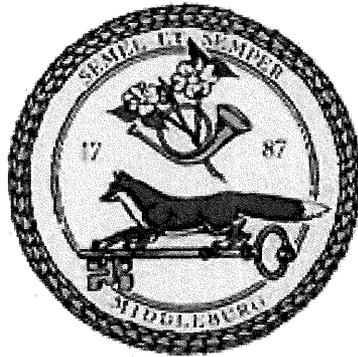


**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT
FOR
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG
HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXPANSION AREA SURVEY**

CLG Project: HDRC 01-01



**Prepared by: Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian
2026 Old Chapel Road
Boyce, Virginia 22620**

**Prepared for: The Town of Middleburg
10 W. Marshall Street, P. O. Box 187
Middleburg, Virginia 20118-0187**

August 20, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Description of Project and Methodology.....	1
II. Historical Overview.....	3
III. Architectural Overview.....	8
IV. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	11
V. Numerical Index According to DHR File #.....	12
VI. Numerical Address Index	14
VII. Map 1: Boundary of Surveyed Area with DHR File Numbers.....	16
VIII. Map 2: Area of Potential Historic District Expansion.....	17

This publication has been financed in part/entirely with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND METHODOLOGY

The survey of architectural resources within the potential expansion area of the Middleburg Historic District was undertaken during the winter of 2001 and the spring of 2002. Its purpose was to investigate and document approximately 40 architectural properties in an area defined as the Middleburg Historic District Expansion Area (**Map 1**) in order to determine whether the boundaries of the existing Middleburg Historic District should be expanded to include this area. The project was funded as a Certified Local Government grant between the Town of Middleburg and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (CLG Project HDRC 01-10). Proposals were solicited and Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian, was chosen as the consultant to carry out the work.

Ms. Kalbian, an architectural historian/preservation consultant based in Boyce, Virginia, managed the project, conducted the fieldwork, entered the survey data into the DSS (Data Sharing Software) program, wrote the Executive Summary Report, and conducted all the public meetings.

The main objectives of the project were to document the buildings within this area on the west end of town and make recommendations as to whether the existing Middleburg Historic District should be expanded to include any or part of this area. Black and white photographs were taken and architectural descriptions and evaluations were entered into the DSS database available on-line by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This document gives an overview of the architectural resources as well as recommendations for further work.

The survey products include the following:

1. Two sets of 55 DSS-generated reconnaissance-level architectural survey forms with accompanying photographs and maps (one to DHR and one to the Town of Middleburg).
2. Eight bound copies of the Executive Summary Report (six copies to DHR and two to the Town of Middleburg).
3. Two computer diskettes containing the Executive Summary Report (one to DHR and one to the Town of Middleburg).
4. One set of photographic negatives.
5. Two sets of Town of Middleburg base maps (one for DHR and one for Middleburg) with surveyed properties labeled.
6. One set of color slides showing representative building types, representative examples of building styles and representative streetscapes.

The architectural fieldwork for the project was initiated with a windshield survey of the Town of Middleburg on January 23, 2002 with Martha Mason Semmes, Middleburg Town Planner. The purpose was to better define the boundaries of the proposed survey area.

A Public Information Meeting was held on Monday, February 25, 2002 at the Middleburg Town Office to inform the public about the project and the upcoming fieldwork. On March 6, 2002, David Edwards of the Winchester Regional Office of the

Virginia Department of Historic Resources also conducted a windshield survey with Ms. Kalbian.

All the architectural resources within the area defined by the consultant, the town planner, and DHR were photographed, mapped and recorded using DHR DSS reconnaissance-level survey forms according to DHR standards. Fieldwork was conducted during the week of April 8, 2002, and 55 instead of the anticipated 40 properties were actually documented.

New DHR file numbers were assigned to each property, except for one that had previously been surveyed. The prefix for all the file numbers is 259 (**Map 2**). A total of 55 properties were surveyed, 17 of which were not historic (not 50 years or older). The survey area covered approximately 53 acres.

Originals of the photographs and DSS-generated survey forms were given to DHR and the Town of Middleburg. A public meeting to go over the results of the survey is scheduled for September 3, 2002 at the Middleburg Town Office.

The closeout date for this project, including the final submission of this report and the public presentation of a slide show, is September 30, 2002.

