

VLR-12/15/81 NRHP-10/29/82

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCERS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received _____
date entered _____

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic MIDDLEBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number U.S. Route 50 at VA routes 626 and 776. N/A not for publication
city, town Middleburg N/A vicinity of congressional district 10th (Frank R. Wolf)
state Virginia code 51 county Loudoun code 107

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership
street & number N/A
city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Loudoun County Courthouse
street & number N/A
city, town Leesburg state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1977, 1981 federal state county local
depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one		
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved		date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Middleburg is located in southwestern Loudoun County, a short distance north of the Fauquier-Loudoun county line and fourteen miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town of about 850 residents is situated at the intersection of U.S. Route 50, Route 626 north, and Route 776 south. Route 50 extends east-west through the town, forming Washington Street, the town's major axis. Route 626 north and Route 776 south form Madison Street, the town's major north-south axis. Middleburg is situated on a slight elevation above the rolling hills of the Virginia Piedmont. It is surrounded by well-tended farms which support the agricultural and horse breeding interests of many area residents.

Middleburg was originally laid out in 1787 in seventy half-acre lots arranged in a grid pattern. The lots stretched primarily along Washington Street and were bounded on the east by Independence Street and on the west by Constitution Street. Seven other streets intersected Washington Street at intervals of 300 feet. These thoroughfares include, from east to west, Pinckney, Jay, Hamilton, Pendleton, and Pickering streets. For unknown reasons, Independence and Constitution streets were later abandoned and are no longer discernible. Marshall and Federal streets were laid out parallel to Washington Street and served as northern and southern boundaries of the town.

The major part of Middleburg is still contained within the original town boundaries. Substantial residential development occurred at the western end of the town beginning in the mid-20th century and is continuing today; however, there has been no development to the east and only insignificant residential development along Marshall Street north of the original town boundaries. Commercial property south of Federal Street was also developed beginning in the early 20th century. Despite these additions, Middleburg remains basically the same small town originally laid out almost two hundred years ago.

The Middleburg Historic District is contained within the original boundaries of the town with a few additional tracts appended to the north, south, and west. More specifically, the district boundaries follow the town corporate limits to the east, the southern property line of Sharon Cemetery, the southern and western property lines of a large tract of land known as The Hill estate, the southern and western property lines of another large tract of land south of Washington Street and west of Route 626, the eastern edge of Reed Street, the northern property lines of lots north of Washington Street between Reed and Pickering streets, the northern property lines of lots north of Marshall Street and west of Madison Street, the northern edge of Marshall Street between Madison and Hamilton streets, the northern property lines of lots facing Jay and Marshall streets between Hamilton and Pinckney streets, and the northern edge of Marshall Street between Pinckney Street and the eastern town corporate limits. The historic district consists of approximately ninety acres within these boundaries.

The original town plan called for the two main streets (Washington and Madison streets) to be sixty feet wide, whereas the other streets were to be forty feet wide. All the existing streets in the district are paved with the exception of Pinckney Street, which remains an unimproved dirt road. Walkways extend along both sides of Washington and Madison streets. Old brick walkways as well as modern concrete sidewalks and flagstone sidewalks are seen along Washington Street. A number of mature trees shade the streets in the district.

Building density increases toward the center of town, which is the intersection of Washington and Madison streets. Almost all buildings are set back from the street a certain
(see Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Afro-American history
Specific dates	1787-present	Builder/Architect	various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The focal point of Northern Virginia's beautiful hunt country, Middleburg is a compact and fastidious village retaining the picturesque qualities of its formative years. Founded in 1787 by Leven Powell, a Revolutionary officer and regional Federalist leader, the town derives its name from its location midway between Alexandria and Winchester. It soon developed as a convenient coach stop and relay station on the Ashby's Gap Turnpike. By mid-century it had become an important commercial and institutional center for lower Loudoun and upper Fauquier counties. The town was staunchly proslavery and secessionist in sentiment on the eve of the Civil War and was a scene of frequent cavalry action during the conflict. Following the war, Middleburg steadily declined in wealth and population until the second decade of the present century, since which time it has emerged as a social capital of international reputation. The name Middleburg today connotes affluence, equestrianism, and leisurely country living. With its tree-lined streets, brick sidewalks, and harmonious scale, the town is particularly impressive for its diverse collection of architectural styles. Federal town houses, a Gothic Revival church, stone vernacular structures, Colonial Revival commercial buildings, a Neoclassical bank, and several bungalows recapitulate Middleburg's development from its beginnings as an 18th-century crossroads to its 20th-century renaissance. A local historic district ordinance, designed to protect the community's scenic resources, has encouraged the adaptation of many of the early buildings for use as shops, professional offices, and restaurants.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site of Middleburg originally formed part of a 500-acre tract which Leven Powell bought from Joseph Chinn in 1763. Powell that year had moved to Loudoun from Prince William County and probably purchased the property as a speculative venture, anticipating a surge of population westward in the wake of British victories in the Seven Years War. The area was then known as "Chinn's Crossroads," after the descendants of Rawleigh Chinn, a Lancaster County planter who patented 3,300 acres in the present counties of Loudoun and Fauquier in 1731.¹

In 1787, pursuant to an Act of the Assembly, Powell subdivided fifty acres of his Loudoun property into seventy lots for the development of a town to be known as Middleburg. Powell's enthusiasm for the new plan of union adopted at Philadelphia that year was evident in his rectangular grid plan for the town streets, nearly all of which were named for prominent friends of the Constitution. The Assembly placed local management of the town's affairs in the hands of seven trustees -- Francis Peyton, William Bronaugh, William Heale, John Peyton Harrison, Burr Harrison, Josiah Clapham, and Richard Bland Lee -- all of whom were leading Northern Neck Federalists. Powell himself regulated the disposition of town lots, requiring each lot owner to build a house at least sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney within one year of the date of purchase.

9. Major Bibliographical References (see Continuation Sheet #1)

Biographical Directory of the American Congress. Washington, D.C., 1971.
 Charlottesville, Va. University of Virginia, Alderman Library Archives. Catherine Brown,
 "Journal," n.d.; Ellen Rogers Letters, 1843; Loudoun School Catalog, 1872. Alderman
 Rare Books. Untitled Map of Loudoun County from Survey by J.J. Young, 1862.
Fischer, David Hackett. The Revolution of American Conservatism. New York, 1965.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 90 acres

Quadrangle name Middleburg, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

(See Continuation Sheet #13A)

A

1	18	2	6	3	2	18	10	4	13	1	17	0	11	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

B

1	18	2	6	13	5	10	10	4	13	1	17	0	12	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

C

1	18	2	6	3	6	0	0	4	13	1	6	8	1	0
Zone Easting								Northing						

D

1	18	2	6	13	4	9	10	4	13	1	16	4	5	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

E

1	18	2	6	13	1	1	10	4	13	1	16	2	7	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

F

1	18	2	6	12	5	15	10	4	13	1	16	3	7	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

G

1	18	2	6	12	5	13	10	4	13	1	16	5	10	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

H

1	18	2	6	12	5	13	10	4	13	1	16	5	18	10
Zone Easting								Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification Bounded on the W by a line ext. NW from The Plains Rd. along SW and W property lines (pls) of lot 87A1-37 & by E side of Reed St.; bounded on the N by the Npls of props. on N side of Rt. 50 E from Reed to Stonewall Ave., then NE to Npls of props. on N side of Marshall to W wide of Pot House Rd., then S to N side of Marshall (see continuation

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries sheet # 13A)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date December 1981

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell
 H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

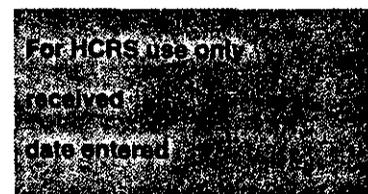
title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date SEP 16 1982

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	date
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
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MIDDLEBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, Loudoun County, Va.

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 9, 7

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Freer, Robert E., Jr. "The Development of Secessionist Sentiment in Loudoun County, Virginia, Between September 1860 and May 1861." Senior thesis, Princeton University, 1963.
- General Assembly of Virginia. Enrolled Bills.
- Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia. Chicago, 1883.
- Leesburg, Va. Leesburg Library. Scrapbooks, Loudoun County.
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- Martin, Joseph. New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia. Charlottesville, 1835.
- Osburn, Penelope M. "History of Middleburg," The Story of Middleburg, Virginia, 1778-1958. Middleburg, Va.: Middleburg National Bank, 1958, pp.1-25.
- Poland, Charles P., Jr. From Frontier to Suburbia. Marceline, Mo.:Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1976.
- Read, Duncan H. "The Middleburg National Bank," The Story of Middleburg, Virginia, 1778-1958. Middleburg, Va.: Middleburg National Bank, 1958.
- Richmond, Va. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives. John G. Lewis, "Inventory of Historical and Cultural Resources of Middleburg, Virginia," 1977.
- Risjord, Norman. Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800. New York, 1978.
- Rose, Lisle A. Prologue to Democracy, The Federalists in the South, 1789-1800. Lexington, Ky., 1968.
- Scheel, Eugene M. Guide to Loudoun. Leesburg, Va., 1975.
- _____. "Middleburg Was Assessed at \$2.50 an Acre," Loudoun Times-Mirror, August 31, 1978.
- Slater, Kitty. The Hunt Country of America. New York: A.S.Barnes and Company, 1967.
- Taylor, Yardley. Map of Loudoun County, Va., 1853.
- Works Progress Administration Historical Inventory of Virginia, Middleburg. Miscellaneous biographical, historical, and architectural information, compiled by Elizabeth F. Morgan, 1937.

