

VLR-3/19/97 NRHP-11/13/97

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Red Fox Inn  
other names/site number Middleburg Inn; Beveridge House; DHR File No. ~~259-18~~ 259-58

#### 2. Location

street & number 2 East Washington Street  not for publication <sup>N/A</sup>  
city or town Middleburg  vicinity <sup>162 N/A</sup>  
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 22117

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] 10/6/97  
Signature of certifying official Title Virginia Department of Historic Resources Date  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

~~RED FOX INN~~  
Name of Property

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: HOTEL

COMMERCE/TRADE: RESTAURANT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: HOTEL

COMMERCE/TRADE: RESTAURANT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: FEDERAL;

~~LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:~~

COLONIAL REVIVAL

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof METAL: ALUMINUM

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

circa 1830 - 1947

Significant Dates

circa 1830

1850s

1890s

1940s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

William B. Dew, A.I.A.

(1940s remodelling)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

RED FOX INN  
Name of Property

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1/2 acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	118	263480	4316540
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title GEOFFREY B. HENRY

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number 4604 CHESTNUT STREET telephone 301-654-6468

city or town CHEVY CHASE state MD zip code 20814

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name RED FOX INC. EDWIN P. MARKOWITZ (CONTACT)

street & number PO BOX 385 telephone 540-687-6301

city or town MIDDLEBURG state VA zip code 22117

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Red Fox Inn  
Loudoun County, VA

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### SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Red Fox Inn is located on a 1/2-acre parcel at 2 East Washington Street (U.S. Route 50) in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. The Red Fox Inn is also within the Middleburg National Register Historic District. The building dates from circa 1830 (although it probably incorporates an earlier eighteenth-century stone building), with additions and remodelings dating from the 1850s, 1890s, and the 1940s. The building consists of a two-and-one-half-story-with-basement, five-bay, gable-roofed, fieldstone main block, with a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed fieldstone rear wing. There are stone chimneys at each gable end. A small, one-story, shed-roofed frame wing is on the east gable end. Most of the windows are original and have 9/6 double-hung sash with flat frames. The one-story, one-bay, pedimented porch dates from the 1940s. There are also entrances on the west and north elevations. The interior floor plan features a dining room, bar, and kitchen on the basement level; banquet rooms on the first floor; and bedrooms on the second and attic floors. The interior contains woodwork from a variety of periods, with most of the floors, baseboards and door trim original, and most of the paneling (particularly on the first floor) dating from the 1940s.

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Red Fox Inn  
Loudoun County, VA

### *Location*

The Red Fox Inn is located at 2 East Washington Street (U.S. Route 50), at the northeast corner of Washington and Madison Streets in Middleburg, in southwestern Loudoun County, Virginia. The Red Fox Inn property is bounded by a brick sidewalk and Washington Street on the south; a slate sidewalk and Madison Street on the west; a gravel alley and parking lot on the north; and a commercial building at 4 Washington Street on the east. The Red Fox Inn is located within the Middleburg National Register Historic District. Surrounding buildings consist mostly of one- and two-story, stone and brick structures dating from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

### *Exterior Description*

The Red Fox Inn building consists of a two-and-one-half-story-with-basement, five-bay-wide, three-bay-deep, gable-roofed, fieldstone main block oriented toward Washington Street; a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed fieldstone wing oriented toward Madison Street; and a one-story, shed-roofed, frame wing on the east gable end of the main block. There is a large, exposed fieldstone chimney at the east gable end of the main block; paired, flush, gable-end fieldstone chimneys on the west; and a flush, gable-end fieldstone chimney at the north end of the rear wing.

The traditional building date for the earliest part of the Red Fox Inn is 1728-1757, with substantial expansions and rebuildings around 1830, the 1850s, the 1890s, and the 1940s. Frequent repair and repointing of the fieldstone exterior, as well as extensive remodeling of the interior have obscured much of the building chronology of the Red Fox Inn. However, it is apparent that there were at least two major building campaigns. The fieldstones used on the three west bays of the first story of the main block and the first story of the rear wing are larger, more evenly laid and of a different color than used elsewhere on the building. This section is undoubtedly the earliest part of the building. The ghost of a two-story frame porch added to the south facade in the 1800s and removed in the 1940s is also visible on the stonework. Larger stones are used as quoins on the south facade.

