

VLR-12/13/88 NRHP-10/30/89

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16.) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a) Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Pilgrim's Rest
other names/site number: Bellemont Grove, Mount Wesley, 76-19

2. Location

street & number: 14102 Carriage Ford Road N/A not for pub
city, town: Nokesville X vicinity
state: Virginia code: VA county: Prince William code: 153 zip code: 22123

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	Total
X private	building(s)			
public-local	X district	4	4	buildings
public-State	site			sites
public-Federal	structure			structures
	object			objects
		4	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 d o e s not meet the National Register criteria. ___See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
___entered in the National Register.
___See continuation sheet.
___determined eligible for the National Register. S e e continuation sheet
___determined not eligible for the National Register.
___removed from the National Register.
___other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/
agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English, Southern Colonial

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone
walls: Wood
roof: Metal
other: Brick double end chimneys

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties

	nationally		statewide		X locally		
Applicable National Register Criteria	A	B	<u>C</u>	D			
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1790-1810
1880-1930

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
Other State agency
Federal agency
 Local government
University
Other:
Specify repository:
Prince William Planning Dept.
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property:

71 acres of an 88 acre tract is included in this nomination

UTM References

A	/	/	/	B	/	/	/
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet			D.			

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	William T. Frazier and George W. Polhill, Jr.
organization	Frazier Associates
street and number	213 N. Augusta Street
city or town	Staunton

date	July 1988
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Summary Description

Pilgrim's Rest is an eighteenth century dwelling on an eighty-eight-acre site of rolling farm land that straddles the Prince William-Fauquier County boundary line and is located off of Carriage Ford Road (State Route 607) south of Nokesville. Cedar Run, a major tributary of the Occoquan River, flows past the property on the south. The farmhouse is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gable-roofed structure built according to an eighteenth century Tidewater design with wide flush siding, three bays, a side-passage, double-pile plan, and unique double end exterior brick chimneys. The important interior woodwork retains much of its original fabric and the entire house was restored to an eighteenth century appearance in 1956. While the original out-buildings no longer exist, Pilgrim's Rest is a rare surviving example of Tidewater Colonial architecture in Northern Virginia.

Architectural Analysis

Pilgrim's Rest is a two-and-one-half-story, frame-constructed, gable-roofed farmhouse built according to an eighteenth century design more commonly found in Tidewater Virginia. The brick-nogged walls are covered on the exterior with wide flush siding, joined shiplap style. The three bays reflect a side-hall, double-pile plan. There is a pair of unusual exterior brick chimneys on the south end. Laid up in Flemish bond with some glazed headers and joined by a brick pent closet, the two stacks separate at the eaves line. The chimney water table consists of two courses of brick on top of the stone foundation. The two story construction of the pent closet is extremely rare in Virginia. The end gables reflect a Victorian-era remodeling with sets of double carved brackets supporting the eaves. The house rests on a high English basement, its foundation constructed of stone.

There is a one-story, gable-roofed, recently built kitchen and dining addition on the north side. A screened porch extends part way across the rear of the house. The front entrance, a double door, has a triangular pediment supported by fluted pilasters, and is reached by a brick stoop. The nine-over-nine and six-over-nine sash windows are surrounded by architrave trim and flanked by paneled shutters. Each gable contains two four-over-four windows.

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The metal roof replaces earlier wood shingles, some of which the owner has found in the attic. The current basement access is gained through a pair of exterior doors next to the chimney that were added when the addition was built. Evidence of the original access remains on the north-east wall, to which the foundation of the wing is now attached. The cellar, which is only under the parlor and hall, has a large summer beam and hand-hewn joists. There is evidence of a earlier brick foundation dividing this space indicating that the cellar previously consisted of two rooms.

Pilgrim's Rest contains some notable interior woodwork, including wainscoting and crown moldings throughout the first floor, architrave door and window trim, raised-panel doors with wrought iron H and H-L hinges, and paneled, shouldered architrave mantelpieces. The four mantels are especially attractive, and are all similarly constructed: a molded shelf with bed moldings supported by a shouldered architrave surround and containing a paneled frieze with three to four rectangular or square, raised, molded panels.