7. DESCRIPTION

number of feet, thereby creating a regulated facade line. The lots are larger at the eastern and western ends of town, and the residences in these areas are located further back from the road. The two churches on Washington Street are also located further back from the street, creating open spaces enclosed by iron fences and adding visual character to the general streetscape.

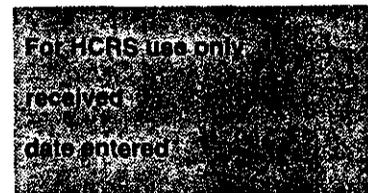
When the town was established in the late 18th century, residences and commercial establishments intermingled in the same blocks. Today, the historic district is basically divided into separate residential and commercial areas defined by the town's zoning ordinances. The major commercial district is centered along Washington and Madison streets. This central commercial area is flanked by residential districts to the east and west at either end of town. A less-developed commercial district extends along Federal Street to the south.

Undoubtedly, the picturesque character of the town of Middleburg derives from its architecture. Although the town was established in 1787, there are only a few 18th-century structures existing within the town limits. Lot #27, situated at the northeast corner of Washington and Madison streets, was the only lot on which a house was standing when the town was established. In 1801 the property was described as "the lot on which stands a stone house formerly occupied by John W. McFarland as a tavern."¹ Possibly dating from the third quarter of the 18th century, the famous Red Fox Tavern (259-18) is the largest and oldest structure in Middleburg. This local landmark is a 2½-story stone structure

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Continuation sheet #2

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7. DESCRIPTION

with such features as interior end chimneys, 6/8 double-sash windows, Federal exterior trim, and a rear stone wing dating from the mid-19th century. The structure is well preserved and is still operated as a hotel and tavern.

The historic district contains a superb collection of early to mid-19th-century structures, located mostly along Washington and Madison streets. The district's least-altered and best-preserved early 19th-century architecture, mostly Federal town houses, is on Washington Street at the east end of town. Most of these residences are two-story, brick structures with interior end chimneys. Early 19th-century architectural details include flared brick flat arches above openings, 9/6 and 6/6 double-sash windows, molded brick and hound's-tooth cornices, and graceful fanlights and transoms over entrances. Central-passage plans with three- or five-bay facades predominate (259-1, 259-4, 259-35, 259-36, 259-41). Other buildings have side-hall plans with flanking additions dating from the mid-19th century. Parapet gable ends are notable features of these later additions (259-6, 259-37, 259-39, 259-43).

There are a few early to mid-19th-century houses further west along Washington Street, nearly all of which have been converted into commercial establishments. In many cases, the necessary alterations and 20th-century additions harmonize with the older structures and preserve the general continuity of mass and scale along the street. (Examples include: 259-10, 259-15, 259-19, 259-58.) Additional successful restorations and conversions exist along Madison Street. (They include: 259-116, 259-117, 259-122.)

Other early to mid-19th-century structures are scattered throughout the town. The concentration of three residences on Madison Street south of its intersection with Federal Street includes a two-story frame house (259-111) that may date from the late 18th century. The other two buildings are stuccoed dwellings, one with the uncommon features of a large exterior end stone chimney and a hipped roof (259-10, 259-88).

Further south along Madison Street extended (Route 776 south) a 2½-story, brick Federal house surrounded by expansive lawns is one of the most significant historic structures in the district. The house, locally known as The Hill (259-125) but originally named Chestnut Hill, was built in the second decade of the 19th century for Burr Powell, the son of the town's founder. Situated on a hill, the house possesses a commanding view of the town and surrounding countryside. It consists of an original 2½-story block with flanking one-story wings which probably date from the mid-19th century. The house has tall interior end brick chimneys, dormers with full pediments and rounded-arch windows with tracery, a box cornice with returns, a brick stringcourse between floors, 9/9 and 9/6 double-sash windows, and a fanlight with tracery above the front entrance. Chestnut Hill was built and probably designed by a local master craftsman, Richard Cochran, who was responsible for the construction of many distinguished houses in the area.

A small, single-story, brick outbuilding dating from the early 19th century is located on Liberty Street. It was probably built as a kitchen or office (259-103). On Marshall Street, a small, two-story, stuccoed dwelling with a single-story wing is an interesting early to mid-19th-century structure (259-141). Finally, at the western end of town, a handsome, two-story, brick house (259-68) with smaller wings is a significant Federal house in the district. Its elegant details include flared brick flat arches, a molded brick cornice, and a molded brick water table. The house was built by Richard Cochran as a residence; however, today it serves as a magazine publishing firm, a seemingly drastic

(see Continuation Sheet #3)

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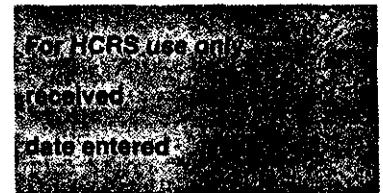
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MIDDLEBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, Loudoun County, Va.

Continuation sheet #3

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7. DESCRIPTION

transformation undetected on the exterior.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, four churches were built within the historic district. The oldest of these is Asbury Methodist Church (259-100) on Jay Street. This stone-and-stucco, two-story church was erected in 1829. It features semicircular-headed front windows and an enclosed square belfry atop its steeply pitched gable roof. The church has been owned by a black congregation since 1864. Emmanuel Episcopal Church (259-45) on Washington Street, built in 1843, is an excellent example of early Gothic Revival architecture. Its parapeted brick facade divided by buttresses and its pointed-arch windows are notable characteristics of the style. A well-preserved iron fence encloses the pleasant churchyard. Middleburg Baptist Church (259-93), built in 1847, is a simple, two-story, brick structure with a Flemish-bond facade and two front entrances. In 1858 the Methodists began to erect Middleburg Methodist Church (259-60) on the corner of Washington and Pendleton streets. Completed after the Civil War, this elegant brick church has a bracketed cornice, classically inspired portal surround, semicircular-headed windows, and an octagonal frame belfry with spire. An iron fence encloses the churchyard. The latest church in Middleburg is Shiloh Baptist Church (259-123) built in 1913. It is a frame-and-stucco structure on a high basement. A louvred belfry and pointed-arch windows are typical period features.

The poor economic conditions resulting from the Civil War inhibited prosperity in the latter decades of the 19th century. Older buildings thus were not replaced with newer structures; as a result, few late 19th-century structures stand within the historic district. In particular, high-style Victorian residences are nonexistent. A few commercial establishments along Washington Street may date from the late 19th century (259-17, 259-20); however, most of the commercial structures date from the early to mid-20th century. Among these is an interesting wooden commercial structure (ca.1910) with a second-story false front on Washington Street at the east end of town (259-3). It has since been converted to a residence. A 2½-story block structure with a hipped roof and 2/2 double-sash windows (259-21) is another early 20th-century commercial structure preserving original detailing. Two early 20th-century gasoline stations on Washington Street (259-23, 259-47) have been converted into other businesses, but some of their original character has been retained. The group of small commercial buildings on Federal Street, dating from the early to mid-20th century (259-86, 259-89, 259-90, 259-92), are not architecturally significant individually but represent a type of commercial architecture that is becoming increasingly rare.

Most of the commercial architecture of the historic district exhibits characteristics of the Colonial or Georgian Revival style. The majority of these examples were built in the mid-20th century. Some are thoughtfully designed to blend with the existing older architecture, maintaining pleasing continuity of scale, mass, and proportion; others, however, are not as sympathetic to the character of the streetscape. Some notable Colonial Revival- and Neoclassical-style structures include the Middleburg National Bank (259-62), the U.S. Post Office (259-63), the Middleburg Community Center (259-30) where President Kennedy attended Mass while spending weekends in the area, a collection of brick shops on Madison Street (259-118), and the former bank building on the corner of Washington and Madison streets (259-53) which dates from 1924 and features a full-pedimented Roman Doric portico of good proportions and scale.