The building features a standing-seam metal roof, simple wooden box cornice, and no other exterior ornament or moldings. The windows have 6/9 double-hung sash with flat frames, pegged at the corners, and with a beaded edge. There are small 4/4 sash windows on the attic levels of both gable ends. There are pedimented dormer windows with 6/6 sash on both the south and north elevations. The dormer windows date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

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Loudoun County, VA

facade. The one-story, one-bay, glass-enclosed entry porch with pedimented gable roof dates from a remodeling carried out in the 1940s. So, too, do the bay windows that flank the entrance. Between the porch and the windows are two Dutch doors (*no longer in use*) that may date from the early twentieth century.

The rear wing retains an entrance on the first floor of the west elevation with paneled reveals and three-pane transom window dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The stone steps and basement entrance appear to date from the 1940s remodeling. At the northeast point where the rear wing joins the main block is a one-story, one-bay, cut-stone ell with an arched entrance and stairs leading to the basement.

The north elevation has undergone several changes. The two east windows are apparently late-nineteenth-century in date and are in the Colonial Revival style. The single west window resembles the older windows found on the building's other elevations. A fixed-pane window, a French door, and a flight of stone steps leading to a basement entrance are later additions. There is a courtyard (now used for outdoor dining) with slate flagstones and a wooden palisade fence to the rear of the building.

The east elevation of the main block is dominated by the gable end chimney. There are only windows to the south of the chimney, creating a somewhat asymmetrical appearance on this elevation. The one-story, shed-roofed, frame wing on the east gable end dates from the 1960s and is extended on the east by a one-story, metal refrigerator/cold storage facility.

*Interior Description*

The interior floor plan of the Red Fox Inn consists of a dining room, bar, and kitchen on the basement level; banquet rooms on the first floor; and hotel guest rooms on the second and attic levels. Originally built with a side-passage plan, the interior now features a central stair hall with rooms on either side.

The basement-level dining room features slate and concrete floors, whitewashed stone walls, and exposed, paneled wooden beams. The two open fireplaces in the room have a stone hearth and a simple mantel shelf. Most of the dining room's appearance dates from the 1940s remodeling by architect William Dew. The barroom features a wooden bar, wine rack, shelves, and fireplace at the north end. The walls have been partially plastered in this room. There is a modern kitchen, as well as bathrooms on the east side of the basement level.

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Red Fox Inn  
Loudoun County, VA

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turned newel and molded handrail leads to the first floor. To the west is a double room, now used for banquets. It features floor-to-ceiling fielded paneling on the south wall, two fireplaces with classical surrounds and molded mantel shelves, and exposed wooden beams. The paneling in this room is said to have come from the interior of a building directly southwest of the Red Fox Inn on Washington Street. The floors, baseboard, chair rail and window surrounds of the hall and room to the east probably date from the nineteenth century. A door with paneled reveals separates the original and 1850s sections of the buildings.

The second-floor bedrooms contain a mixture of nineteenth-century woodwork and woodwork added in the 1940s remodeling. The fireplace mantels in the bedrooms probably date from the 1940s; the one in the east bedroom closely resembles the mantels in the first-floor banquet rooms. There are also closets, bathrooms and storage facilities, all dating from the 1940s. Rooms on the attic floor are plain and have little original woodwork. An original attic window between the two sections of the building has been boarded up but is still visible near the stairway.

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Red Fox Inn  
Loudoun County, VA

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Red Fox Inn is historically significant on the local level under Criterion A for its association with the transportation, commercial, and social history of Middleburg during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Architectural and documentary evidence points to a circa 1830 date of construction for the Red Fox Inn, although the building probably incorporates an older eighteenth-century structure. Although its date of construction cannot be precisely determined, the Red Fox is thought to be one of the oldest continuously operated inns in Virginia as well as the United States. The Red Fox Inn has served a variety of functions including: stagecoach stop, inn, tavern, butcher shop, apartment house, post office, and hotel. Its history reflects the transformation of Middleburg from an important stop along the Ashby Gap Turnpike in the early 1800s, to a mid-nineteenth century commercial center of a prosperous agricultural county, to a social center of the hunt country in the twentieth century.

