coop (contributing)
- I. Icehouse (contributing)
- J. Landscape design (contributing)
- K. Stall (non-contributing)
- L. Pergola (non-contributing)
- M. Swimming Pool (non-contributing)



Feet



Title:

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PHOTO KEY

Vandeventer, Dr. Joseph P., House
Loudoun County, VA
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Photo Locations



Feet
0 20 40 60 80
1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

Title: **Date: 12/7/2021**

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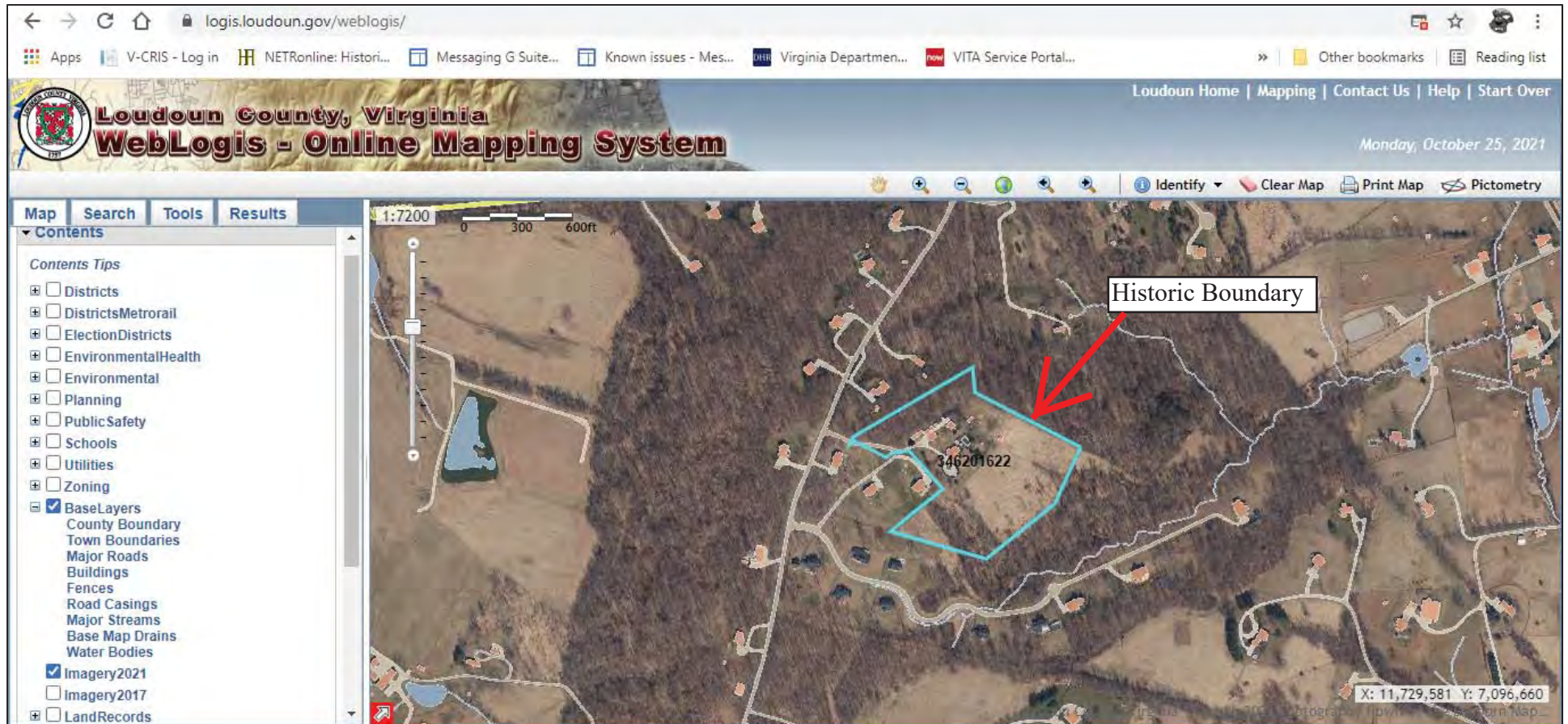
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TAX PARCEL MAP

Dr. Joseph Vandeventer House

Loudoun County, VA

DHR No. 053-0415



Accessed 10/25/2021

Parcel No. /38//41///REA/

PIN 3462011622

<https://logis.loudoun.gov/weblogis/>