The Historical Overview comes primarily from the Middleburg Comprehensive Plan prepared by staff, and the Middleburg Historic District National Register Nomination Form prepared by the Department of Historic Resources staff (then known as Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Robert A. Carter and David Edwards, authors) in December 1981. This was also the history used in the Executive Summary Report for the Survey Update of the Middleburg Historic District (CLG Project # HDRC 99-01) of June 16, 2000. Additional research covering the study area was conducted by Ms. Kalbian, primarily at the Thomas Balch Library and the Loudoun County Courthouse, both in Leesburg. This executive report is meant simply as a summary of the resources. The reader is directed to the individual survey forms, available at DHR, the Town Office or online at <http://www.hrdss.state.va.us/DSS/jsp/dssLogin.jsp> (contact DHR office for user identification) for more detailed descriptions. This report also makes recommendations as to whether the existing Middleburg Historic District should be enlarged to include any part of the study area.

II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Town of Middleburg is located in southwestern Loudoun County, just north of the Fauquier-Loudoun County line and fourteen miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town, with a 1999 population of approximately 650 persons, 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 the town's main axis, Washington Street. Routes 626 north and 776 south form Madison Street, the town's major north-south axis. Middleburg is the main commercial center for a primarily rural area of Loudoun County, and is surrounded by well-tended farms that support the agricultural and horse breeding interests of many area residents.

Middleburg was originally part of a 3,300-acre patent that Rawleigh Chinn received from the Northern Neck Proprietary in 1731. In 1763, Joseph Chinn, Rawleigh's son, sold a 500-acre parcel of that land (that included present day Middleburg) to Leven Powell. The area was then known as "Chinn's Crossroads." Middleburg was originally laid out in 1787 in seventy half-acre lots arranged in a grid pattern. The streets were named after prominent friends of the Constitution and management of the town was placed in the hands of seven trustees. Powell himself regulated the settlement of the town lots, requiring each owner to build a dwelling at least sixteen feet square with a masonry chimney within one year of date of purchase, a common provision in town deeds of the day. The major part of Middleburg is still contained within the original town boundaries.

Middleburg was so named because of its location mid-way between Alexandria and Winchester along the major Ashby's Gap Turnpike. It first developed as a convenient coach stop and relay station. However, when Powell died in 1810, only seventeen of the seventy lots had been sold. After the War of 1812, Powell's son, Burr, took over his father's plans for Middleburg and actively sought further development of the town. In 1816, he officially recorded the Town Plat at the County Courthouse and appointed five new trustees. The Fund for Internal Improvement and the Board of Public Works was established by the General Assembly around the same time, and led to the substantial improvement of transportation systems throughout the state. This greatly helped Middleburg, which was located along a major transportation route linking the port of Alexandria to the Shenandoah Valley and points west. By 1835, the town had seventy dwellings, seven mercantile stores, two churches, four academies, two hotels, two attorneys, four physicians, and twenty businesses supporting a population of 430 persons. In addition, eighteen flourmills existing within a ten-mile radius of town further spurred the town's growth.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Middleburg had developed into an important commercial and institutional center for lower Loudoun and upper Fauquier counties. The construction of the B & O Railroad line from Baltimore to Winchester was completed in the 1830s. Despite this development, which diverted much of the Valley wagon traffic away from Middleburg, the town continued to flourish, in a large part due to the expanding market for local wheat and flour. In 1853, the town's population had increased to 600, and commercial and residential buildings were clustered along four blocks of Washington

Street between Jay and Pendleton and the two blocks of Madison between Marshall and Federal. Industrial establishments, such as a cabinet factory, were located at the edge of town, while hotels and stores were located at the center of town.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Middleburg was staunchly pro-slavery and in favor of secession. This was due in a large part to the economic dependence of many surrounding plantations on slave labor. During the War, Middleburg became part of "Mosby's Confederacy," the area of Fauquier, Loudoun, and Clarke counties where Lt. Col. John Singleton Mosby and his rangers conducted many of their raids against Federal troops. Mosby realized the strategic location of Middleburg on a turnpike linking U. S. troops in Northern Virginia to the Valley, and often operated in its vicinity. In retaliation for its support of Mosby, Union troops occupied the town in 1862 and periodically raided it for horses, supplies, and even hostages. Between June 17 and June 21, 1863, several severe cavalry battles were fought near Middleburg. After the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, more than 1,200 Confederate casualties were cared for in Middleburg homes and churches that were converted into hospitals.

In 1865, the U. S. War Department set up a Freedman's Bureau in Middleburg, to assist the newly emancipated black population with jobs, homes, and education in their adjustment to a free life. Blacks continued to contribute to Middleburg after the War, holding a wide variety of jobs including schoolteachers, nurses, ministers, blacksmiths, and builders. The area around the intersection of N. Jay and E. Marshall streets has several buildings associated with the post-Civil War African-American community of Middleburg. In 1872, Middleburg was officially incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly. Several churches were built, and several academies were established within the decade following the end of the war. Nonetheless, Middleburg stopped growing by the late 1870s and entered a period of decline, which continued into the twentieth century. According to census records, Middleburg's population steadily declined during the last decades of the nineteenth century: from 419 in 1880, to 296 in 1900, down to 263 in 1910.

