

DRAFT

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

LEFEVRE HOUSE

HABS No. VA-_____

Location: 43051 Waxpool Road (SR 625) between the unincorporated towns/villages of Waxpool and Ryan, Loudoun County, Virginia.

USGS Leesburg, VA - MD Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 18.282120.4321490

Present Owner and Occupant: Broadlands Associates
11911 Freedom Drive, Suite 300,
Reston, VA, 22090.

Present Use: The building is currently vacant.

Significance: The LeFevre House is an unusual example of a stone I-House in the Northern Virginia area. It is a strong illustration of the diffusion of Pennsylvania German construction techniques into Virginia. The building is also an important remnant of the early history of the Waxpool/Ryan area, and the only resource in the area related to the ownership of the LeFevre family who were large landholders in the area and important in its development.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Dates of erection:** Although the building's materials, design, and construction techniques would appear to indicate an earlier date, a date stone located to the right of the front door, indicates that the building was constructed in 1874. Loudoun County tax records confirm a major improvement on the parcel around this time and oral history accounts also suggest an 1874 construction date.
2. **Architect:** This is a traditional vernacular structure and is not identified with an architect. Based on the date stone on the building, it is likely that John Alexander Caylor is associated with the building, likely as the carpenter\builder. (See Section A 4, below)
3. **Original and subsequent owners:**

References to the Chain of Title to the parcel upon which the LeFevre house stands are in the Clerk of the Courts' Office, Leesburg, VA. The parcel is identified as Tax Map 78 Parcel 55.

- 3/22/1994 Deed, Van Metre At Goose Creek Partnership to Broadlands Associates
- 1/7/1986 Deed, Goose Creek Acres, Inc. to Van Metre at Goose Creek (Parcel 5 - 32.5 A)
- 5/3/1960 Deed, Brewster T. Cornwell to Goose Creek Acres Inc.
- 8/7/1959 Deed, Earl D. Smith to Brewster T. Cornwell (504 Acres)
- 4/17/1916 Deed, John Smith to Earl D. Smith (504 Acres)
- 3/9/1916 Deed, W.H. LeFever et al to John Smith (504 Acres)
- 1/26/1901 Deed, John & Samuel LeFever to W.H. LeFever et al (504 Acres)
- 2/2/1850 Bequest, William LeFevre to John & Samuel LeFever (504 Acres)

4. **Builder, contractor, suppliers:**

It appears that the carpenter/builder of the house was probably John Alexander Caylor.

Caylor was born on August 2, 1851 in Redkey, Indiana. Both of his parents, James William and Nancy Caylor, were Loudoun County natives who by 1870 had returned from Indiana to farm in Virginia. Although it is not clear what brought the Caylors temporarily to Indiana, much of the originally German Caylor family resided in Jay County, Indiana. It is not known when John Caylor moved back to Virginia; however, in 1869 at the age of 18, he married Loudoun County resident Priscilla Ann LeFever, so it is likely that by that time he was already living in Virginia. The couple first appear in the 1880 census, residing in the Broad Run district of Loudoun County, Virginia. The couple had eight children, of which six, according to the census of 1900, survived. Their children included: a son Theodore, born in 1872; a daughter Ella, born in 1874; another daughter Cora, born in 1876; a son Marion, born in 1888; and another son Adolphus, born in 1892. All of their children were born in Virginia. According to census records, the Caylors' daughter went on to become a nurse, and their son, Adolphus, became a mason. The Caylors had modest capital; in 1874, the year John Caylor built the LeFevre house, County tax records show that he owned no stock and the aggregate value of his personal property was \$38. By the 1910 census he is listed as owning his own home.

Six years after the construction of the LeFevre house, census records indicate that John Caylor was working on the railroad. According to Caylor family sources (interview with Betsy [Caylor] Carter), Caylor's job with the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad involved the construction of bridges. The same family sources

also indicate that he was known for his woodworking skills. The census of 1900 lists him as a day laborer. By 1910, he is listed in the census as working for himself as a carpenter in a shop. Although it is clear that John Caylor had strong construction and carpentry skills, no information has been found specifically linking him to the design or construction of other houses or to stone construction in particular, and Caylor's role in the construction of the LeFevre house is confirmed only by the building's date stone which gives his name. Caylor died on October 5, 1921. His wife died twelve years later on July 1, 1933.

Based on the measured drawings of the Caylor House which accompany this written documentation, it is apparent that a skilled mason was involved in the construction of the building. The building is virtually square, level, and plumb and is without question the work of a craftsman who had completed other stone structures. It is possible that Caylor acquired stone masonry skills while working for the railroad, although there is no documentary evidence of this. Another strong possibility is that Caylor completed only the carpentry work on the house and the masonry was completed by an anonymous skilled mason. Whomever it was that was responsible for the building's stonework had ties to traditional German construction practices.