The Red Fox Inn also is significant on the local level under Criterion C as a large and well-preserved example of fieldstone domestic architecture in Loudoun County dating from several periods in the nineteenth and twentieth (and possibly eighteenth) centuries. It is a contributing resource in the Middleburg National Register Historic District. The Red Fox Inn was remodeled extensively in the early 1940s by Middleburg architect William A. Dew. Dew was responsible for numerous residential, commercial, and civic buildings in and around Middleburg in the mid- to late twentieth century.

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Loudoun County, VA

The present town of Middleburg is part of a 3,300-acre tract purchased by Rawleigh Chinn of Lancaster County from the Fairfax Proprietary in 1731 (Scheel 1978: 1). Tradition holds that Chinn took over operation of a tavern reputedly built in 1728 at a location at or near the site of the present Red Fox Inn (Dobson 1983: 4). This tavern, known as Chinn's Ordinary, served travelers on the primitive wagon trail that ran east-west generally along the route of present U.S. Route 50. The settlement that grew up around this tavern was known as Chinn's Crossroads ("The Founding of Middleburg" 1982: 1).

Chinn's property was divided among his children after his death in the early 1760s, with 500 acres encompassing present-day Middleburg willed to his son Joseph Chinn. In 1763, Joseph Chinn sold his property to Leven Powell for 500 pounds (Scheel 1978: 1). Powell (1737-1800) fought in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant colonel and served with George Washington at Valley Forge. In 1788 he was one of Loudoun County's delegates to the Virginia Convention held to ratify the U.S. Constitution ("Leven Powell--The Founder of Middleburg" 1982: 1).

On November 2, 1787 the Virginia General Assembly established the town of Middleburg on "fifty acres of land lying in the county of Loudoun, the property of Leven Powell" (Scheel 1978: 1). Powell laid out the town in the form of seventy lots arranged on a grid pattern, with its center at the present intersection of Washington and Madison Streets. The town was named Middleburg for its position on the road halfway between Alexandria and Winchester and was the site of a post office as early as 1798. It is the second oldest town in Loudoun County, Leesburg having been established in 1758.

Powell retained ownership of most of the town lands, choosing instead to lease lots and specifying the uses and dimensions of buildings erected ("The Founding of Middleburg" 1982: 1). A 1793 deed for lot No. 27, at the northeast corner of Washington and Madison Streets, mentions "the lot on which stands a stone house formerly occupied by John W. McFarland as a tavern" (Scheel 1978: 1). This building, perhaps Chinn's Ordinary or a later building, may have been incorporated into part of the present Red Fox Inn building at this location (Lewis 1977: 2). In 1801 the land was sold by Leven Powell's son Burr Powell to Elias Lacey (Lewis 1977: 2).

Middleburg's population and economic fortunes increased due to transportation improvements in Loudoun County during the early 1800s. "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 (VHLC 1982: 8.5). The Ashby Gap Turnpike was completed between Aldie and Middleburg in 1813,

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and between Middleburg and the Shenandoah River in 1818 (Lewis 1977: 2). By 1820, the town's population had increased to 360 from only 60 in 1800.

Increased traffic in stage coach passengers and agricultural produce increased the economic importance of taverns and inns along this turnpike, with McFarland's Tavern a chief beneficiary. In 1812 Lot No. 27 was purchased by Nobel Beveridge, who also owned the lot on the other side of Madison Street. He built a brick tavern (still standing) on this lot in 1825, and greatly expanded, or tore down and rebuilt, the stone tavern building on Lot No. 27 (Scheel 1978: 1).

A newspaper advertisement placed by Beveridge in *The Genius of Liberty* newspaper in 1830 noted that:

"A new House of Entertainment has been built. The house is a new one, with all the rooms comfortable and well-furnished. The subscriber's bar is well-appointed with choice liquors, his stables are good and well-furnished and his ostler (sic) is an attractive and trusty fellow" (Scheel 1987: 41).

Beveridge's tavern building has been remodeled and enlarged several times since then (most notably in the late 1800s and the 1940s), but it still retains the basic shape and appearance of an early-nineteenth-century fieldstone building. While surrounding Loudoun County had a long tradition of stone architecture, by the early 1800s brick was used more commonly in Middleburg. Examples of brick architecture in Middleburg from this period include Farmer's Delight, Much Haddam, Vine Hall, and the adjacent tavern built by Beveridge in 1825 (Loth 1986: 121)(VHLC 1982: 8.6). Examples of stone buildings in or near Middleburg from this period include Dover Hill, the Barse House, and portions of Atoka (Lewis 1977: 4-5). The Beveridge tavern building is particularly significant in that it was apparently never painted or stuccoed. Many stone residences were stuccoed in the nineteenth century to give the exterior a more finished appearance.