The advent of the Piedmont and Orange Hunts in 1904 helped to jump start Middleburg back into a period of prosperity. The Hunts were founded by a New Yorker named Harry Worcester Smith and several of his New York friends, who also leased the Colonial Inn (old Noble Beveridge House) in Middleburg as a clubhouse. Local interest in foxhunting and horseracing culminated in the organization of the Middleburg Hunt in 1906 and continued with the settlement of well-known equestrians to the area in and around Middleburg. This type of activity attracted investment capital to the area and resulted in a renewed interest in new construction and the preservation of historic buildings. The town, whose population once again began to increase in the late 1920s, succeeded in becoming a seat of international reputation for the breeding, showing, and racing of thoroughbred horses.

The study area for this project was laid out as a subdivision during this period. The majority of the property had been owned by Mrs. J. P. Tabb, whose house still stands at 103 Walnut Street (259-5043). Although the study area was not annexed by the town until

1932, a sales advertisement in the Loudoun Times of October, 1923 presents it as a desirable location:

“RIDGE VIEW”

FOLKS “Ridge View” is the name of the new addition we are opening up at Middleburg. This is the property between Belmont and the Highway and immediately adjacent to the town on the north.

MRS. J.P. TABB, the owner wishes to make this the most desirable residential section of Middleburg, and has instructed us to spare no expense and time in the development of this property.

Therefore, we have placed our Engineers on the job with full authority to make this the pride of the Blue Ridge.

Our selling force will arrive in Middleburg on the morning of-
Wednesday, October 10 10:30 A.M.

And will start the sale promptly at 10:30 with a Street parade, led by an ALL STAR BRASS BAND. At the Sale Valuable prizes will be given away and Lunch served on the grounds.

Easy terms will be made to the purchasers.
Washington Development Co., Agents
1319 F St., Washington, D.C.

Middleburg has continued to grow and prosper since then, while still maintaining a small town ambiance. In 1932, the Glenwood Race Course was laid out north of town by sportsman Daniel C. Sands, and placed the Middleburg Races among the premier steeplechase meetings in the world. The weekly publication of *The Chronicle of the Horse*, headquartered in Middleburg, further validates the town’s reputation as the center of the hunt country. The frequent weekend visits of President John F. Kennedy and his family in the early 1960s brought even greater public prominence to the town. More recently, the opening of The National Sporting Library, home of one of the world’s most extraordinary collection of books on turf and field sports, has brought even more distinction to Middleburg.

The study area covers approximately a 53-acre area in the north and west parts of town. This includes both sides of W. Washington Street from the current Middleburg Historic District boundaries west to just past Chestnut Street and north to the south side of Stonewall Avenue. Much of this area is known as the Ridge View Subdivision.

The majority of resources documented were single-family dwellings, some with associated outbuildings. In addition, an African-American cemetery (259-5006), a house converted from a barn (259-5052), and a springhouse (259-5055) were documented. The earliest resource documented was Much Haddam (259-164), which is the only resource within the study area that is individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Two dwellings and Solon Cemetery are the only resources from the Reconstruction-era (1865-1914). Thirty-four (62%) resources date from the World War I to 1952 period (50 years or older is generally the cut-off date for a resource to be considered historic). Seventeen (31%) of the resources within the study area date from 1953 to the present. In summary, it appears that the majority of the resources within the study area date from ca. 1920-1950. This is in keeping with the rest of Middleburg, where even within the current Historic District, the greatest number of surviving buildings date to the first half of the twentieth century.

The following report lists the properties within the study area in chronological order with the earliest resources listed first.

STREET ADDRESS	DHR#	DATE
607 WASHINGTON ST W	259-164	1820
500 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5009	1880
SOLON CEMETERY	259-5006	1883
103 WALNUT ST	259-5043	1910
600 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5011	1919
805 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5004	1920
504 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5010	1920
710 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5017	1920
6 CHESTNUT ST	259-5022	1920
704 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5027	1920
703 MARTIN AV	259-5052	1920
606 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5055	1920
107 WALNUT ST	259-5045	1923
6 WALNUT ST	259-5041	1924
904 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5020	1925
106 LOCUST ST	259-5035	1925
6 LOCUST ST	259-5032	1926
606 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5013	1929
700 MARTIN AV	259-5051	1929
101 CHESTNUT ST	259-5023	1930
107 CHESTNUT ST	259-5026	1930
3 LOCUST ST	259-5030	1930
5 WALNUT ST	259-5040	1930
106 WALNUT ST	259-5044	1930
604 MARTIN AV	259-5049	1930
608 MARTIN AV	259-5050	1930
800 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5018	1932
207 CHESTNUT ST	259-5029	1932
206 LOCUST ST	259-5037	1932