No specific information has been located concerning the source of materials used in the construction of the house. Certain of the fieldstone used to construct the house may have been previously used and according to one source, piles of stone could be found in the fields surrounding the house in the 1910s. (These were ground up and used in the concrete flooring of the dairy barns.) There are no stone outcroppings in the immediate vicinity of the house.

5. **Original plans and construction:**

No plans, archival information, or oral history about the actual construction of the building has been uncovered. The earliest known photographs of the structure date to the 1910s.

Based on the existence of extant exposed wood supports on the rear facade, the LeFevre house originally had a two-story back porch. Photographs and oral history sources confirm that the porch was removed prior to the 1910s. No photographs or archival documentation has been found that describe the appearance of the porch. The purpose of a wood ledger, running below the second-floor windows on the rear facade, is unclear, although it may be related to the back porch structure. The presence of a pent roof, a sharply pitched roof attached to the walls of the building to protect entrance doors from the rain, seems unlikely given the existence of a porch below it.

The existing front porch is not original to the building. Given the presence of a seemingly original door at the second-floor level of the front facade, it appears

likely that the house was originally constructed with a front porch -- the roof of which could be accessed from the second-floor door.

6. **Alterations and additions:**

Pre-1910s

A 18-by-9 foot addition with stone foundations, located on the east side of the building was likely added in the 1910s. The addition extends along half of the side facade and extends out 8 feet on the southwest corner of the building. Constructed as a wood shed, this structure originally came up only to the basement level with the flat roof used as an open porch. Given the rough construction techniques, the addition was definitely not constructed at the same time as the rest of the building. In addition, oral history sources and photographs tentatively indicate a 1910s date. The addition's enclosed porch, accessed from what is now the kitchen, was added in the 1950s.

Based on evidence supplied by the building fabric, it appears that the interior plan of the second story of the house, as well as some or all of the interior plaster and moldings may be related to a turn-of-the-century remodeling. The original interior partition walls in the building were 1-inch thick plank boards that have subsequently been plastered over. Most of the second floor interior walls, with the exception of walls around the stairs appear to date from this turn of the century alteration. Partitions were added at this time to produce three bedrooms and a bathroom. Although it is not clear what the original room configurations here were, given the traditional plan of two rooms on either side of the stairs, it is unlikely that there were originally as many partitions as currently exist.

The window casing and, potentially, other moldings may well date to this turn-of-the-century remodeling.

1916-1926

According to oral history accounts (interview with Ruth [Smith] Braaten), the current front porch, which features concrete pillars and a concrete floor, was added to the building during the years that the Smith family lived in the house (1916-1926). The porch originally also had a balustrade around its roof. Indoor plumbing was apparently added around 1916. Concrete was also added to at least part of the basement floor during this era.

Also during this period, a barrel-vaulted concrete cellar was built into the bank immediately adjacent to the house (with outside access only). Although this type of structure was a common feature of traditional German construction in Virginia, an oral history source (interview with Ruth [Smith] Braaten) confirms a later date

for this feature. During this period also, the existing springhouse was replaced with a concrete structure and expanded.

1926-1953

What was originally the parlor (first floor east side room) according to oral history sources (interview with Marie Burns) was converted to use as the kitchen while the house was being rented out by the Smith family. At this time walls were furred out to accommodate pipes and insulation.

1950s

A septic system was not added until the 1950s. Also, at that time also the spring behind the house was condemned, and the water supply for the house became a well located close to the barns across the street from the house. A portion of the concrete floor in the basement level, which replaced the original wood floor was also completed during the 1950s. The second floor/porch of the addition was added in the 1950s. Also during the 1950s, a wood floor, in the basement was replaced with a concrete floor.

B. Historical Context

According to a number of sources (see e.g., Hopkins, Cameron Parish), the parcel of land upon which the LeFevre house is located, known as Hillside, was a significant site in Loudoun County history. Based on deeds and other sources of information, it appears to have been the site of one of the first churches in what was to become Loudoun County. The church was apparently constructed in 1752 and was the first Anglican church built for the new Cameron Parish. It was generally referred to as the Broad Run Church. According to one source, the church was originally a Free Church and later became associated with the Presbyterian denomination. No information has been uncovered describing the appearance of the church, which apparently fell down around the turn of the century. Although the precise location of the church has not been determined, it is likely that it was located somewhat to the north of the LeFevre House. Plats indicating the location of the church show the road which is now Waxpool Road basically stopping on either side of the church. It is likely, however, that the position of the road has changed over the years.

The land upon which the church was located was part of a parcel acquired by Peter Etcher (also spelled Oatyer) in 1811. Etcher, one of the major landowner in the area, purchased the land at a public sale in 1811. Etcher appears to have been the common ancestral root for many of the families who occupied land in the area in the 19th Century and specifically for the Hillside parcel. One of Etcher's daughters married a LeFevre, and it was through her that the Hillside land passed into the LeFevre family. Another of Etcher's daughters married a

Caylor, providing another link between the LeFevre family -- who owned the land upon which the LeFevre House was built -- and the Caylor family -- a descendant of whom constructed the LeFevre home.