In 1831 Middleburg was incorporated. In 1835 the town was described as "containing 70 dwelling houses, seven mercantile stores . . . and two hotels . . . Middleburg is a growing and prosperous village, surrounded by beautiful and fertile country" (Martin 1835: 147). By 1840 its population had reached 421. In the 1840s and 1850s, the stone tavern building apparently was enlarged again. An 1845 Mutual Assurance fire insurance policy taken out by Humphrey Powell, "Trustees for the Devisies of Noble Beveridge", showed the present west half of the building, measuring 24 feet by 34 feet (Lewis 1977: Appendix A). In 1857 another policy showed the original building along with additions on both the north and east.

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1862 Battle of Middleburg, and as a way station for military leaders passing through Middleburg. Both General J.E.B. Stuart and Colonel John Mosby are said to have been entertained here (Slater 1987: 25).

By the 1890s the stone tavern building, then known as the "Mansion House" was owned by Sarah Noland Mackenzie. Part of the building was leased as a U.S. post office between 1894 and 1897 (Scheel 1987: 136). The basement contained a barroom as well as a butcher shop and meat market. In 1897 Mackenzie renovated the building and reopened it as the Beveridge House, managed by Charles H. Downs of Baltimore. It is probable that the two-story frame porch on the front facade was built at that time (it was removed in the 1940s). Around 1900 the name was changed to the Middleburg Inn (Scheel 1987: 136).

By the early 1900s Middleburg and its surrounding countryside had acquired a reputation for scenic beauty and excellent fox hunting (Slater 1987: 25). Wealthy Northern and Mid-Western industrialists built or rented estates in the Middleburg area and the town assumed the title of "Capital of the Hunt Country." Avid foxhunters also often rented quarters in hotels or inns in Middleburg, such as the Middleburg Inn, using the restaurant facilities for elaborate hunt breakfasts and parties (Scheel 1987: 141). Improved road transportation and the paving of U.S. Route 50 in the 1920s also increased traffic at the Middleburg Inn.

In 1937 the Middleburg Inn was bought by a group of investors, including former Ambassador to Ireland George A. Garrett and renamed the Red Fox Inn (Scheel 1987: 136). The group commissioned local architect William A. Dew to redesign the building's interior to accommodate its wealthy clientele. Dew had practiced with the architectural firm of Trenor and Fatio in Palm Beach, Florida, before moving to Middleburg in 1939 (Moon 1987: 3-4). The renovation of the Red Fox Inn was his first commission in Virginia. A practitioner of the Georgian and Adam Revival styles, Dew also designed the Middleburg Bank Building, two community centers in Middleburg, his own office building on Washington Street, and several other commercial buildings in Middleburg (Moon 1987: 3-4). He was also responsible for the restoration and renovation of several country estates in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties.

Dew's alterations included the installation of paneling and other woodwork in the two first-floor dining rooms, fireplace mantels, closets and bathrooms in some of the bedrooms, and the renovation of the basement level for a bar and restaurant. Several suites were specifically designed according to suggestions from regular visitors to the Red Fox Inn during hunting season (Scheel 1987: 136). The most notable change to the exterior appearance of the Red Fox Inn was the removal of the two-story front porch.

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Red Fox Inn  
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World War II. President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy were frequent visitors to the area, often renting, and eventually building a weekend home near Middleburg. During their visits members of the traveling press often stayed at the Red Fox Inn. On February 11, 1961 a Presidential press conference was held in the sitting room (now banquet room) of the Red Fox Inn (Slater 1987: 25).

The present owners acquired the Red Fox Inn in 1976 and have continued the careful maintenance and restoration of this historic building.

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**REFERENCES**

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n.a.