(see Continuation Sheet #4)

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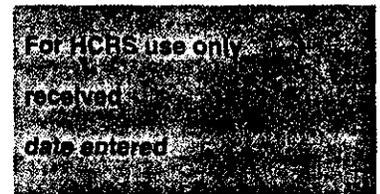
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7. DESCRIPTION

Most of the residences in the historic district are either frame or stucco structures dating from the early to mid-20th century. Among the most noteworthy examples built in this period are a few frame and stone bungalows built in the 1920s (259-102, 259-144, 259-145, 259-146). They are all located in the northwestern section of the historic district, an area that was rapidly developed in the second quarter of the 20th century. A string of larger, upper-middle-class houses of this period were built along Washington Street west of the commercial district (259-27, 259-29, 259-31, 259-33, 259-34).

In summary, the Middleburg Historic District contains an impressive collection of historic structures ranging in date from a late 18th-century stone tavern to a mid-20th-century Colonial Revival bank. The variety of architectural styles and building types within the district enriches the community and offers a picturesque quality with few jarring notes. Public awareness of the architectural heritage of Middleburg has fostered a concern for its preservation, which is evident in the life of the community.

DE

(See Continuation sheet # ¹³~~14~~ for Inventory)

¹Loudoun County Clerk's Office, Leesburg, Va., Deed Book 2B, p. 184.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

While this requirement was a customary provision in town deeds of the period, Powell took the unusual step of leasing the lots in perpetuity, demanding an annual payment to him of three and one-third Spanish milled dollars, then the stablest world currency. The practice of leasing lots in perpetuity has long since been abandoned, but for many years it created a knotty legal problem whenever an heir sought to clear title to a lot.

That Powell wished to establish a town and not merely to sell lots is suggested by his willingness to rent several lots at nominal sums to blacksmiths and other artisans whose skills were necessary to attract permanent settlers to the town. The establishment of his own residency just northwest of the town at The Shades, which he built in 1783 (dismantled in 1900), demonstrated his interest in the character of the community then being formed, as did his successful effort in 1798 to have Middleburg designated as a U.S. Post Office, with his son Burr Powell as postmaster.³

Middleburg's founder was one of Northern Virginia's leading citizens during the Revolutionary and Early National periods. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Powell equipped and enlisted his own regiment as the 16th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line, in which he served as lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied General Washington on the Valley Forge campaign until ill health forced him to return to Virginia and resign his commission in 1778. For his military services to the Commonwealth, the General Assembly in 1783 awarded a western land bounty of 6,000 acres. Soon after he founded

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

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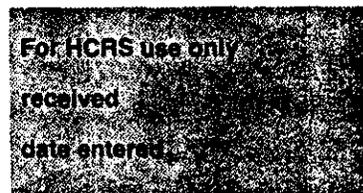
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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Middleburg, Powell represented Loudoun as a Federalist at the Virginia ratification convention which approved the Federal Constitution in 1788. A delegate to the General Assembly in 1779, 1787, 1788, and 1792, Powell became the chief architect of the powerful Federalist party organization which dominated Loudoun politics until the end of the War of 1812. He was the only Federalist chosen as a presidential elector from Virginia in 1796 and the only Virginia elector that year to cast his ballot for John Adams, instead of Thomas Jefferson. Elected as a Federalist to represent the Loudoun-Fairfax district in the sixth Congress in 1799, he sought to moderate Republican policy by opposing Jefferson's election when an electoral deadlock threw the 1800 Presidential contest into the House of Representatives. He retired from politics in 1801.⁴

In addition to his notable contributions to the Revolution and to the development of the first American party system, Powell played a leading role in the making of Loudoun County as a prosperous wheat and milling center. Before he entered politics, he had owned two merchant mills in the vicinity of Middleburg. An associate with George Washington in the Potomac Company's improvements to northern river navigation, he figured in his later years as a large investor in several Northern Virginia turnpike companies.⁵

At the time of Powell's death in 1810, only seventeen of seventy lots had been sold in Middleburg, and his original plat of the town had yet to be recorded in the county court. With the return of peace in 1815 came a renewed demand for town lots, and Burr Powell took effective measures to ensure the faithful execution of his father's plans. In 1816 he had his father's plat of the town officially recorded at Leesburg and, in that same year, appointed five new trustees. Unlike their predecessors, Abner Gibson, Noble Beveridge, Francis W. Lockett, Richard Cochran, and Edwin C. Brown were all residents or businessmen in the town. Beveridge, for example, was a hotel proprietor (259-18) and Middleburg householder (259-19). Cochran was the town's outstanding gentleman architect, residing at the west end of the town (259-68). Brown, having established a successful merchant store in town (no longer standing), served as Middleburg's postmaster from 1815 until 1865. The General Assembly ratified Powell's actions in his father's behalf on February 1, 1819.⁶

Much of the town's early rise can be attributed to the growth of mills, the development of the flour trade, and the improvement of Loudoun's roads and rivers in the years following the War of 1812. With the formation of the Aldie-Ashby's Gap Turnpike Company in 1810, Middleburg soon became an important coach and wagon stop on a paved road that ran east to west along the general lines of present Route 50 from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge beyond. On the eve of this period of expansion, Middleburg had eight places of business, including two taverns, a private bank owned by the Powell family, a tinshop, a lockshop, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, and a cobbler shop.⁷ It is possible to identify one of these early 19th-century taverns as the present Red Fox Inn (259-18), the town's largest and oldest structure, the core of which may date to the late 18th century. The Federal town houses on Washington Street at the east end of town (259-1), (259-4), (259-35), (259-36), (259-41) are the least-altered and best-preserved examples in the district of early 19th-century residential architecture. Other notable early 19th-century

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

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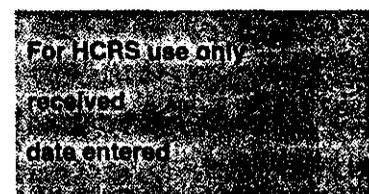
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dwelling are The Hill (259-125), built for Burr Powell by Richard Cochran in the second decade of the 19th century; Vine Hall, Richard Cochran's residence (259-68), which today serves as offices for The Chronicle of the Horse; and the Noble Beveridge House (259-19).

Evidence of Middleburg's growing sophistication in the 1820s can be gleaned from the pages of Genius of Liberty, a Leesburg weekly. The print gave particular notice to a tri-county agricultural fair held in the autumn of 1826 at Middleburg, in which citizens of the town captured a disproportionate share of the exhibition prizes. Newspaper advertisements indicate that the town now had two academies and a dancing instructor. Middleburg also continued to attract skilled craftsmen such as James Church, who made clocks and watches, and John Snoderegger, who repaired them.⁸

By the mid-1830s Middleburg had become a prosperous community of 430 inhabitants. According to Joseph Martin's A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia (1835), the town contained

70 dwelling houses, 7 mercantile stores, selling on an average \$80,000 worth of goods per annum, 2 houses of public worship, 1 methodist and 1 free for all denominations, a classical school, 1 English school for males, 2 female academies and 2 hotels. The mechanical pursuits are 1 tanner and currier, 2 coach manufacturers, 2 boot and shoe factories, 2 wagon makers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 chairmaker, 2 tailors, 1 cabinet maker, 2 house carpenters, 2 saddlers, and 3 milliner and mantua makers.⁹

The Gazetteer reported that the houses of Middleburg were not "crowded, but scattered regularly over several gradually rising eminences."¹⁰ Within a circumference of ten miles were eighteen flour manufacturing mills and land producing on the average acre twenty-five bushels of superior wheat annually. Two of the town's inhabitants were attorneys and four were practicing physicians. The classical school to which reference was made was the Middleburg Academy, founded in 1803, which operated after 1827 as a military academy (259-97, 98). The Methodist church was Asbury Methodist Church (259-100), today the oldest standing church in Middleburg, built in 1830 on land donated by Hugh and Elizabeth Smith. The free church, which had been standing prior to 1810, was replaced in 1844 by one used jointly by Baptists and Presbyterians (259-93) until 1849, when the Presbyterians built a church at Aldie. The lovely Gothic Revival Emmanuel Church (259-45), which contains a memorial to Leven Powell, was completed in 1843.¹¹ While these church buildings demonstrate the vitality of religious life in antebellum Middleburg, the Simple House (259-112), known in the next decade as Noland's Hotel, recalls Middleburg's importance as a coach stop in this period. Also significant is the early 19th-century, stucco-and-frame dwelling on the south side of Federal Street which served in the 1830s as the dwelling and factory of cabinetmaker J.M. Thompson. It is one of the few tangible reminders of Middleburg's "mechanical pursuits" in the decades following the War of 1812.