The concealed, winding, enclosed, single-flight stair is located at the rear of the long, wide hall. Ten feet wide by thirty-one feet long, the hall connects the main house with the one-story wing containing the kitchen and dining room. The decor of the dining room is of the same period as that of the main house with raised paneled wainscoting, six-panel doors, random width pine floors, and matching windows and moldings. However, the ceiling is lower in the addition than in the rest of the first floor. The knotty-pine-paneled kitchen section also contains closets, a storeroom, bathroom, and access to the back porch. The bay window in the kitchen is a more recent change that a previous owner installed.

Pilgrim's Rest was remodeled in 1956 according to plans by the architect, R. J. Wadsworth. Photographs of the house before the restoration show it to have had a one-story, gable-roofed addition on the west side of the house. There was also a two-story porch across the front and around the east end. Both these additions were removed, and the present one-story addition was made to the east end. Prior to the remodeling, the windows were two-over-two sash. The present front entrance, a reproduction Federal-style pediment, replaced a former simple rectangular surround with overhead lights. The upper portions of the chimneys were rebuilt, and the foun-

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dation repointed. The house's front sill was replaced, and two brick pillars were installed in the basement under the summer beam as additional supports. Some of the exterior flush siding was replaced and matched to the original.

The front and rear doors were reconstructed, in part using the existing old panels. The hardware throughout the main house is in part old and part reproduction. The waist-high wainscoting in all of the rooms on the first floor retains much of its original paneling but has been replaced as needed. The crown molding is said to be original. The six-panel doors, between the hall and living room and hall and rear bedroom, are old, and have early H-L hinges and old rim locks. The medium-width pine, tongue-and-groove floors throughout the main house have been repaired in places. The parlor ceiling has been replaced.

The mantel in the living room appears to be a reconstruction using some previously existing parts. The paneled overmantel is a replacement, as are the mantel shelf and the paneled cupboard doors to the right of the rebuilt fireplace. In the first floor bedroom, or probable former dining room, the mantel shelf has either been replaced or added to an old mantel. There is some old paneling above the door to the under-stair closet, while the door to the stair closet is modern.

The treads of the concealed, winding, enclosed, single-flight stair may be replacements. The plan of the second floor has been changed from an earlier arrangement of two bedchambers opening onto a large, open, side hall. In the present plan of the second floor, the large hall has been divided into two rooms, a bathroom and a small back bedroom, the latter containing the winding, enclosed stair to a garret. The bedchamber at the top of the stair over the parlor contains a double linen press with raised panel doors built next to the fireplace. A small closet has been added to this room. The smaller bedchamber to the rear has a simple mantel similar to others in the house, with shoulders and three panels. The second floor chair rail, doors, and moldings match those of the first floor. The attic contains two finished rooms and some under-eaves storage space. The roof rafters has mortise-and-tenon construction and the knee braces are attached with rose-head nails.

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The eighty-eight-acre parcel on which Pilgrim's Rest is situated straddles the Prince William-Fauquier County boundary line. Pilgrim's Rest is located in the predominately rural, southeastern section of Prince William County, a few miles south of Nokesville. Cedar Run, a major tributary of the Occoquan River, flows past the property on the south. The house is reached by an approximately half-mile-long private drive at the intersection of Carriage Ford Road (State Route 607) and Hazelwood Drive (State Route 645). The property is crossed by an electric power line. There are large boxwoods on either side of the lane and around the house. The front yard contains brick walks, remnants of an old well and a small fruit tree as well as several Norway maples.

Among the outbuildings on the property are the following noncontributing buildings: a twentieth-century frame tenant house, a metal barn, a cinderblock garage, and a cinderblock workshop/machinery storage shed. Contributing buildings include the main house, a late-nineteenth-century frame granary/barn, a frame, gable-roofed tool shed, and an ice house constructed of concrete block with a metal gable roof.