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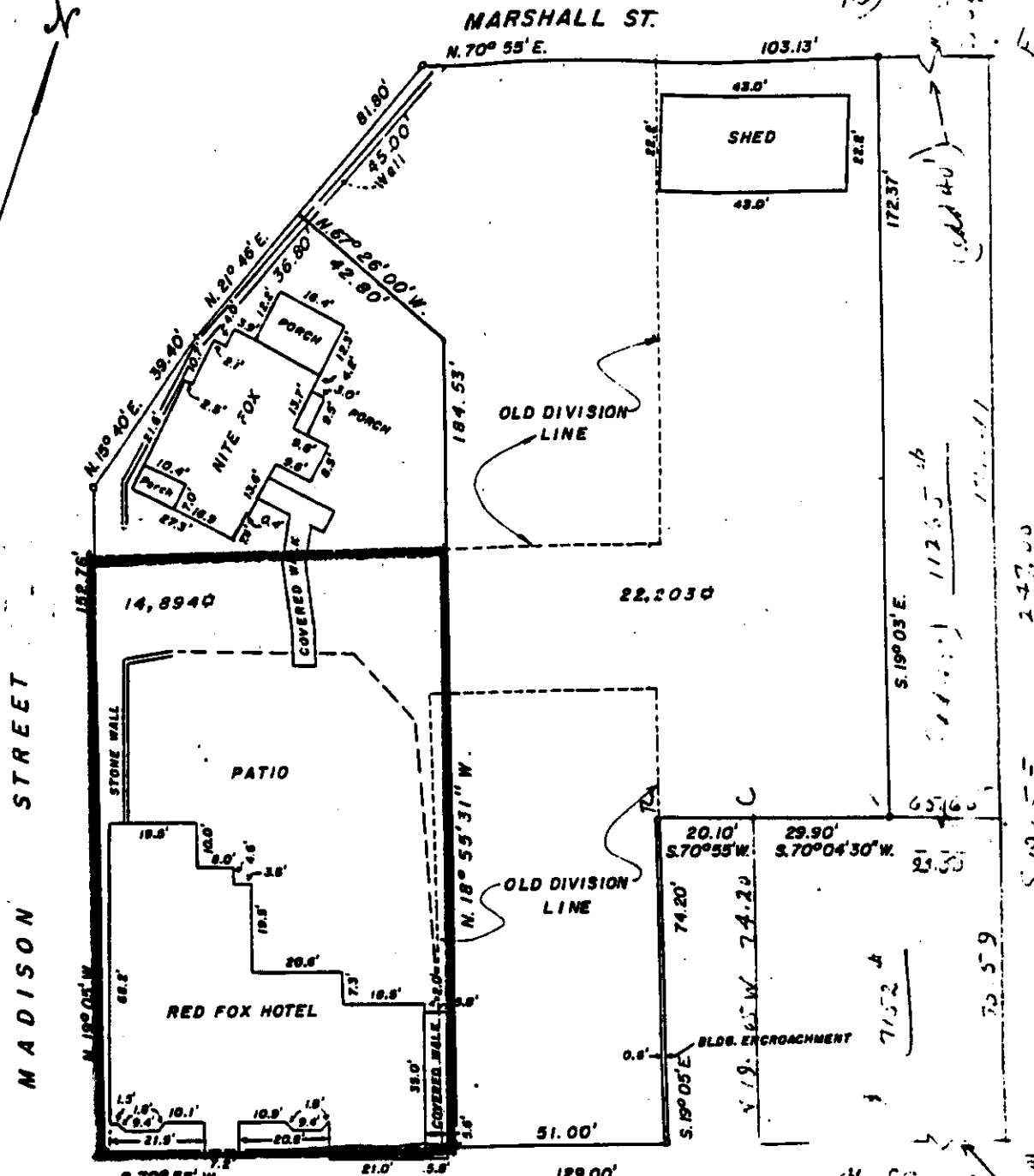
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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown as a solid black line on the accompanying plat map drawn by J. Hoarse Jarred, December 5, 1977. Scale is 1 inch= 30 feet. The boundaries are coterminous with Lot No. 27 of the Plat of the town of Middleburg, filed in the Loudoun County, Virginia records on December 23, 1815. The nomination does not include the building identified as the Nite Fox on the plat map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated boundary lines are also the legal lot lines of the Red Fox Inn property and include the one historic resource associated with this property.



MADISON STREET  
 MARSHALL ST.  
 WASHINGTON ST. U.S. RTE. 50

**BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT**  
**ON THE PROPERTY OF**  
**RED FOX HOTEL**  
 TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG  
 LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
 SCALE 1"=30' DEC. 5, 1977

*J. Harris J. J. J.*  
 Certified Land Surveyor  
 Vienna, Va.