According to oral history sources (interview with Roger Powell), Etcher was born in Germany, and came to Loudoun County by way of Pennsylvania. Germans first came to Virginia in the early 18th century. The first group of settlers were miners and settled on the Rapidan River near the confluence of the Rappahanock (in a town known which came to be known as Germanna). The major influx of German settlers, however, like Etcher, came into Virginia by way of Pennsylvania in the middle of the 18th century. Many of the newer immigrants settled in the north part of the Shenandoah Valley around the towns of Strasburg and Woodstock. Around 1731, Germans from the Valley crossed the Blue Ridge and settled into what is now the northern part of Loudoun County, near the present town of Morrisonville.

The Waxpool/Ryan area of Loudoun County has historically had a strong German presence. By 1853, on the first map detailing landowners in Loudoun County (the Yardley Taylor Map), many of the names are of German origin.

The portion of the Etcher land that came down to the LeFevres was the site of a family home prior to 1853 (it appears on the Yardley Taylor map). No information exists concerning this first LeFevre home, which likely was demolished or fell down after the construction of the new stone house in 1874.

John LeFevre, who according to oral history sources (interview with Betty [LeFevre] Cooke) was the force behind constructing the house, was born in Loudoun County in 1829. He, like his father, farmed the land and appears to have raised stock, dairy cows, and grown hay and some orchard stock. He lived with -- and farmed the land in common with -- his brother Samuel, and all land and tax records record their holdings together. The brothers were moderately prosperous farmers. In 1873, the year before the house was constructed, they owned 6 horses valued at \$450, 15 cattle valued at \$150, 30 sheep valued at \$90, 18 hogs valued at \$30, 2 carriages or wagons, 15 farming implements, 1 clock, and gold/plate valued at \$10. In 1870, each of the brothers had real estate in the amount of \$3,000 and personal property in the amount of \$1,000. No information has been passed down about why the house was constructed when it was, but in 1874 -- with John having six children and one on the way -- the existing house may simply have been too small.

John Alexander Caylor, who appears to have been the designer/builder of the LeFevre family home was undoubtedly selected by the LeFevres because of his relationship to the family. He was most immediately related to John and Samuel LeFevre through his wife, who was their niece. Architecturally, the house that Caylor built for the LeFevres, is a blending of typical Virginia vernacular design

and German vernacular architectural traditions. The original plan for the house is that of an I-house, a vernacular house type found throughout the United States and particularly plentiful in Virginia. The basic plan of an I-house consists of a two-story, one-room-deep structure. The plan usually consists of equally sized rooms located on either side of a central hall/stair. Traditionally, the kitchens in I-houses were located either away from the house, in an ell or in the basement. On the exterior, I-houses are symmetrical in their fenestration. In all of these features, the LeFevre house seems strongly connected to local non-Germanic vernacular design.

Other features of the house, however, reflect more of a German influence. In this category are the use of log beams and stone (in particular the pattern of using uncoursed stonework on all sides of the house except the front), the presence of a date stone, and the siting of the house -- on a slope permitting direct access to the basement story.

The house remained in the LeFevre family until 1916, when it was sold to John Smith who purchased it for his son, Earl Smith. Smith was from Iowa, and he moved into the house and turned the farm into a modern dairy farm. He was responsible for much of the modernization to the structures at Hillside, including bringing electricity and indoor plumbing to the house. He was the first in the neighborhood to have many of these improvements and his house had the only radio in miles. The Smiths resided in the house for eight years until the family moved to Arlington, Virginia. Thereafter, the farm was operated by tenant farmers.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

- 1. Architectural character:** The LeFevre House is a two-story, five-bay stone I-house showing Pennsylvania German design influence. It has a central hall plan and two interior gable-end chimneys.
- 2. Condition of fabric:** The building is generally in good condition with the exception of certain exterior walls, parts of the foundation, and parts of the chimneys that need to be remortared. According to the measured drawings prepared to accompany this documentation, both of the chimneys are listing outward to some degree. In addition, as is common in houses of this date, there is a noticeable north/south deflection (curve) in the floors of the structure.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The LeFevre House is a two-story rectangular building, approximately 22 feet wide by 44 feet long. Both the front (north) and rear (south) facade have five bays. The side facades are a single bay wide.
2. **Foundations:** The foundations of the building are field stone.
3. **Walls:** The building has structural stone exterior walls. The walls are two-foot thick at the first floor level. The stones are irregularly coursed on the front facade and uncoursed on all other facades. The stone work is laid up in sand cement.
4. **Structural systems, framing:** The building's stone walls provide bearing wall support. The floor framing at the first floor level is of logs. The second floor and attic floor supports are of timber. The roof has log rafters.
5. **Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:** Presently, the building has a full-length non-original, one-story front porch with wood roof and concrete floor and columns. There is a non-original stoop leading to the side addition to the building which appears to be contemporaneous with the addition.
6. **Chimneys:** The building has two interior gable-end chimneys. They are of fieldstone construction. There are fireplace openings for each chimney on both the first and second floor (all are boarded up.) There is also a fireplace opening in the basement as well as a possible oven, which has been filled in. A number of the openings appear to have been sealed to permit use of a franklin stove.
7. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** There are a total of five entrances to the building. On the front (north) facade, one entrance (the main entrance) is located in the central bay of the first floor. Another is located on the second level directly above the main entrance. On the rear (south facade), entrances are located at the second and fourth bays of the basement level and the center bay of the first floor level. All of the door openings except for those at the basement level of the rear facade are unusually long and narrow. This is, in part, to accommodate a glass transom above each door.