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Summary of Significance

Pilgrim's Rest is architecturally significant as being one of the best-preserved examples of a late-eighteenth-century plantation house in western Prince William County. The house was probably built by Henry Dade Hooe about the time of his marriage to Jane Fitzhugh in 1790. The unusual architectural style of the two-and-one-half-story, timber-frame dwelling with its flush wooden siding, twin, unusual brick end chimneys, and side hall plan with a concealed stair, is of a type more commonly associated with Virginia's Tidewater region than Northern Virginia, and probably reflects the Fitzhugh family's ties to King George County, Virginia. The interior woodwork includes paneled wainscoting, molded chair rail, and shouldered mantels, and the finely appointed interiors reflect the level of sophistication expected by the prominent Prince William County families in the late eighteenth century.

Historical Background

The land on which Pilgrim's Rest is situated was purchased by Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedford in King George County from Thomas Booth and Richard Foote III. The thousand-acre tract which Fitzhugh purchased was originally part of the larger Brent Town Tract which King James II granted to three Londoners, Richard Foote, Robert Bristow, and Nicholas Hayward, and to George Brent, a Catholic residing in Stafford County. Initially, the four men intended to promote the establishment of a religious haven on the large tract, which was then situated in Stafford County but which is now located almost entirely in Prince William County. Although the town of Brenton or Brent Town was established, a blockhouse was built, and people came to settle on the tract, the real estate venture eventually failed, and the land was divided among the four original grantees.

In 1730, Richard Foote III sold a thousand acres of the tract to Thomas Booth. In 1734, Thomas Booth and Richard Foote conveyed the estate to Henry Fitzhugh (1687-1758). Fitzhugh had served as sheriff of Stafford County in 1715 and as a burgess in 1736. Soon after the sale of the property, it was discovered that the land that Foote believed lay within his share of the Brent

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Town Tract, was actually within the Hayward quarter. In 1741, Foote, acting as the attorney for Nicholas Hayward's heir, Samuel Hayward, conveyed a thousand acres of the Hayward quarter to Fitzhugh, undoubtedly the same land that Foote had conveyed to Fitzhugh in 1734.

It is not known if Henry Fitzhugh lived at Pilgrim's Rest, although his two sons, John and Thomas, probably tobacco planters, did live on the property. The earliest existing reference to a structure is the 1759 survey of Bertram Ewell, made when Fauquier County was formed from Prince William, which identifies Thomas Fitzhugh's house. The existing house, however, was probably built much later by Henry Dade Hooe, perhaps about the time when Hooe married Jane Fitzhugh, the daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, on June 17, 1790. Hooe initially purchased three tracts in 1789, thirty-six acres from Thomas Fitzhugh, ninety-eight acres from Benjamin Scanland, and one-hundred-and-nineteen acres from Charles Carter. These tracts adjoined a three-hundred-and-ninety-six acre tract that Henry Dade Hooe inherited from his father, Howson Hooe, Jr. It is probably the Fitzhugh family connection to King George County that explains the house's link to Tidewater architecture. The family simply utilized a building form with which they were familiar. Henry Hooe named his plantation Belle Mont Grove as indicated by his Mutual Assurance Policy dated June 1805, describing the house as a "wooden dwelling house two stories 30 by 32 feet under p d with stone" and valuing it at \$2,000. Hooe's Inventory, dated 1807, includes a list of slaves, livestock, kitchen, dairy, livery, and household furnishings, suggesting there must have been numerous outbuildings although none of the original ones have survived.

Henry Dade Hooe descended from Lady Frances Townshend Dade, sister of Lady Mary Townshend who married John Washington and was the granddaughter of Captain Townshend who sailed from England on the *Abigail*, landing in Jamestown in 1620. Hooe served in 1788 as the clerk of Dettingham Parish where his handwritten records are still located, and as agent for the collection of taxes in 1794. He also served as the county surveyor and nearly all of the late-eighteenth-century Prince William County plats were drawn by him. His will indicated that he also owned and operated two mills.