STREET ADDRESS	DHR#	DATE
604 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5012	1938
608 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5014	1939
700 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5015	1939
600 MARTIN AV	259-5047	1947
501 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5008	1948
5 LOCUST ST	259-5031	1949
200 LOCUST ST	259-5036	1949
704 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5016	1950
603 MARTIN AV	259-5048	1950
900 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5019	1955
4 CHESTNUT ST	259-5021	1955
105 LOCUST ST	259-5034	1955
6 REED ST	259-5046	1959
803 MARTIN AV	259-5054	1965
703 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5057	1965
104 LOCUST ST	259-5033	1967
103 CHESTNUT ST	259-5024	1970
3 WALNUT ST	259-5039	1970
801 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5005	1975
503 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5007	1979
704 MARTIN AV	259-5053	1980
101 WALNUT ST	259-5042	1982
208 LOCUST ST	259-5038	1997
609 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5056	1997
105 CHESTNUT ST	259-5025	1999
205 CHESTNUT ST	259-5028	2002

III. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The major part of Middleburg is still contained within the original boundaries of the town as it was laid out in 1787 with a few additional tracts appended to the north, south, and west. Substantial residential development has occurred at the western end of the town beginning in the mid-twentieth century and is continuing today. Commercial property south of Federal Street was also developed beginning in the early twentieth century.

Like much of the rest of Middleburg, the Ridge View Subdivision area is based on a grid of streets, with W. Washington Street as the southern boundary and Stonewall Avenue as the northern boundary. The north-south cross streets are Chestnut, Locust, Walnut, and part of Reed streets, while the east-west streets are Martin and Blue Ridge avenues. All the existing streets in the study area are paved, but only the north side of W. Washington Street has sidewalks.

All the resources within the study area are dwellings and their associated outbuildings. One resource is a former barn that has been converted into a dwelling (259-5052), and the other is a historic springhouse (259-5055) with a modern house (the original house is no longer standing).

The properties along W. Washington Street include the oldest resources, most dating to the nineteenth century. This is not surprising, as W. Washington Street has been in existence in some form or another since the late 18th century. The majority of buildings within the Ridge View Subdivision north of W. Washington Street date to ca. 1920 or more recently. One exception is the original Tabb House (259-5043), which was there prior to the formation of Ridge View, and is located at 103 Walnut Street. The study area also includes 17 properties where the primary resource is a non-historic building.

The properties along W. Washington Street (especially the south side) sit on much larger pieces of land than what is found in the Ridge View Subdivision, where most lots are less than half of an acre. Whereas the rest of Middleburg contains a mixture of residential, commercial and institutional buildings, the study area contains the largest concentration of residential architecture from the early to mid-twentieth century in town. This area rapidly developed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, particularly after it was annexed into Middleburg in 1932. Most of the buildings are one- or 1 ½-story frame dwellings clad in weatherboard, stucco, or stone veneer. The larger, more impressive houses are found along W. Washington Street.

Residential construction has continued in Middleburg up to the present day. A large group of townhouses (not included in the survey) has been constructed at the east and northwest ends of town in recent decades. These generally conform to the existing architecture.

An analysis of the architectural styles of buildings within the study area shows that the vast majority (50%) are vernacular, a term that refers to the vast range of ordinary buildings produced outside the high-style tradition of architecture. The next most common form is the Colonial Revival style. Nine (17%) houses fall into this category, which is

characterized by the use of classical detailing copied from the Colonial, Georgian, Federal, or Neoclassical styles in American architecture. One of these (259-5008) at 501 W. Washington Street, was designed by architect George Locke Howe, who designed a few other houses in the area during the 1940s and favored the Colonial Revival style.

Another popular architectural style of this period was the Craftsman. Eight (15%) resources within the study area fall into this category. Commonly expressed as a 1 ½-story horizontally emphasized building with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a large porch, these dwellings are often termed as bungalows. Many were widely available through mail order catalogues such as Sears and Roebuck. The house at 600 W. Washington Street (259-5011) is a fine example of this type of house.

Six (12%) of the resources within the study area are examples of Ranch houses: low, one-story, gable-roofed, brick or frame dwellings. All of these were constructed during the period of 1959 to 1970 and are not considered historic.

One building, Much Haddam (259-164), within the study area is of the Federal style. Constructed in 1820, it resembles many of the other Federal-style brick buildings found in the current Middleburg Historic District and is individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

One resource was identified that is a vernacular interpretation of the Tudor Revival, a popular architectural style of the early to mid-20th century that often featured a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof. In addition, one resource was identified that is an I-house. This term is generally used by architectural historians to describe dwellings that are 2-story, 3- or 5-bay buildings with central-passage plans.