The main entrance to the building features transoms on both the exterior plane of the opening and at the inside of the wall above the door. The exterior transom has three panes. At the inner level of the wall, the entrance consists of a half-glass door with four inset panels below and a single window above. Above the door is a simple two-pane glass transom.

The entrance on the second floor consists of a similar door that opens out onto the porch. On the rear facade, the first floor door originally opened out onto a rear porch. Like the other entrances it features a glass transom. The rationale behind having twin openings at the basement level is not apparent. Clearly, this area of the house, incorporating as it did the kitchen area, was a much used area. One potential explanation is that the separate entrance may have been used as an entrance for non-family members.

- b. **Windows and shutters:** With the exception of the windows at the basement level and two small attic windows on either side of the chimney, windows throughout the LeFevre house are two-over-two double-hung sash. The basement windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. Windows have simple wood lintels and sills. The attic windows are small, fixed, two-pane windows.

8. **Roof:**

- a. **Shape, covering:** The building's gable roof is of standing seam metal construction.
- b. **Cornice, eaves:** A simple unornamented wood cornice runs along the cornice line of the entire building.
- c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** N/A

C. **Description of Interior:**

- 1. **Floor plans:** The LeFevre House retains the traditional plan of a vernacular I-house: central stair/hall, single pile plan, end chimneys. The second story has been partitioned to produce four rooms. The east side of the building has been divided laterally (i.e., with a wall parallel to the side walls) into two narrow bedrooms. The west side has been divided into one long room running the length of the side of the house, and a bathroom located behind the stairs in the rear of the house. Both the basement and attic of the building are basically open.
- 2. **Stairways:** The main stairs between the first and second floors are open and located in the center of the building. They are bracketed and of wood construction. Certain of the balusters have been replaced. The staircase to the attic is boxed.
- 3. **Flooring:** Floors are of three-inch wide wood boards. The floor in the basement and the front porch are concrete slab-on-grade. Certain floors have been covered with carpeting and the bathroom floor is tiled.

4. **Wall and ceiling finishes:** Interior walls are plaster-on-lathe. Non-original finishes have been added to certain walls. For instance, the first-floor wall below the main stair is covered with imitation wood paneling.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** Most interior doors are simple four-panel wood doors with long upper panels and short bottom panels. The door leading from the first floor to the basement is half-glass. A simple wood molding with flush corner blocks is used around the doors. As discussed above, these moldings may date to the possible turn-of-the-century remodeling.
 - b. **Windows:** The simple interior window trim may not be original to the building. As discussed above, these moldings may date to the possible turn-of-the-century remodeling of the house.
6. **Decorative features and trim:** Aside from the molding around doors and windows, the fireplace mantles, which have been temporarily removed from the building, are the main decorative features. These four mantles are of a simple design and are of wood (painted) construction. As discussed above, these moldings may date to the possible turn-of-the-century remodeling of the house.
7. **Hardware:** Certain of the building's interior doors retain their early and/or original enamel door knobs. Most other hardware is not original to the building.
8. **Mechanical equipment:**
 - a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** The building is presently heated by a single large coal-fired furnace located below the stairs in the basement added after 1916. There is no duct work to carry the heated air to other parts of the building. A metal grate in the living room permits the heated air to travel to these rooms. Originally the house was heated by fireplaces, which were later replaced with stoves.
 - b. **Lighting:** The lighting system, which was added around 1916, includes single bulb fixtures and numerous modern fixtures.
 - c. **Plumbing etc.:** The building receives its water from a well located across Waxpool Road. Until approximately the 1930s, water was supplied from a well located immediately behind the house (in the springhouse). Water is furnished to the kitchen on the first floor and the bathroom on the second floor. Running water was added to the building in the 1910s.
9. **Original furnishings:** No known original furnishings have been identified.