After passing to Henry Dade Hooe's heirs, the property was sold to Aaron Grigsby in 1819,

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finally being released to him in 1829 by Hooe's widow, Jane. It was probably during the Grigsby ownership that the plantation became known as Pilgrim's Rest. In 1842 the land passed to Alexander Grigsby, of Fairfax County, who sold the 640-acre estate to the Reverend Levi H. Hazen. Hazen, a Methodist minister, appropriately renamed the estate Mount Wesley in 1849. The publication, *Bull Run Remembers*, records that a Civil War skirmish occurred on the property.

Melvin Colvin Hazen, Reverend Hazen's grandson and an early president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, then acquired the property and restored the name to Pilgrim's Rest. In the 1930s, three nephews of M. C. Hazen bought Pilgrim's Rest and 240 acres. In the 1940s, Dr. H. Lynn Colvin, a Washington pediatrician, bought out the interests of the other two nephews, and in 1956, he and his wife restored the house, adding the one-story wing. Dr. and Mrs. Thom Thomassen purchased the house from Mrs. Virginia S. Colvin in 1982. Recently the property has received recognition as an archaeological resource because of the presence of abundant pre-historic Indian artifacts.

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- Farrar, E. and Hines, E. *Old Virginia House Along the Fall Line*. Charlotte, N. C.: The Delmar Co., 1971. p. 93.
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- Harrison, Fairfax. *Landmarks of Old Prince William*. Richmond: The Old Dominion Press, 1924.
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- Templeman, Eleanor Lee, and Netherton, Nan. *Northern Virginia Heritage*. Privately published, 1966. p. 184.
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Unpublished Sources

Historic American Buildings Survey, 1959.

Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936. Three exterior photos in Library of Congress.

Mutual Assurance Policy: "Bell Mont Grove" Plantation. Henry D. Hooe, owner. Prince William Co. 1805. Virginia Department of Historic Resources Files, Richmond, VA: R. 3/V. 31-3/N. 15.

Phase I, Archaeological Investigations at Cedar Run, Prince William County, Virginia, p. 7.

Prince William County Records, Prince William County Courthouse, Manassas, VA. Deed Book I, p. 327, "Henry D. Hooe Will"; Deed Book I, p. 340, "Henry D. Hooe Inventory".