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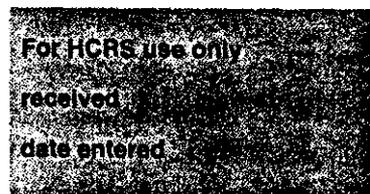
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Largely because Middleburg's wagon trade was adversely affected by the completion in 1836 of the B&O Railroad, which diverted much of the Valley trade to Baltimore, the early 1840s were difficult times for the town merchants such as Asa Rogers, who owned Rogers' Store at the northwest corner of Madison and Washington streets (259-19).¹²

However, markets for Loudoun wheat and flour continued to expand; stage coach service through the town became more frequent and regular, and both these developments sustained Middleburg's growth into the second half of the 19th century. The most detailed picture of Middleburg at mid-century is one drawn by the outspoken Quaker Yardley Taylor in the margin of a map he made of Loudoun County in 1853. His map recorded nearly seventy buildings, including a new hotel, a cutlery, and a foundry. Commercial and residential buildings were concentrated along four blocks of Washington Street between Jay and Pendleton and the two blocks of Madison between Marshall and Federal. Hotels and stores stood conveniently within a two-block radius of the original cross-roads at Washington and Madison, while industrial buildings such as the cabinet factory lay at the town periphery. With the exception of the projected Independence and Constitution streets, which never materialized, the town of 600 inhabitants had developed nearly exactly according to Leven Powell's original plan.¹³

Middleburg was first drawn into the sectional controversy which followed the Mexican War when proslavery people in Loudoun and Fauquier unsuccessfully petitioned the state legislature in 1850 for the formation of a new county out of portions of southern Loudoun and northern Fauquier, with Middleburg as the proposed county seat.¹⁴ Throughout the 1850s, in Loudoun as elsewhere in the nation, attitudes toward slavery became increasingly polarized along clear geographical lines. Loudoun Quakers, who were concentrated at Goose Creek and in communities in the northern and western areas of the county, became more zealous in their criticism of slavery, while the proponents of slavery, who resided with their slaves in southern and eastern Loudoun, became still more adamant in its defense.¹⁵ The national schism in the Methodist Church over slavery had its local aspect in the division of the Asbury Methodist Church into two camps by 1857.¹⁶ At the time of the firing on Fort Sumter attitudes within the town had so hardened that on May 23, 1861, citizens of Middleburg voted 115 to 0 to secede from the Union which Leven Powell had done so much to memorialize in his town plan.¹⁷

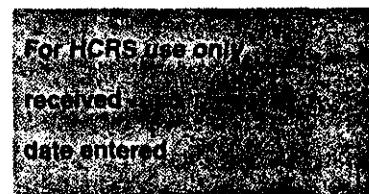
During the Civil War Middleburg stood at the center of "Mosby's Confederacy," the area of Fauquier and Loudoun in which John Singleton Mosby and his cavalymen were most active. Mosby visited the town frequently for food, shelter, and assistance in eluding capture. In retaliation for its support of the bold Confederate guerilla leader, Union troops occupied the town in 1862 and periodically raided it for horses, supplies, and even hostages.¹⁸ Middleburg gained a reputation for fierce Confederate loyalty among the Union troops, who noted its strategic position on the Ashby's Gap Turnpike on an untitled survey map by J.J. Young in 1862.¹⁹ According to Catherine Brown, the wife of the proprietor of Brown's General Store in Middleburg (no longer standing), inflation ran rampant during the war. Middleburg became a sullen, silent place, as people from the surrounding countryside stopped going to town, and many citizens moved away from town to reside in the country for the duration.²⁰

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Between June 17 and June 21, 1863, several severe cavalry battles were fought near Middleburg. Forces of Pleasanton's Union cavalry tried to dislodge J.E.B. Stuart's men, who sought to keep the Union troops east of the Blue Ridge, while Lee moved north toward Gettysburg.²¹ In the following year the people of Middleburg took in more than 1,200 Confederate casualties of the Battle of the Wilderness. Homes were opened to wounded soldiers, and the Baptist Church (259-93) and Methodist Church (259-100) were converted into hospitals. A monument was later erected at Sharon Cemetery to the southeast of the town in memory of the numerous unidentified soldiers who died at Middleburg. The monument is said to be the first memorial in the United States to honor unknown soldiers.

At the conclusion of the war, the U.S. War Department established a Freedman's Bureau in Middleburg at the same Asbury Methodist Church (259-100) where a black congregation had begun to worship. The bureau remained active in the town, ministering to the material needs of the freedmen until 1872, hence the name "Bureau Corner," by which Middleburg's northeast quarter is still known.²³ The construction of Middleburg Methodist Church (259-60), which had begun in 1858 following the split in Asbury's congregation, was completed in 1868 to serve as a house of worship exclusively for whites.²⁴

At the beginning of the 1870s Middleburg appeared to be in a position to revive the commercial prosperity it had known before the war, despite the loss of population which attended the conflict. In 1872 Middleburg received a charter from the General Assembly for the incorporation of the town, with provision for the election of a mayor as well as a charter for a savings bank.²⁵ The failure to extend a railroad from Loudoun to Winchester prolonged the life of Reamer's stage coach company, which accommodated travelers daily to and from Aldie and Middleburg to the Leesburg railroad station and from Middleburg to The Plains.²⁶ The commencement of two new seminaries of learning in the town -- the Loudoun Academy for boys, Mr. V. Dabney, principal; and a female academy conducted by a Dr. Haynes²⁸ -- also augured well for the town's future. Notwithstanding these developments, Middleburg stopped growing by the late 1870s and, during the next decade, entered a period of decline which continued into the 20th century.

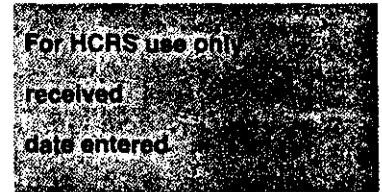
One can glimpse something of the downward course of Middleburg's career through the pages of Catherine Brown's journal,²⁸ an annual record of family birthdays, anniversaries, and holidays that is one of the few surviving personal documents of Middleburg society in these years. Of the major social change faced by Middleburg in the postbellum era -- the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of blacks -- Mrs. Brown says very little. The substance of Mrs. Brown's journal records the continuing interdependence of village and countryside, which had shaped Middleburg since its founding. Her family continued to reside on a large farm outside the town, while operating a general store at the corner of Madison and Washington streets (no longer standing). The reciprocal relations of town and country were also evident in the winter residency of many county families in the town each year, as well as in the recruitment of country boys for the town's first baseball club, organized at Mr. Dabney's Academy in 1866.²⁹

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Mrs. Brown's journal entries for the 1880s indicate that Middleburg entered a state of economic depression by the middle of the decade. Whereas in 1882 she reported that "farmers said they had never known such a season, fields loaded with wheat, corn, ..." and, two years later, that her family had erected a new store, by 1885 money had suddenly become scarce; store customers couldn't pay for their purchases, and everyone found it difficult to meet expenses.³⁰ According to the 1880 census, Middleburg's population had declined since 1860 to 419, a loss of nearly two hundred inhabitants in twenty years. Middleburg no longer ranked second, but third in size of towns in the county. A description of Middleburg which appeared in Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia in 1883 indicated the same decline in wealth and numbers. The town that year contained five instead of seven general stores and one instead of two hotels. The encyclopedia gave evidence of two other important social changes which had occurred since the war. In place of the private academies, which apparently had disappeared, were two free schools, one for whites and one for blacks. In addition to the town's four Protestant churches, Middleburg now had a small Catholic society which held religious services at private houses.³¹

Architectural evidence for Middleburg's decline may be found in the paucity of new construction undertaken in the last quarter of the 19th century. Of the town's small collection of buildings from this period, the most notable are the Middleburg School (259-99), a public school for whites built in 1887, and Joseph Martin's livery stable and blacksmith shop, built ca. 1890 (259-46). From a population of 419 in 1880, Middleburg counted only 296 inhabitants in 1900. The census of 1910, which recorded 263 inhabitants in the town, marked the nadir of Middleburg's declension. In the recollection of the town's oldest living residents, Middleburg at the turn of the century contained two general merchandise stores, a small farmer's bank, a drug store, a jewelry store, and only one physician.³²

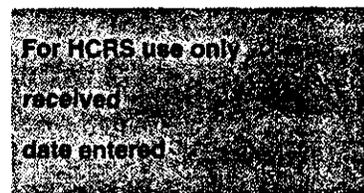
Middleburg dates its 20th-century renaissance to the advent of the Piedmont and Orange Hunts in 1904, the year in which Harry Worcester Smith and some New York friends leased the Colonial Inn (Noble Beveridge House) (259-19) for a clubhouse and inaugurated local interest in foxhunting and horseracing.³³ According to older residents, there was at first an uneasy alliance between the expatriot Northerners and the townspeople, for whom the Civil War was living memory. The sudden rise in the price of horses pleased those who traded in horses, but some farmers resented the Yankees' paying higher wages than locals could afford. The Yankees won over the merchants with good credit and regular patronage.³⁴ With the organization of the Middleburg hunt in 1906, other well-known equestrians began to settle in and around the town, and together over the next twenty years they succeeded in making Middleburg a seat of international reputation for the breeding, showing, and racing of thoroughbred horses. Their activity brought investment capital to the town for new construction and for the preservation of Middleburg's historic architecture.