D. **Site:**

1. **General setting and orientation:** The LeFevre House faces north onto Waxpool Road. It is located in a largely rural area that features farms and woodland.
2. **Historic landscape design:** No information survives about the historic landscape design. It is unlikely that there was formal landscaping around the building; however, at least in the 1910s a garden plot was located to the west of the house.
3. **Outbuildings:** Outbuildings located immediately around the LeFevre house include a concrete cellar and a concrete barrel-vaulted springhouse, both of which date from after 1916. Oral history sources indicate the presence of a smokehouse (no longer extant) located immediately to the west of the LeFevre house.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. **Architectural drawings:** Aside from the measured drawings accompanying this documentation, there are no known drawings of the building. It is unlikely that any exist.
- B. **Historic Views:** Photographs of the site are known to exist in two locations. Three undated photographs (pre-1916, and likely turn-of-the-century) exist in the possession of Betty [LeFevre] Cooke (Ashburn, VA). These photographs show a small portion of the rear of the building. Photos in the possession of Ruth [Smith] Braaten (Bradenton, FL) reportedly show the front facade of the building around 1918.
- C. **Interviews:**
Personal interview 2/14/1995 with Betty [LeFevre] Cooke. Mrs. Cooke is the granddaughter of John LeFevre. She lived in the house for approximately one year, around 1917.
- Telephone interviews 2/15/1995 and 2/16/1995 with Betsy [Caylor] Carter. Mrs. Caylor is a relative of the John Alexander Caylor.
- Telephone interview 2/16/1995 with Marie Burns. Mrs. Burns occupied the LeFevre house in the 1950s.
- Telephone interview 2/16/1995 with Ruth [Smith] Braaten. Mrs. Braaten is the daughter of Earle Smith and lived in the LeFevre house from 1918 to 1926.
- Telephone interview 2/16/1995 with Roger Powell. Mr. Powell is a local historian.
- Personal and telephone communications with Andrew Wenschel (architect responsible for the measured drawings accompanying this written documentation).

D. Bibliography

PRIMARY AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

Loudoun County Deed Books.
Loudoun County Tax/Land Books.
Index to Chancery Suits.
Thomas Balch Library, Vertical Files, Family Names Files, etc.

SECONDARY AND PUBLISHED SOURCES

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MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Hoffman, J. Paul and S. Howell Broom. Map of Loudoun County Virginia and Jefferson, West Virginia . . . 1864.

Smith, William P., and A.S. Barrows. Map of Facquier and Loudoun Counties. 186_.

Yardley Taylor. Map Of Loudoun County. 1853.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated:

Family photographs in the possession of Ruth [Smith] Braaten (Bradenton, FL) of the LeFevre House were not accessible at the time this documentation was prepared.

F. Supplemental material: N/A

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The preparation of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation on the LeFevre House was commissioned by Broadlands Associates of Reston, Virginia, in February 1995.

Prepared by: Carol Hooper, Architectural Historian, and Judith Helm
Robinson, Principal
Affiliation: Robinson & Associates, Washington, D.C.
Date: February 1995

5936 North First Street
Arlington, Virginia 22203
June 11, 1997

Broadlands Development
43004 Waxpool Road
Ashburn
Virginia 20148-5039

Gentlemen:

On May 29 I had the opportunity to go to Ashburn and pass by the home of my husband, Leroy J. Myers; I am so happy the house has not been torn down; it is that beautiful stone house across the road from your office.

My husband was born in that house October 25, 1895, the youngest of 8 children; his father was Charles William Myers and his mother was Druscilla Havener Myers. I have a lovely picture hanging on my wall of that house and when I saw it the only difference was the barns were not there and the windows are now sealed.

I also have a picture of Leroy taken in front of his house, seated in a buggy which his father had given him along with a horse but the significant thing was the carriage had rubber tires which in those days was a luxury; Leroy was very proud of his gift.

In his father's Bible is written "Charles W. Myers, Fairview" which was the name he gave his home.

I do not know when the house was built but to have been the youngest of 8 and Leroy was born in 1895 it would certainly have been built in the middle 1800's; it was a very moving experience just to see the front of the house and in memory and imagination visualize life within those walls.

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All of his family attended Ryan Methodist Church which I noticed is now Heritage Baptist Church; Leroy and I have attended Ryan many times and I am happy it is still being used as an active church.

Leroy and I were married in 1979 and he had not been in his old home for many years before that time; he went home to heaven on October 6, 1994.