Interview

Dr. Thom Thomassen
14102 Carriage Ford Road
Nokesville, VA 22123
June 1988

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UTM References

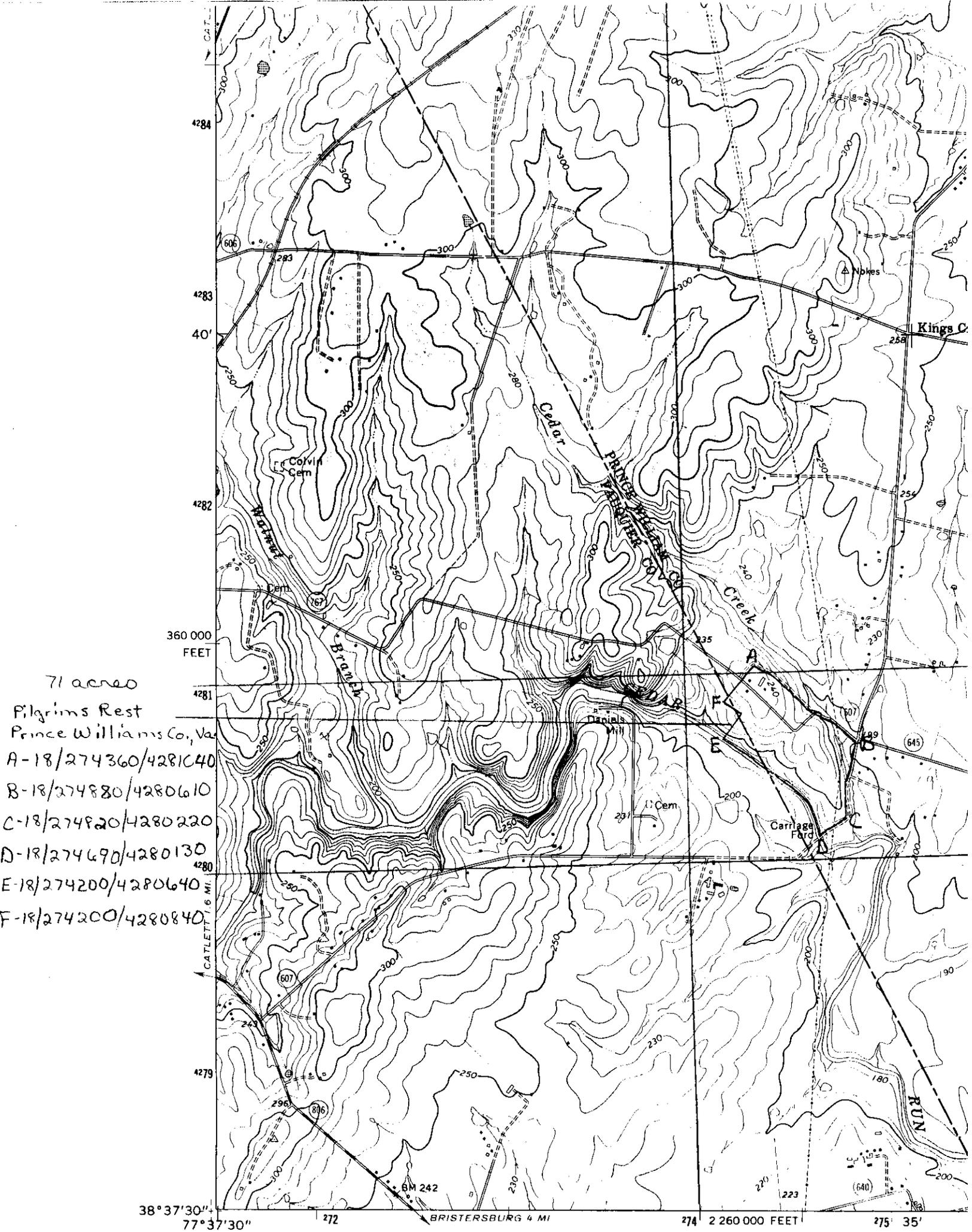
A	18/ Zone	274360/ Easting	4281040 Northing	B	18/ Zone	274880/ Easting	4280610 Northing
C	18/ Zone	274820/ Easting	4280220 Northing	D	18/ Zone	274690/ Easting	4280130 Northing
E	18/ Zone	274200/ Easting	4280640 Northing	F	18/ Zone	274200/ Easting	4280840 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

This property is the majority of parcel 1 on Prince William County Public Works Department map # 41N. Beginning at a point on the west side of Carriage Ford Road, 50 feet north of its intersection with Hazelwood Drive, proceed in a southwesterly direction 2000 feet along the west side of Carriage Ford Road. From this point proceed in a northwesterly direction for 2770 feet along Cedar Run. Then proceed in a northeasterly direction 620 feet. Then proceed in a northwesterly direction for 280 feet. Then proceed in a northeasterly direction for 810 feet. From this point proceed in a southeasterly direction for 2180 feet back to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

This nomination includes 71 acres of the present 88 acre farm and includes all of the current major boundaries of the property. The 17 acres which are not included is a separate parcel which connects to the northeast boundary of the farm. The 71 acres contains the main house and outbuildings as well as many of the surrounding fields which have historically been associated with the property.



71 acres
 Pilgrims Rest
 Prince William Co., Va.
 A-18/274360/4281040
 B-18/274880/4280610
 C-18/274920/4280220
 D-18/274690/4280130
 E-18/274200/4280640
 F-18/274200/4280840

38° 37' 30" 77° 37' 30" 272 BRISTERSBURG 4 MI 274 2 260 000 FEET 275 35'