The town's population began to increase by the end of the second decade of the 20th century, which saw the erection of a new church and school. The stuccoed Shiloh Church, built in 1913 (259-123), replaced an earlier church dating to 1870. The one-

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story, six-room Middleburg School (not included in the district) was built in 1915, with a rear addition in 1927.³⁵

A more imposing symbol of Middleburg's resurgence was the completion in 1924 of the Middleburg National Bank building by Will Hall (259-13). Both as a depository and as a lender for the financing of homes, farms, livestock, automobiles, farm equipment, and small businesses, the bank has performed essential service for the town and its environs.³⁶ Another sign of the new age was the construction of Middleburg's first service station in 1924 on the site of a 19th-century blacksmith shop (259-47).³⁷ As a vehicle of change, the automobile greatly weakened the ties which had bound the town and countryside in close interdependence since the early 19th century. Chain stores would eventually supplant the old country stores. Residents from a much wider area would begin to come to Middleburg to shop, while the new mobility would enable neighborhood and town residents to shop and work at places as far away as Winchester and Washington, D.C. Such changes advanced the commercial revitalization of the town but undermined the community's former cohesiveness.³⁸

By 1937 Middleburg had come full circle in the course of a century. The town now had seventy-five places of business, including eight stores, several restaurants, and a modern bank. It was electrified, and it had an operating municipal water system, a modern sewage system, a new stone firehouse (259-113), and a corps of volunteer firefighters on twenty-four-hour call. Middleburg's character as the axis of the Northern Virginia Hunt Country, meanwhile, had become permanently fixed. Not only were the Middleburg Hunt and the Foxcroft School (founded in 1914) going concerns and the Orange County Hunt in its heyday, but Glenwood Race Course, laid out to the north of the town by sportsman Daniel C. Sands in 1932, placed the Middleburg Races among the leading steeplechase meetings in the world. Middleburg's importance as a social capital expanded accordingly, and with the conversion of Vine Hall (259-68) into the offices of the Middleburg Chronicle, later The Chronicle of the Horse, already a weekly publication with a worldwide readership, Middleburg's identification with the comfortable and hospitable ways of its hunt country squires was complete.³⁹

The granting of a new charter from the General Assembly in 1944 and the construction in 1948 of the Middleburg Community Center (259-30) confirmed Middleburg's renaissance by mid-century.⁴⁰ Middleburg came into greater public prominence in the early 1960s through its association with President John F. Kennedy, who often came into the area for weekend retreats with his family.⁴¹

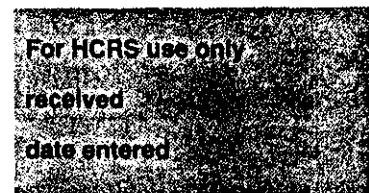
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¹Penelope M. Osburn, "History of Middleburg," The Story of Middleburg, Virginia, 1778-1958, p. 3; Eugene M. Scheel, "Middleburg Was Assessed at \$2.50 an Acre," Loudoun Times-Mirror, August 31, 1978.

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²Osburn, pp. 3-4; Norman Risjord, Chesapeake Politics 1781-1800 (New York, 1978), p. 674. The plat is recorded in Loudoun County Deed Book 2T, p. 273. A photograph of the plat is published in Charles P. Poland, Jr., From Frontier to Suburbia (Marceline, Mo., 1976), p. 73.

³Osburn, pp. 4-5; Scheel, "Middleburg..."

⁴Biographical Directory of the American Congress (Washington, D.C., 1971), p. 1563; Risjord, p. 674; Lisle A. Rose, Prologue to Democracy, The Federalists in the South, 1789-1800 (Lexington, Ky., 1968), pp. 228, 288.

⁵Osburn, p. 8; David Hackett Fischer, The Revolution of American Conservatism (New York, 1965), pp. 376-377. Fischer characterizes Powell as a "Federalist of the Old School."

⁶John G. Lewis, "Inventory of Historical and Cultural Resources of Middleburg, Virginia." Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives, 1977, p. 1; see also Scrapbook 3, Loudoun County, p. 39, Leesburg Library.

⁷Works Progress Administration Historical Inventory of Virginia, Middleburg. Miscellaneous biographical, historical, and architectural material, compiled by Elizabeth F. Morgan, 1937.

⁸Osburn, pp. 9-12.

⁹Joseph Martin, New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia (Charlottesville, 1835), pp. 212-213.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 213.

¹¹Poland, p. 152; Scheel, "Middleburg..."

¹²Poland, p. 126; see also the letters of Ellen Rogers to Asa Rogers, March 5, 20, 1843, in Archives, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

¹³Yardley Taylor, Map of Loudoun County, Virginia, 1853, Purcellville Library, Loudoun County. For reproduction of Middleburg section, see Osburn, p. 17.

¹⁴Poland, p. 16n.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 161.

¹⁶Osburn, pp. 15-16.

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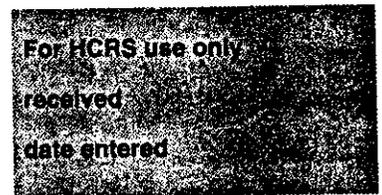
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¹⁷Robert E. Freer, Jr., "The Development of Secessionist Sentiment in Loudoun County, Virginia Between September 1860 and May 1861" (Senior Thesis, Princeton University, 1963), appendix.

¹⁸Osburn, pp. 16-25; Poland, pp. 209-214.

¹⁹Untitled Map of Loudoun County, from Survey by J.J. Young, 1862, Rare Books, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

²⁰See selected entries quoted in Scheel, "Middleburg..."

²¹Poland, p. 207.

²²Osborn, p. 19.

²³Scheel, "Middleburg..."

²⁴Osburn, p. 16.

²⁵General Assembly of Virginia, Enrolled Bills (1870-71), pp. 343, 352.

²⁶Poland, p. 237.

²⁷Loudoun School Catalog, 1872, Archives, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

²⁸Catherine Brown, "Journal," Archives, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

²⁹Ibid., passim, esp. p. 165.

³⁰Ibid., p. 139, 182-183.

³¹Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia (Chicago, 1883), p. 274.

³²Scheel, "Middleburg..."

³³W.W. Gartrell (Mrs.), "Middleburg, Virginia to Celebrate 150th Anniversary of Founding," Loudoun Times-Mirror, November 6, 1937, Clipping in W.P.A. Inventory.

³⁴Scheel, "Middleburg..."

³⁵Eugene M. Scheel, Guide to Loudoun, (Leesburg, 1975), pp. 51-52.

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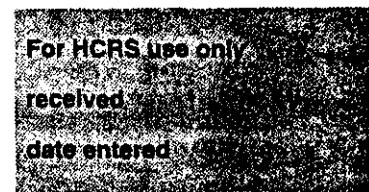
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³⁶Duncan H. Read, "The Middleburg National Bank," The Story of Middleburg..., pp. 32-36.

³⁷Scheel, Guide, p. 52.

³⁸Poland, pp. 342-343.

³⁹Gartrell, "Middleburg..."; Poland, p. 344.

⁴⁰Enrolled Bills (1912-1959), p. 160; Scheel Guide, p. 51.

⁴¹Kitty Slater, The Hunt Country of America (New York, 1967), pp. 150-164. Poland, disputing Slater's contention that Kennedy's presence had little impact on town life, shows the importance of his role in the desegregation of Middleburg's restaurants.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

An inventory of the approximately 160 buildings comprising the Middleburg Historic District follows. Entries are arranged by streets and basically numerically by file numbers.