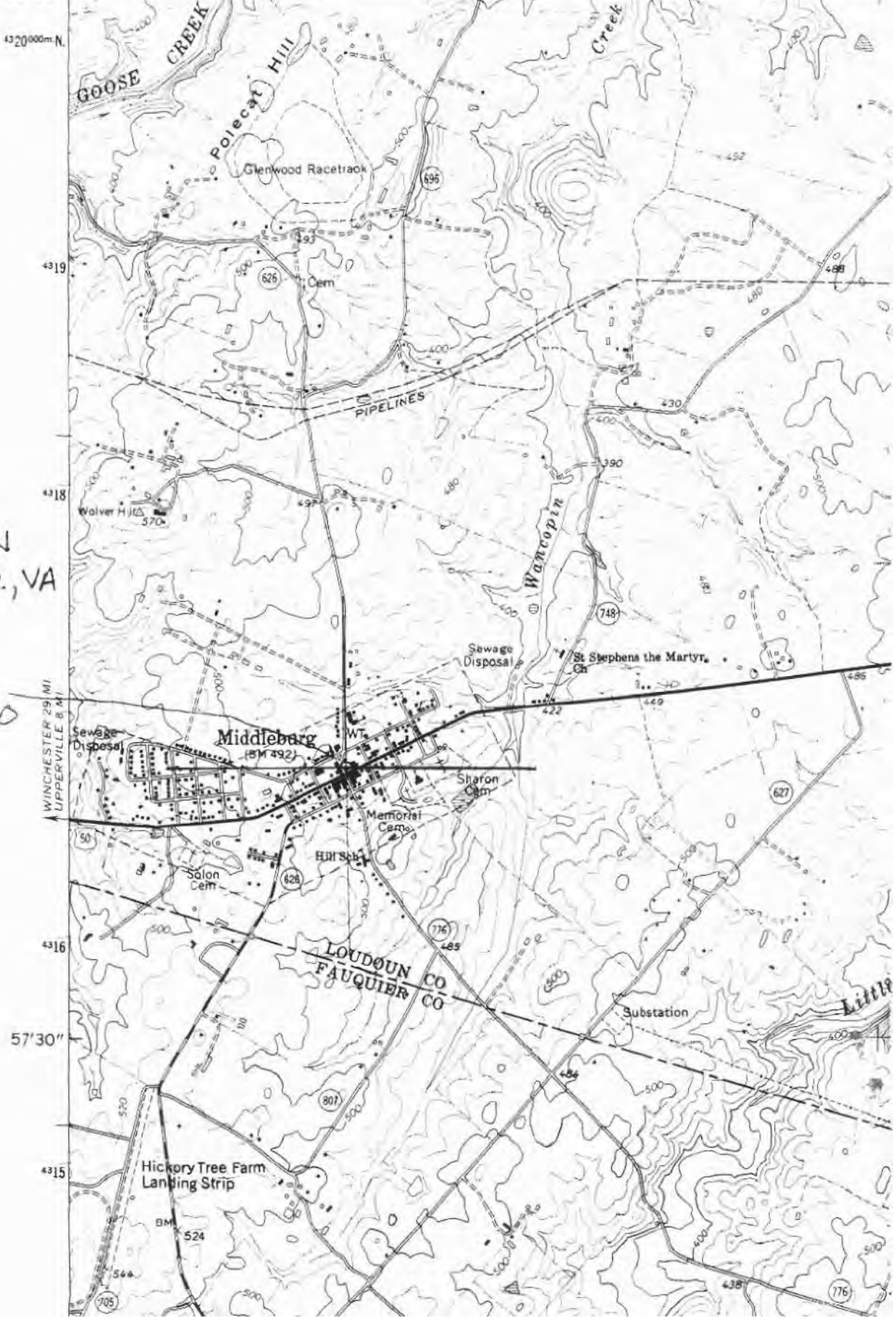
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5462  
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QNT

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77° 45' 262000m E 263 264 265 42' 31  
39° 00' 432000m N



RED FOX INN  
LOUDOUN CO., VA

UTM  
1-18-263480 -  
4316540

WINCHESTER 29 MI  
UPPERVILLE 8 MI

57' 30"

Hickory Tree Farm  
Landing Strip

BM 524

705