The report below lists the properties documented during the survey according to the most common architectural style. They are listed chronologically within each style, with the most common styles listed first. For further information on the stylistic characteristics of each building, the reader is directed to the individual DSS form.

STREET ADDRESS	DHR#	DATE	STYLE
500 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5009	1880	Vernacular
103 WALNUT ST	259-5043	1910	Vernacular
710 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5017	1920	Vernacular
6 CHESTNUT ST	259-5022	1920	Vernacular
703 MARTIN AV	259-5052	1920	Vernacular
606 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5055	1920	Vernacular
107 WALNUT ST	259-5045	1923	Vernacular
6 WALNUT ST	259-5041	1924	Vernacular
106 LOCUST ST	259-5035	1925	Vernacular
6 LOCUST ST	259-5032	1926	Vernacular
700 MARTIN AV	259-5051	1929	Vernacular
107 CHESTNUT ST	259-5026	1930	Vernacular
3 LOCUST ST	259-5030	1930	Vernacular
207 CHESTNUT ST	259-5029	1932	Vernacular
206 LOCUST ST	259-5037	1932	Vernacular

STREET ADDRESS	DHR#	DATE	STYLE
604 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5012	1938	Vernacular
600 MARTIN AV	259-5047	1947	Vernacular
200 LOCUST ST	259-5036	1949	Vernacular
900 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5019	1955	Vernacular
4 CHESTNUT ST	259-5021	1955	Vernacular
105 LOCUST ST	259-5034	1955	Vernacular
801 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5005	1975	Vernacular
704 MARTIN AV	259-5053	1980	Vernacular
101 WALNUT ST	259-5042	1982	Vernacular
208 LOCUST ST	259-5038	1997	Vernacular
609 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5056	1997	Vernacular
105 CHESTNUT ST	259-5025	1999	Vernacular
205 CHESTNUT ST	259-5028	2002	Vernacular
805 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5004	1920	Colonial Revival
5 WALNUT ST	259-5040	1930	Colonial Revival
608 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5014	1939	Colonial Revival
700 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5015	1939	Colonial Revival
501 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5008	1948	Colonial Revival
5 LOCUST ST	259-5031	1949	Colonial Revival
704 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5016	1950	Colonial Revival
603 MARTIN AV	259-5048	1950	Colonial Revival
503 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5007	1979	Colonial Revival
600 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5011	1919	Craftsman
504 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5010	1920	Craftsman
904 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5020	1925	Craftsman
101 CHESTNUT ST	259-5023	1930	Craftsman
106 WALNUT ST	259-5044	1930	Craftsman
604 MARTIN AV	259-5049	1930	Craftsman
608 MARTIN AV	259-5050	1930	Craftsman
800 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5018	1932	Craftsman
6 REED ST	259-5046	1959	Ranch
803 MARTIN AV	259-5054	1965	Ranch
703 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5057	1965	Ranch
104 LOCUST ST	259-5033	1967	Ranch
103 CHESTNUT ST	259-5024	1970	Ranch
3 WALNUT ST	259-5039	1970	Ranch
607 WASHINGTON ST W	259-164	1820	Federal
704 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5027	1920	I-house
606 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5013	1929	Tudor Revival
OLON CEMETERY	259-5006	1883	Cemetery

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey and evaluation of 55 properties within the study area of this project, Maral S. Kalbian makes the following conclusions and recommendations.

The study area contained 55 properties, the majority of which are dwellings and their associated outbuildings. The exceptions are Solon Cemetery, (259-5006) along the south side of W. Washington Street, a former barn converted into a house, and a historic springhouse that now is associated with a modern house. The dwellings along the south side of W. Washington Street are much more rural in nature than those found in the rest of the study area and sit on much larger tracts of land.

Since the Ridge View Subdivision was not laid out into streets and lots until the 1920s, it is not surprising that more than half (62%) of the buildings in the area were constructed during the period of ca. 1920-1952; 18% of which date from the 1940s and early 1950s. Of the 55 properties documented, 17 (31%) have been constructed within the past 50 years and are not considered historic.

Half of the buildings are not of a high architectural style but instead are of the vernacular. The Colonial Revival, followed by the Craftsman, are the most popular architectural styles present in the study area. Many of these buildings have undergone restoration or renovation throughout the years and have thus lost much of their architectural integrity. Unaltered examples of these styles can still be found within the study area. Some are in the Ridge View Subdivision but most are located along W. Washington Street.