I am very interested to know what you are going to do with the house; I heard it will be a center for your development program; if you restore or remodel it I should appreciate your letting me know of whatever use you make of it; I should very much like to go in it as it is now or later if you make any use of it by restoration or by remodeling--I hope it is never destroyed.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,



MARY ELIZABETH MYERS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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LeFevre House
43051 Waxpool Rd.
Loudoun County
Virginia

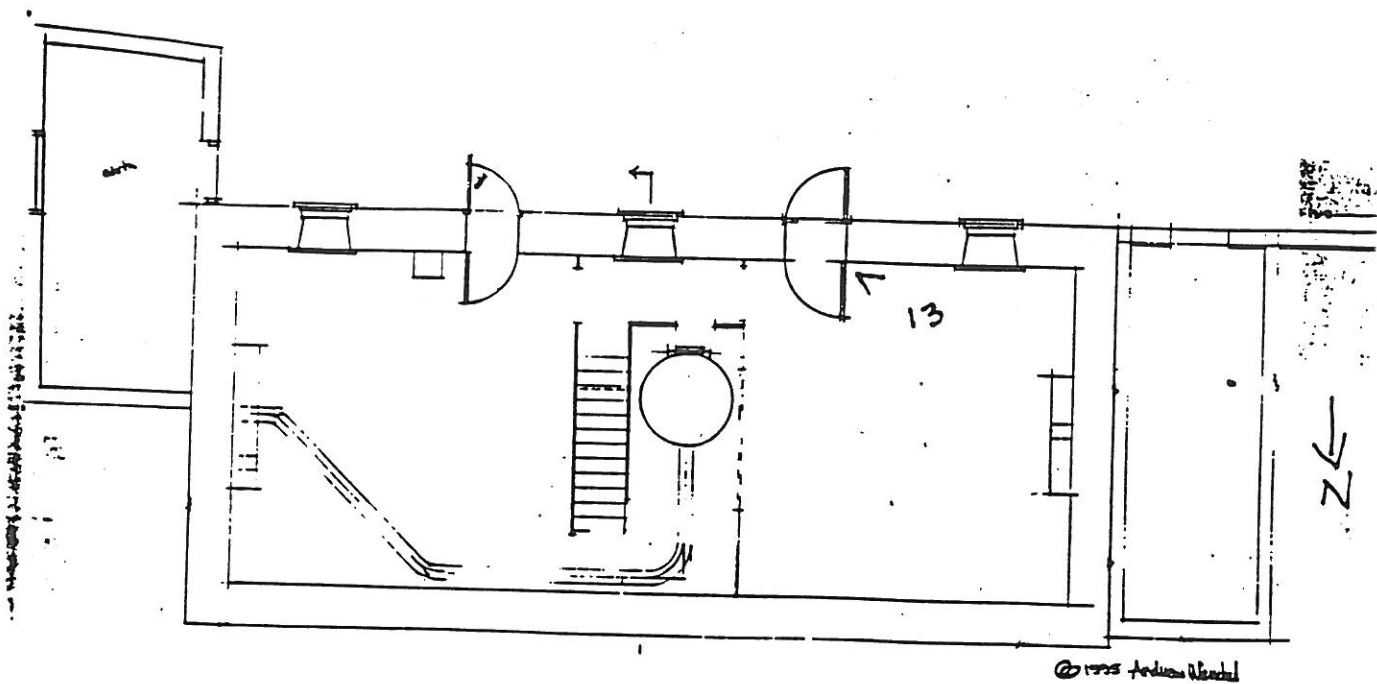
HABS NO. VA-_____

Bill Lebovich, photographer, February 1995

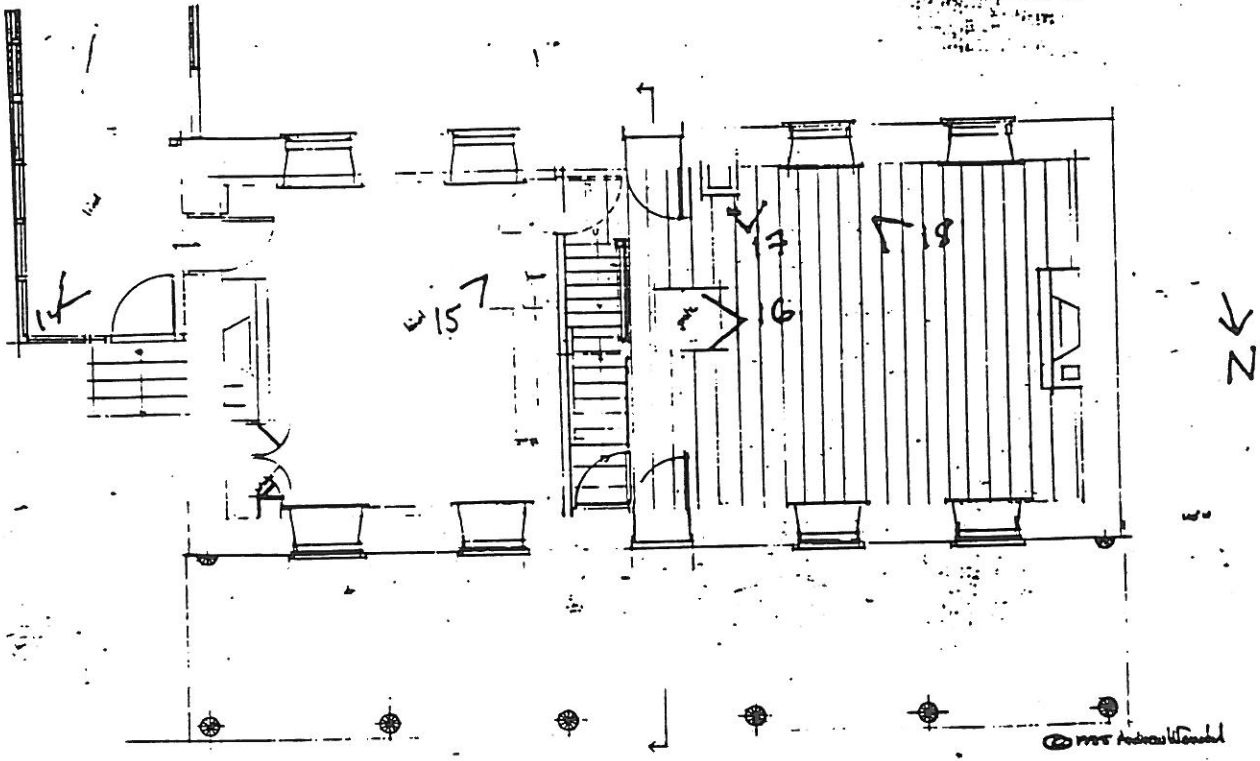
- VA- -1 Distant view from Waxpool Rd., looking west at north (front) and east sides.
- VA- -2 Closer view of north and east sides.
- VA- -3 Nearly straight-on view of north and east sides.
- VA- -4 Detail, north side, column and front door.
- VA- -5 Detail, east end of 2nd story on north side and gable on east side.
- VA- -6 East and south sides.
- VA- -7 Detail, east end of south side.
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- VA- -11 West and north sides.
- VA- -12 Root Cellar, south of house, west end.
- VA- -13 INTERIOR, basement, west room, looking west.
- VA- -14 INTERIOR, 1st floor, enclosed porch off kitchen, looking south.