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) North Side -- See Appendix

- 259-1: Two-story Federal brick town house. Houndstooth brick cornice with flat splayed arches over window openings, on native fieldstone foundation. Interior end chimneys. Ca. 1830.
- 259-2: Two-story native rubble fieldstone Federal town house. Interior end chimneys. Ca. 1800.
- 259-3: One-and-one-half-story frame building. Two bays. Shed roof. Corner fluted pilasters support overhanging cornice with dentil blocks. Ca. 1910.
- 259-4: Two-story brick Federal town house. Flemish-bond brickwork on the front facade. Wooden window lintels with "bull's-eye" corner blocks. Modillion cornice. Ca. 1830.
- 259-5: Typical example of Exxon Corporation filling station and service center. Ca. 1960.
- 259-6: Two-story and story-and-one-half Federal rubble stone town house. (Later additions.) Interior end chimneys. Triangular pediment and full entablature supported by paired fluted pilasters. Ca. 1780.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) North Side (continued)

- 259-7: Two-story frame dwelling, now covered in asphalt shingle siding. Single-story porch with turned columns and squared balusters. Ca. early 1900s.
- 259-8: Story-and-one-half frame dwelling, possibly built of log in the last quarter of the 18th century. Bay window and east wing later early 20th-century additions. Scalloped cornice and rake boards. Brick exterior end chimneys.
- 259-9: One-story frame dwelling on high basement of stone construction. One exterior end stone chimney, upper level gallery with slender posts and plain balusters. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-10: Two-story brick town house. Flemish-bond brickwork on front facade. Splayed flat arches over openings. Paired interior end brick chimneys connected by parapet. 20th-century, two-story brick addition. Ca. 1840.
- 259-11: Story-and-a-half dwelling now used as a commercial structure. Late 18th/early 19th century. Stone foundation stucco exterior finish, two shed dormers, center chimney, and exterior end chimney. Modern stucco addition to east.
- 259-12: Two-story brick 20th-century commercial structure with mansard roof.
- 259-13: One-story stuccoed 20th-century commercial structure.
- 259-14: One-story stuccoed office building. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1925.
- 259-15: Four-bay, two-story, brick town house with exterior gable end chimneys, and 20th-century additions for commercial use. Ca. 1830.
- 259-16: Story-and-a-half, mid-20th-century brick commercial building.
- 259-17: Two-story, frame, gable end front building. Full pediment gable. German siding. Ca. late 19th century.
- 259-18: Two-and-a-half-stories on high basement rubble stone building used as ordinary, apartments, and hotel or inn. Originally two bays with center door on east end. Ca. 1780 with ca. 1800 addition and 1850 rear wing. *Red for INN*
- 259-19: Two-story, five-bay, Federal town house with double interior gable end parapeted chimneys. Built as a dwelling and storehouse. Used for both an inn or hotel and restaurant. Porches removed 11/80. Central entrance with fan-light and tracery above. Ca. 1830.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) North Side (continued)

- 259-20: One-story frame turn-of-the-century building.
- 259-21: Two-and-a-half-story, hipped roof painted block dwelling. First-floor facade altered for present commercial use. Ca. 1920.
- 259-22: (Middleburg Safeway Store): Brick commercial vernacular. Ca. 1965.
- 259-23: Early 20th-century service station addition on the front of an earlier residence. Hipped roof, central gable.
- 259-24: Two-story, three-bay, early 20th-century frame dwelling on rubble stone foundation, now stuccoed. Modern stucco two-story addition.
- 259-25 & 26: 25--One-story, brick 20th-century Colonial Revival.
 26--Two-story, 20th-century, gable end front. Cinderblock with brick facade.
- 259-27: Two-and-a-half-story, early 20th-century frame dwelling covered in stucco. Hipped roof with shed dormer. Full-length front porch with turned posts and turned balusters.
- 259-28: Mid-20th-century, two-story stuccoed dwelling.
- 259-29: Two-and-a-half-story early 20th-century frame dwelling covered in stucco. Hipped roof with shed dormer.
- 259-30: Stuccoed brick, 2½ stories, gable roof with cross gable, cupola. Georgian Revival. 1948.
- 259-31: One-and-one-half-story frame early 20th-century. Triple shed dormer.
- 259-32: Stucco, 1-story. Mid-20th century. Gable end front.
- 259-33: One-and-one-half-story stone dwelling. Ca. 1950.
- 259-34: Two-story, frame mid-20th-century dwelling.

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) South Side -- See Appendix

- 259-35: Two-story, five-bay brick Federal town house. Ca. 1830 with later additions. Flemish-bond brick, interior end chimneys, houndstooth cornice, brick flat arches above openings.
- 259-36: Two-story, five-bay, rubble stone town house. Italianate front porch with cutout pattern railing and latticework. Early to mid-19th century. Interior end chimney.
- 259-37: Two-story, Federal brick town house with interior double parapeted gable end chimneys. Ca. 1830; 1850.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) South Side (continued)

- 259-38: One-and-one-half-story dwelling. Ca. 1920.
- 259-39: Two-story, three-bay, brick Federal-style town house with molded brick cornice. Main section ca. 1820. Wing ca. 1840.
- 259-40: Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, rubble stone town house. Ca. 1900. Interior end chimneys.
- 259-41: Two-story, three-bay, rubble stone Federal town house. Ca. 1830. Exterior end chimneys, cornice with dentils.
- 259-42: Two-story frame commercial structure. Ca. 1850-1875.
- 259-43: One-and-one-half-story stucco (apparently over stone) and brick dwelling on rubble stone foundation. Ca. 1800.
- 259-44: Two-story, three-bay, rubble stone town house. Greek Revival. Three-part entrance porch with fluted columns. Ca. 1850. Interior end chimneys.
- 259-45: (Emmanuel Episcopal Church): One-story, three-bay Gothic Revival church. Parapeted gable end front topped by four finials. Ranks among the town's finest examples of mid-19th-century architecture. Ca. 1843 and 1927.
- 259-46: Two-story, double commercial building. Ca. 1900. Stucco finish.
- 259-47: Early 20th-century filling station and service center. Hipped tile roof with wide overhanging eaves.
- 259-48: One-and-one-half-story, stucco finish commercial building. Ca. 1910. Altered.
- 259-49: One-story Flemish-bond brick commercial building. Ca. early 1900s. Projecting bay display windows, modillion cornice.
- 259-50, 51 & 52: Turn-of-the-century commercial buildings. Flemish-bond brick. One and two stories.
- 259-53: One-story, coursed rubble stone banking house with pedimented portico of Roman Doric columns. Semicircular headed windows. Parapet with turned baluster inserts. Fanlight over entrance. Built 1924.
- 259-54: One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival commercial building. Mid-20th century. Gable dormers and cupola.
- 259-55 & 56: Two- and one-story, turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, one with false front and another with gable end front.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) South Side (continued)

- 259-57: Two-story, coursed rubble stone, gable end front commercial structure with two blocked stone Romanesque Revival arches. Mid- to late 19th century.
- 259-58: Two-story, two-bay brick town house with freestanding double interior gable end chimneys. Splayed flat arches over original window openings on front. Brick cornice. One-bay entrance porch with Roman Doric columns. Early 19th century.
- 259-59: Two-story frame dwelling. Bracketed eaves. Ca. 1900.
- 259-60: (Middleburg Methodist Church): Brick, one-story church. Semicircular headed windows. Bracketed cornice with wide frieze. Octagonal frame tower with louvred belfry and spire. Frontispiece door surround. Ca. 1860.
- 259-61: Two-story, coursed rubble stone-and-stucco building. Built originally for an automobile agency, showroom and garage. Second story addition. Early 20th century.
- 259-62: (Middleburg National Bank): One-story, Flemish-bond brick building with parapet and hipped roof with deck and cupola. Colonial Revival. Built 1958. Frontispiece doorway.
- 259-63: (United States Post Office): One-story, brick building with gable roof and cupola. Ca. mid-20th century.
- 259-64: One-story brick commercial structure built in the mid-20th century. Half story added ca. 1978.
- 259-65: Two-story, gable end front frame dwelling, now stuccoed. Bracketed eaves. Ca. 1900.
- 259-66: One-story, block commercial structure with brick front. Ca. mid-20th century.
- 259-67: Mid-20th century gasoline service station.
- 259-68: Two-story, brick, three-bay, Federal town house, built by Richard Cochran (also the builder for "The Hill," home of Burr Powell immediately south of town). Flat splayed brick arches over openings. Molded brick cornice and water table. Interior end chimneys. Early 19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FEDERAL STREET North Side

- 259-69: One-story, 20th-century, stuccoed dwelling.
- 259-70: Vacant lot.
- 259-71: Two-and-a-half-story on high basement frame building (now stuccoed). Gable end front, porch with turned posts and balusters. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-72: 20th-century 1- and 1½-story stuccoed building.
- 259-73: One-story, mid-20th-century dwelling.
- 259-74: Frame, now stuccoed, two-story dwelling on rubble stone foundation. Ca. 1900.
- 259-75: Two-story frame-and-stucco building apparently built for stables and later used for garage. Ca. early 1900s.
- 259-76: Two-and-a-half-story stucco dwelling on high rubble stone foundation. Three bays with centered entrance porch under cross gable. Ca. mid- to late 19th century.
- 259-77: Two-story, frame dwelling. Mid-20th century.