Currently the Middleburg Historic District ends along W. Washington Street at the northeast corner of the junction of W. Washington and Reed streets. It appears that the resources located in the area that fronts both sides of W. Washington Street from the current edge of the historic district extending almost to the western edge of the Town limits are eligible for inclusion within an expanded Middleburg Historic District (**Map 2**). Not only are these generally the best-preserved historic buildings within the entire study area, but they also best represent the various architectural styles found within it, as well as include the highest concentration of historic structures. This corridor is in keeping with the rest of the established Middleburg Historic District and appears to be a logical extension of the boundary. It covers an area of approximately 40 acres.

V. NUMERICAL INDEX ACCORDING TO DHR FILE

ADDRESS	DHR#	QUAD
607 WASHINGTON ST W	259-164	Middleburg
805 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5004	Middleburg
801 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5005	Middleburg
SOLOM CEMETERY	259-5006	Middleburg
503 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5007	Middleburg
501 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5008	Middleburg
500 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5009	Middleburg
504 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5010	Middleburg
600 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5011	Middleburg
604 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5012	Middleburg
606 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5013	Middleburg
608 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5014	Middleburg
700 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5015	Middleburg
704 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5016	Middleburg
710 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5017	Middleburg
800 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5018	Middleburg
900 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5019	Middleburg
904 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5020	Middleburg
4 CHESTNUT ST	259-5021	Middleburg
6 CHESTNUT ST	259-5022	Middleburg
101 CHESTNUT ST	259-5023	Middleburg
103 CHESTNUT ST	259-5024	Middleburg
105 CHESTNUT ST	259-5025	Middleburg
107 CHESTNUT ST	259-5026	Middleburg
201 CHESTNUT ST	259-5027	Middleburg
704 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5027	Middleburg
205 CHESTNUT ST	259-5028	Middleburg
207 CHESTNUT ST	259-5029	Middleburg
3 LOCUST ST	259-5030	Middleburg
5 LOCUST ST	259-5031	Middleburg
6 LOCUST ST	259-5032	Middleburg
104 LOCUST ST	259-5033	Middleburg
105 LOCUST ST	259-5034	Middleburg
106 LOCUST ST	259-5035	Middleburg
200 LOCUST ST	259-5036	Middleburg
206 LOCUST ST	259-5037	Middleburg
208 LOCUST ST	259-5038	Middleburg
3 WALNUT ST	259-5039	Middleburg
5 WALNUT ST	259-5040	Middleburg
6 WALNUT ST	259-5041	Middleburg
101 WALNUT ST	259-5042	Middleburg
103 WALNUT ST	259-5043	Middleburg
106 WALNUT ST	259-5044	Middleburg
107 WALNUT ST	259-5045	Middleburg
6 REED ST	259-5046	Middleburg
600 MARTIN AV	259-5047	Middleburg
603 MARTIN AV	259-5048	Middleburg