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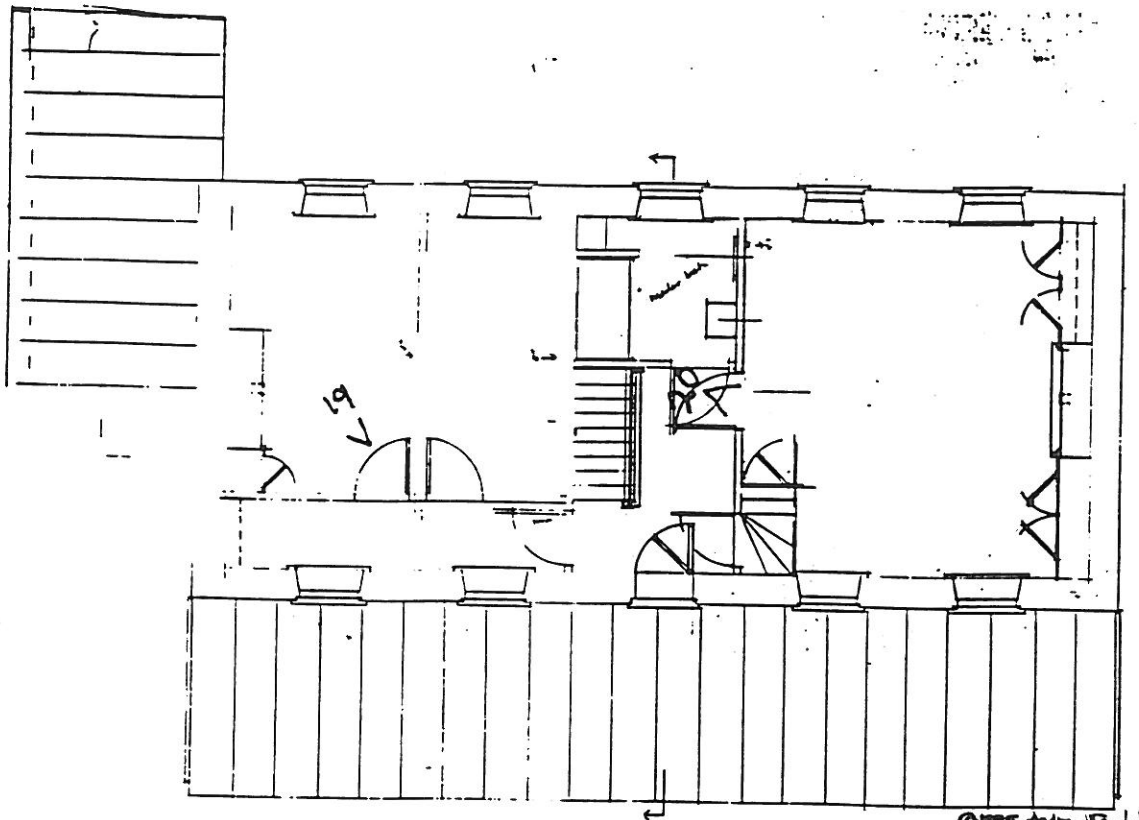
- VA- -15 INTERIOR, 1st floor, kitchen, wall behind mantel exposed and mantel on floor, looking east.
- VA- -16 INTERIOR, 1st floor, hall, looking east at stairs. Doorway at left goes to basement, doorway at right goes to kitchen.
- VA- -17 INTERIOR, 1st floor, hall, looking south at back door.
- VA- -18 INTERIOR, 1st floor, west room, mantel propped against wall, looking west.
- VA- -19 INTERIOR, 2nd floor, east room, mantel propped against wall, looking east.
- VA- -20 INTERIOR, 2nd floor, west room, looking west. Underside of stairs to attic at top right of photograph.
- VA- -21 INTERIOR, attic, west room, looking west.