FEDERAL STREET South Side

- 259-78: One-and-one-half-story coursed rubble stone residence. Early 20th century.
- 259-79: One-and-one-half-story frame cottage with two shed dormers.
- 259-80: 20th-century, one-story, brick-and-frame ranch house.
- 259-81: Two-story, stucco-and-frame dwelling on or near the site of J.M. Thompson's Cabinet Factory. Early 19th century.
- 259-82: 20th-century, one-story dwelling.
- 259-83: (Lee Advertising Agency): One-and-one-half-story stone commercial structure now stuccoed. Two-bay entrance porch with turned posts. Exterior end chimneys. Late 18th/early 19th century.
- 259-84: One-and-one-half-story cottage with one-bay entrance porch and two shed dormers. Stuccoed. Ca. early 20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FEDERAL STREET South Side (continued)

- 259-85: Two-story, cross gable roof, stuccoed dwelling. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-86: One-story gable end front commercial structure with false front. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-87: One-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. Single-bay, two-story entrance porch. Two shed dormers. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-88: Two-and-a-half-story, stuccoed dwelling with one-bay entrance porch with Roman Doric columns. Verge boards on gable end. Ca. 1840-50.
- 259-89: One-and-one-half-story frame building now used for an office. Ca. early to mid-20th century. Gable end front.
- 259-90: One-story, 20th-century, painted block commercial structure. Gable end front.
- 259-91: One-story, two-bay painted block automotive building. Mid-20th century.
- 259-92: One-story, 20th-century, painted block gable end front commercial structure.
- 259-93: (Middleburg Baptist Church): Two-story, brick, with Flemish bond on the gable end front. Built ca. 1847. Three-story Sunday School addition erected in 1959. Two front entrances.

JAY STREET East Side

- 259-94: Two-story, board-and-batten barn with gable roof and cupola. Early 20th century.
- 259-95: One-story, stuccoed cottage or guest house for the main dwelling on the NE corner of Washington and Jay streets.
- 259-96: One-and-a-half-story, stucco-over-frame cottage. Ca. late-19th century.
- 259-97 & 98: Two-story, stucco-over-stone dwelling. Main house faces on South Marshall Street. On or near the site of the Academy of 1854. Mid-19th century.
- 259-99: One-story, frame-and-stucco church with gable roof. Mid-20th century.
- 259-100: (Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church): Two stories, stone (now covered in painted stucco). Built ca. 1829. In ownership of Black Methodist Episcopal congregation since 1864. Semicircular headed windows with square louvred belfry.

JAY STREET West Side -- See Appendix

- 259-101: Two-story frame on SW corner of Jay residence.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)LIBERTY STREET East Side

- 259-102: One-and-one-half-story, stone bungalow. Ca. early 20th century.
- 259-103: One-story brick cottage. Houndstooth cornice, gable roof, interior end chimney. Ca. early 19th century.
- 259-104: One-story stucco dwelling. Early 19th century with later additions.

LIBERTY STREET West Side

- 259-105: One-and-one-half-story, stucco dwelling. Early to mid-20th century.
- 259-106: One-and-one-half-story, frame office building. Mid-20th century.
- 259-107: One-and-one-half-story, board-and-batten with stucco cottage. Early 20th century. Porch with turned posts, shed dormer.
- 259-108: Two-story, gable-end-front stucco cottage. One-bay entrance porch shelters the front door. Early 20th century.
- 259-109: Two-and-a-half-story frame house. Possibly stone core. Mid-19th century with numerous alterations.

MADISON STREET East Side

- 259-110: Two-and-a-half-story stucco town house, with hipped roof and four-bay front porch with Roman Doric columns. Unusually large exterior chimneys on both gable ends. Early 19th century.
- 259-111: Two-story frame town house. Late 19th century. Two-story, two-bay frame addition.
- 259-112: Two-story, originally five-bay, Federal-style stucco building. Known in 1854 as "Nolands Hotel."
- 259-113: Mid-20th-century, one-and-one-half-story, stone structure built for the headquarters of the local fire department. Now retail establishment.
- 259-114: Mid-20th-century, two-story, stone commercial building.
- 259-115: Two-story stucco commercial structure with hipped roof. Ca. early 20th century
- 259-125: (Chestnut Hill; The Hill): Brick; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing-seam metal); two dormers; three bays. Detached house. Federal. 1810-20. Probably built by Richard Cochran. Entrance in center bay with fanlight.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MADISON STREET West Side

- 259-116: One-and-one-half-story stucco-over-stone dwelling. Two-bay entrance stoop with sawn railing and brackets. Ca. 1800.
- 259-117: Two-story, three-bay, Federal-style town house. Common-bond brickwork with corbeled brick cornice. Coursed rubble stone foundation. Ca. 1840.
- 259-118: One-and-one-half-story commercial building. Ca. 1930.
- 259-119, 120 & 121: Two-story, brick-and-frame structures of the mid- to late 19th century. Hipped-roof frame garage ca. 1900.
- 259-122: One-story brick cottage of common-bond brickwork with splayed flat arches over exterior openings. Ca. 19th century.

MARSHALL STREET North Side -- See Appendix

- 259-123: (Shiloh Baptist Church): Frame, one-story, gable roof church with louvred belfry. 1913.
- 259-124: Gable-end-front, two-story frame dwelling. Ca. 1910.
- 259-126: Two-story, gable-roof, stucco dwelling. Ca. 1830. Service building behind is a 20th-century addition.
- 259-127 *shades site + outbdg.*
- 259-128: One-story, coursed rubble stone commercial building. Ca. mid-20th century.
- 259-129: One-story, 20th-century, Colonial Revival brick building. Ca. 1960.
- 259-130: One-story, 20th-century brick office building. Colonial Revival.
- 259-131: Two-story, 20th-century Colonial Revival triplex apartment building.
- 259-132: Two-story, three-bay, stuccoed 20th-century dwelling.
- 259-133: One-and-one-half-story, stuccoed 20th-century dwelling.
- 259-134: One-story, 20th-century stuccoed dwelling.
- 259-135: One-story stuccoed dwelling. 20th century.
- 259-136: One-story, 20th-century dwelling of brick construction.
- 259-137: One-and-one-half-story stucco 20th-century dwelling.
- 259-138: One- and two-story frame ranch house. Ca. 1955.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MARSHALL STREET South Side -- See Appendix

- 259-139: Two-story frame house. Ca. 1900. Altered.
- 259-140: Two- and 1½-story stuccoed cottage, with gable end front and shed dormers. Ca. early to mid-20th century.
- 259-141: Two-story stucco dwelling on rubble stone foundation, with one-story wing. Ca. early to mid-19th century.
- 259-142: 20th-century, one-story stucco utility building.
- 259-143: One-story, poured-concrete service building in bad state of repair. 20th century.
- 259-144: One-and-one-half-story, early 20th-century stone bungalow with triple shed dormers.
- 259-145: One-story, gable-end-front, wood-shingle bungalow. Early 20th century.
- 259-146: One-story, gable-end-front, wood-shingle bungalow. Early 20th century.

PENDLETON STREET West Side

- 259-147: Brick, two stories, gable roof, three bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1960.
- 259-148: One-and-one-half-story stucco dwelling with three-part entrance porch and full shed dormer. Early 20th century.

ROUTE 626 East Side

- 259-149: Two-story vernacular frame dwelling. Ca. 1900.
- 259-150: One-and-one-half-story frame vernacular dwelling with full shed dormer. Ca. 1910.

APPENDIX

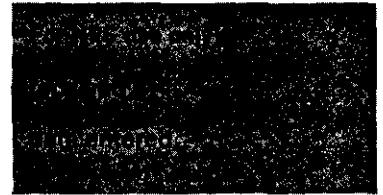
WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) North Side

- 259-151: One-and-one-half-story stone house with gambrel slate roof. Two interior end stone chimneys, weatherboarded gable ends, segmental stone arches over windows. Central front entrance flanked by sidelights with an elliptical fanlight above. Five-bay, shed-roof dormer at front. Single-bay porch with Doric columns. Ca. 1930.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Appendix (continued)

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) North Side (continued)

259-161 (Merchants and Farmers National Bank): One-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival, common-bond brick building with hipped wood-shake roof. Interior capped brick chimney. Two front dormers, 12/12 double-sash windows with flared brick flat arches above. Modillion cornice. 1981.

WASHINGTON STREET (Route 50) South Side

259-160: One-story, brick, gable-roof house with six bays. Detached house. Ranch.

MARSHALL STREET North Side

259-155: Two-story, stucco house with gable roof (standing seam metal) and two bays. 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with shed roof supported by turned posts. Detached house. 19th century.

259-156: Two-story, stucco house with gable roof (standing seam metal) and three bays. 2-story, 1-center-bay porch supported by square posts on 1st floor and with turned posts and square balusters above. Detached house. Mid-19th century.

259-157: Two-story house; wood frame (wood shingle 2nd floor) and stucco on 1st floor; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with shed roof. Detached house. Late 19th century.

259-158: Two-story house; wood frame (German siding); gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with hipped roof on squared posts. Detached house. Ca. 1870.