VI. NUMERICAL ADDRESS INDEX

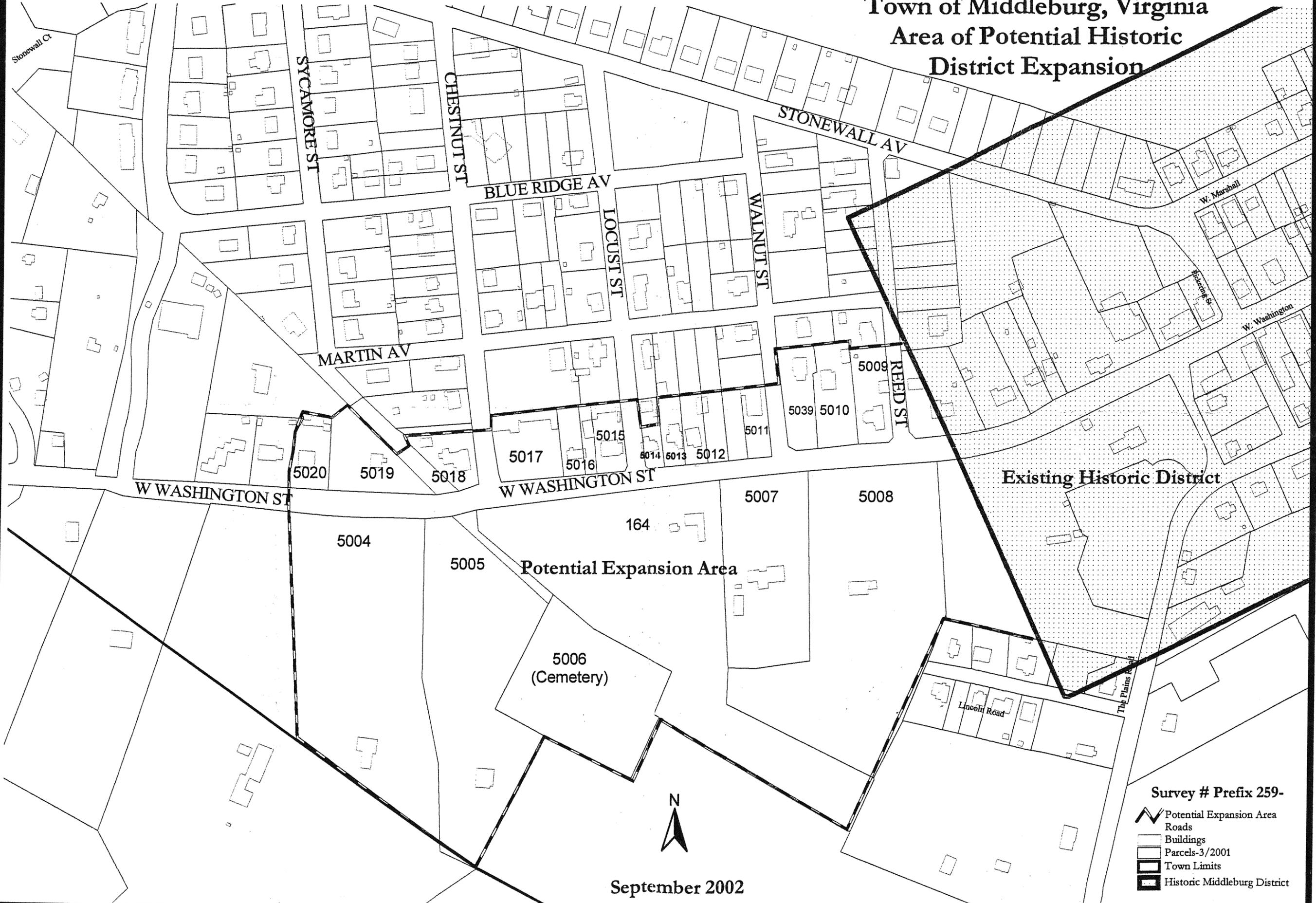
ADDRESS	DHR#	QUAD
101 CHESTNUT ST	259-5023	Middleburg
101 WALNUT ST	259-5042	Middleburg
103 CHESTNUT ST	259-5024	Middleburg
103 WALNUT ST	259-5043	Middleburg
104 LOCUST ST	259-5033	Middleburg
105 CHESTNUT ST	259-5025	Middleburg
105 LOCUST ST	259-5034	Middleburg
106 LOCUST ST	259-5035	Middleburg
106 WALNUT ST	259-5044	Middleburg
107 CHESTNUT ST	259-5026	Middleburg
107 WALNUT ST	259-5045	Middleburg
200 LOCUST ST	259-5036	Middleburg
201 CHESTNUT ST	259-5027	Middleburg
205 CHESTNUT ST	259-5028	Middleburg
206 LOCUST ST	259-5037	Middleburg
207 CHESTNUT ST	259-5029	Middleburg
208 LOCUST ST	259-5038	Middleburg
3 LOCUST ST	259-5030	Middleburg
3 WALNUT ST	259-5039	Middleburg
4 CHESTNUT ST	259-5021	Middleburg
5 LOCUST ST	259-5031	Middleburg
5 WALNUT ST	259-5040	Middleburg
500 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5009	Middleburg
501 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5008	Middleburg
503 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5007	Middleburg
504 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5010	Middleburg
6 CHESTNUT ST	259-5022	Middleburg
6 LOCUST ST	259-5032	Middleburg
6 REED ST	259-5046	Middleburg
6 WALNUT ST	259-5041	Middleburg
600 MARTIN AV	259-5047	Middleburg
600 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5011	Middleburg
603 MARTIN AV	259-5048	Middleburg
604 MARTIN AV	259-5049	Middleburg
604 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5012	Middleburg
606 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5055	Middleburg
606 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5013	Middleburg
607 WASHINGTON ST W	259-164	Middleburg
608 MARTIN AV	259-5050	Middleburg
608 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5014	Middleburg
609 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5056	Middleburg
700 MARTIN AV	259-5051	Middleburg
700 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5015	Middleburg
703 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5057	Middleburg
703 MARTIN AV	259-5052	Middleburg
704 BLUE RIDGE AV	259-5027	Middleburg
704 MARTIN AV	259-5053	Middleburg

ADDRESS	DHR#	QUAD
704 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5016	Middleburg
710 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5017	Middleburg
800 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5018	Middleburg
801 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5005	Middleburg
803 MARTIN AV	259-5054	Middleburg
805 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5004	Middleburg
900 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5019	Middleburg
904 WASHINGTON ST W	259-5020	Middleburg
SOLOM CEMETERY	259-5006	Middleburg