BASEMENT

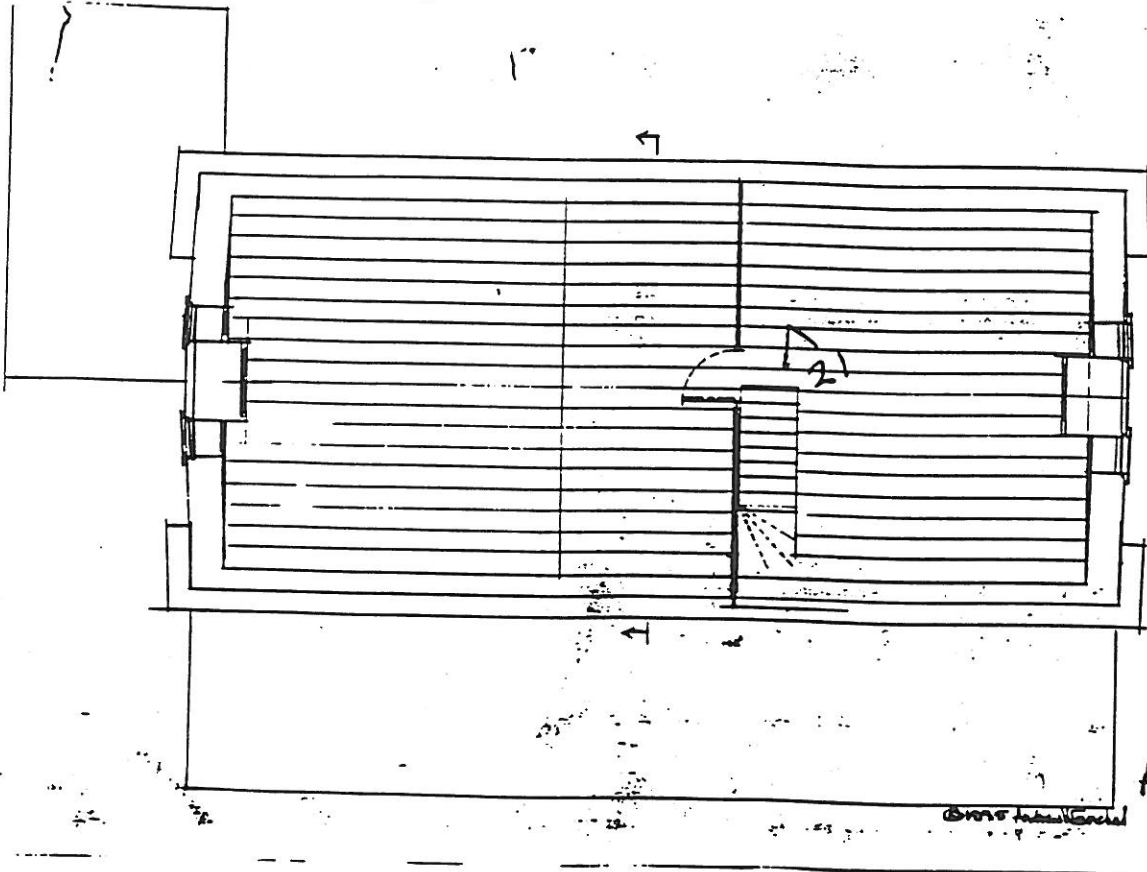


FIRST FLOOR



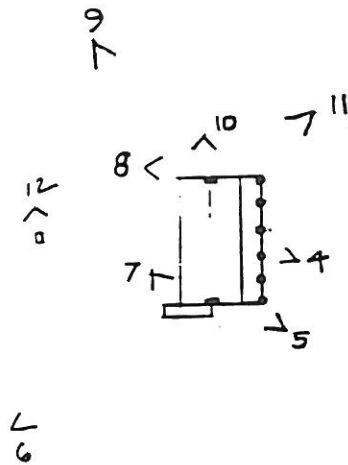
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SECOND FLOOR



ATTIC

PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY
LEFEVRE HOUSE
HABS NO. VA-__ (Page 7)



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→ 2

WAX POOL RD