259-159: One-story house; wood frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ranch.

MARSHALL STREET South Side

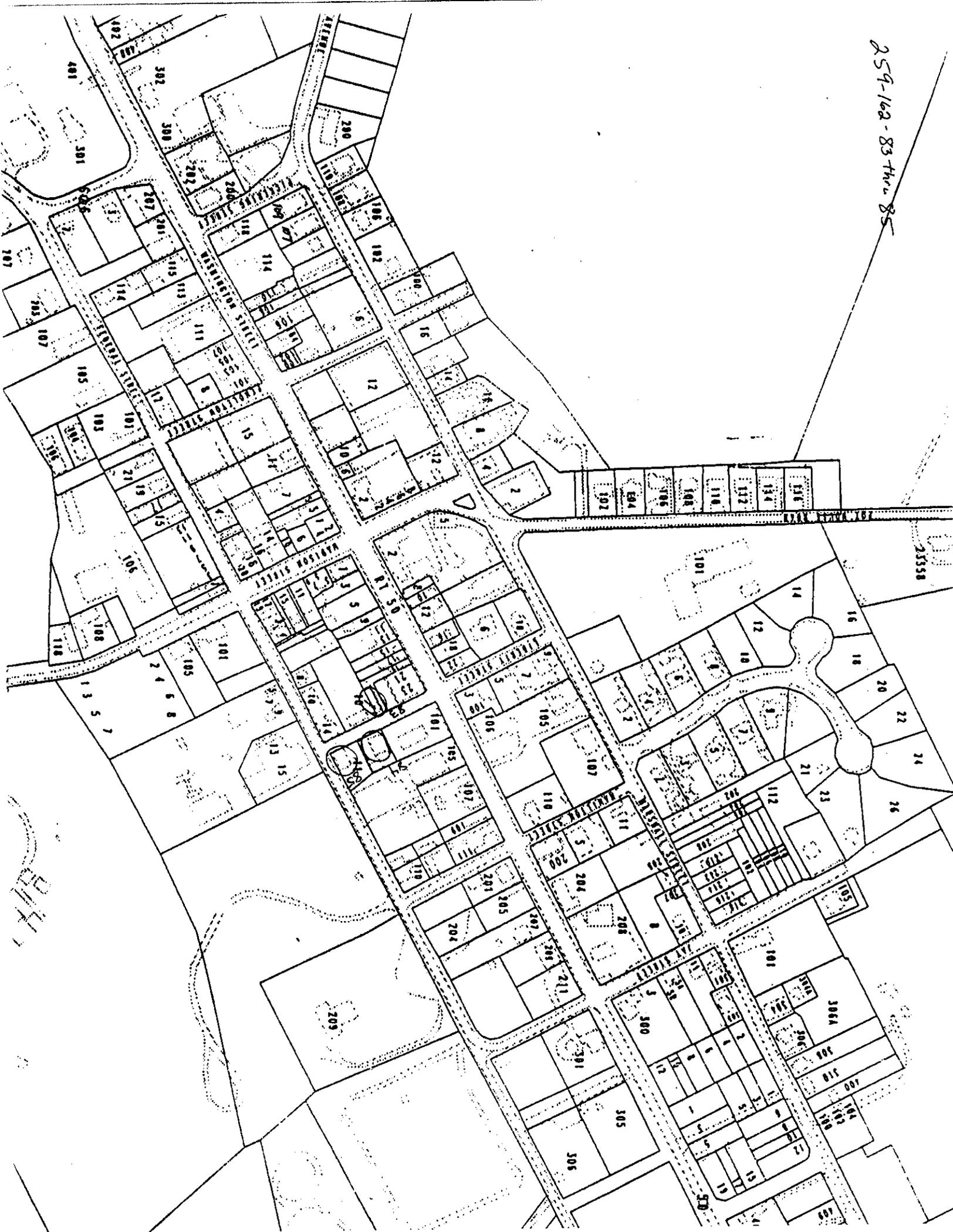
259-154: One-story house; brick (5-course American bond with Flemish variant); gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1950s.

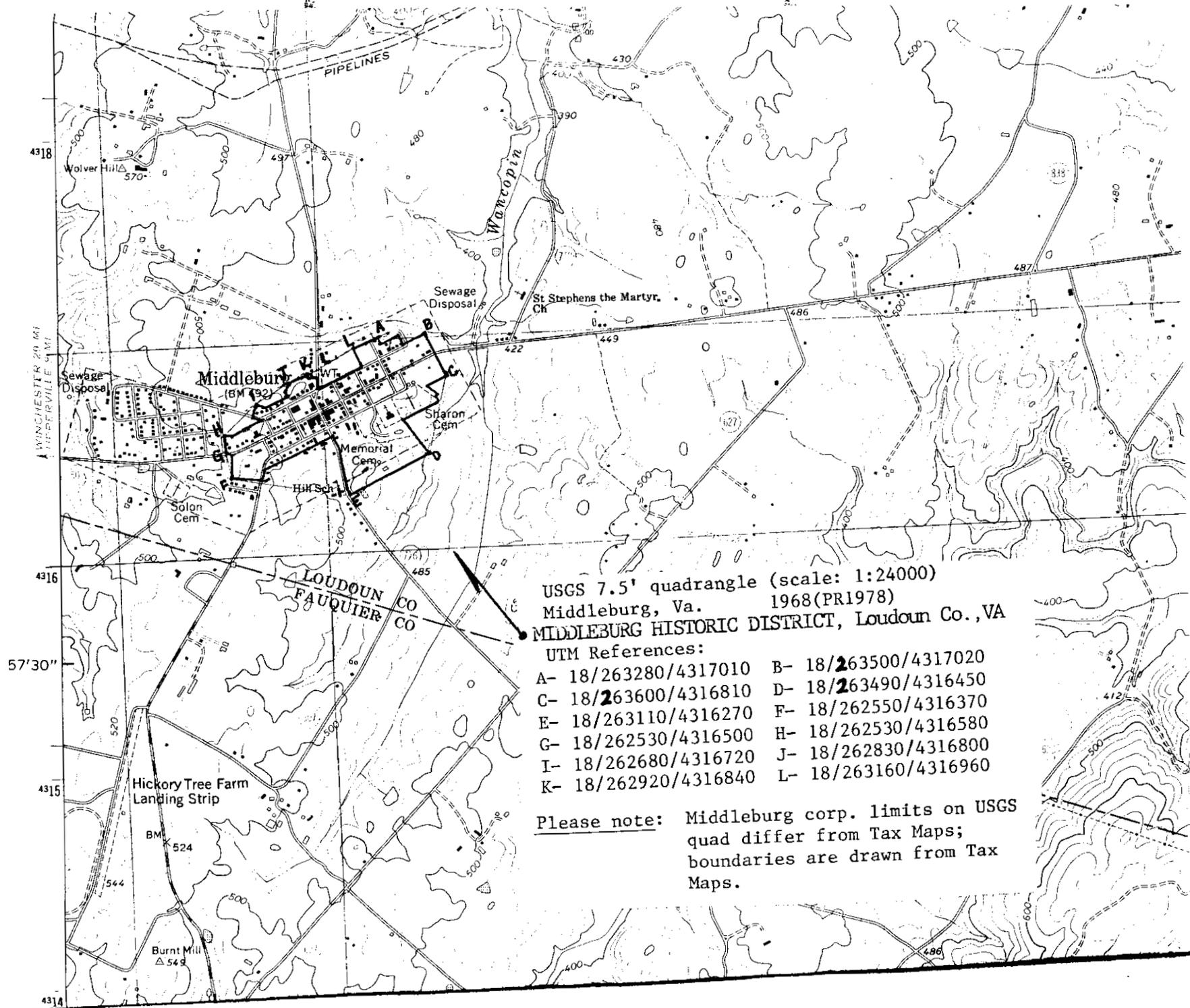
JAY STREET West Side

259-153: One-and-one-half-story stucco bungalow. Parsonage for 259-100. Three-bay front porch supported by tapering square wood columns on stone pedestals. Two front gable dormers, two small brick chimneys at rear. Ca. 1930.



259-162-83 thru 85





USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale: 1:24000)
 Middleburg, Va. 1968 (PR1978)
MIDDLEBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, Loudoun Co., VA

- UTM References:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A- 18/263280/4317010 | B- 18/263500/4317020 |
| C- 18/263600/4316810 | D- 18/263490/4316450 |
| E- 18/263110/4316270 | F- 18/262550/4316370 |
| G- 18/262530/4316500 | H- 18/262530/4316580 |
| I- 18/262680/4316720 | J- 18/262830/4316800 |
| K- 18/262920/4316840 | L- 18/263160/4316960 |

Please note: Middleburg corp. limits on USGS quad differ from Tax Maps; boundaries are drawn from Tax Maps.