Map 1:

Boundary of Surveyed Area with DHR File Numbers

Town of Middleburg, Virginia Area of Potential Historic District Expansion



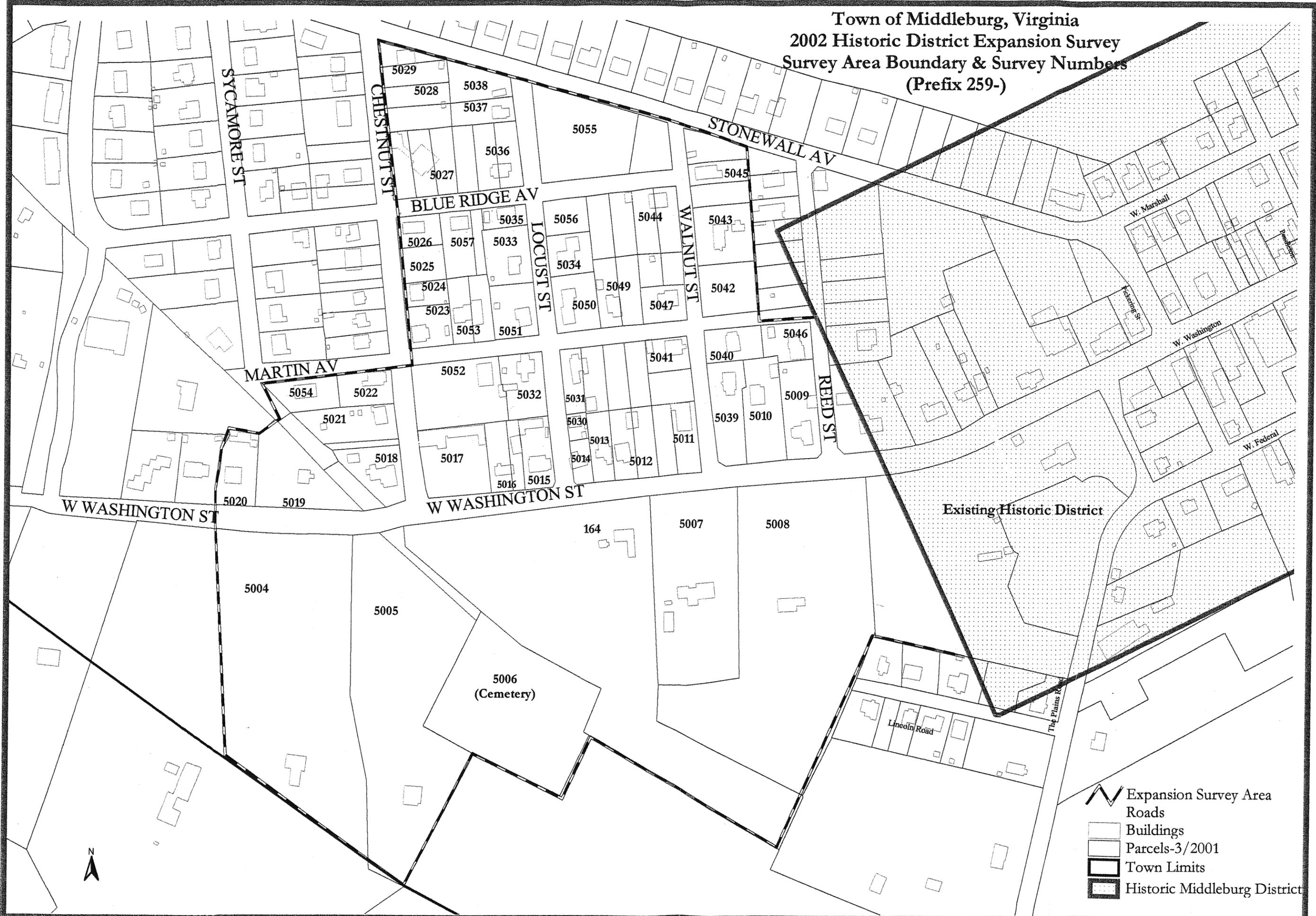
- Survey # Prefix 259-**
-  Potential Expansion Area
 -  Roads
 -  Buildings
 -  Parcels-3/2001
 -  Town Limits
 -  Historic Middleburg District

September 2002

Map 2:

Area of Potential Historic District Expansion

Town of Middleburg, Virginia
 2002 Historic District Expansion Survey
 Survey Area Boundary & Survey Numbers
 (Prefix 259-)



-  Expansion Survey Area
-  Roads
-  Buildings
-  Parcels-3/2001
-  Town Limits
-  Historic Middleburg District