(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Property Name: Pilgrim's Rest
Location: Prince William/ Fauquier Counties

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 any 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 Pilgrim's Rest
Other names/site number Belle Mont Grove, Mount Wesley, 76-19

2. Location

Street & number 2101 Belmont Grove Road Not for publication N/A
City or town Nokesville vicinity X state Virginia
Code ____ county Prince William code 153 zip 20181

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____does ____does not meet the National Register criteria.
(____See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
____ Entered in the National Register
____ See continuation sheet
____ Determined eligible for the Signature of Keeper

___ National Register
___ See continuation sheet
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Date of Action ___

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

x Private
___ Public-local
___ Public-State
___ Public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ Building(s)
x District
___ Site
___ Structure
___ Object

Number off Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	4	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
5	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding

Current functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Postmedieval English,
Southern Colonial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Stone:
Roof	Metal
Walls	Wood with brick nogging
Other	Brick double end chimneys

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

	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.)

	A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
x	B	removed from its original location.
	C	a birthplace or a grave.

_____ D a cemetery.
x 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

Period of Significance
1790-1810, 1790-1794, 1880-1930

Significant Dates
1956, 1997-1998

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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
x Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 1936,1959
_____ Recorded by Historic American engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
x State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
x Local government
_____ University
_____ Other
Name of repository: Prince William Planning Dept.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 135 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) Nokesville Quad

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
a	18	273930	4281630	b	18	274270	4281800
c	18	274740	4281020	d	18	274840	4280920

x 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: William T. Frazier & George W. Polhill, Jr.

Organization: Frazier Associates Date July 1988; Amended September 1999 & July 2002

Street & Number: 213 N. Augusta St. Telephone (540) 886-6230

City or Town: Staunton State VA Zip Code 24401

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 SHPA or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

Name Rodney Klima

Street & Number: 9807 Flintridge Ct. Telephone (703) 425-7975

City or Town: Fairfax State VA Zip Code 22032

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 the 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Summary Description:

Pilgrim's Rest is an eighteenth century dwelling on a hundred and thirty-five-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 outbuildings no longer exist, Pilgrim's Rest is a rare surviving example of Tidewater Colonial architecture in Northern Virginia. In 1996-98 Kinsley Granary, an eighteenth century stone structure was moved from the Buckland area of Prince William County and carefully reconstructed as a guesthouse for the property.

Detailed Description:

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, rebuilt kitchen and dining addition on the north side, circa 1956. 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.

The metal roof replaces earlier wood shingles, some of which the owner has found in the attic. The current basement access, next to the chimney, is gained through a pair of exterior doors that were added when the addition was built. Evidence of the original access remains on the northeast 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 an earlier brick foundation dividing this space and 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 drawn by the architect, R. J. Wadsworth. Photographs of the house before the changes 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 foundation 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 are throughout the main house and 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 bed-chambers 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 bed-chamber 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 bed-chamber 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 have mortise-and-tenon construction and the knee braces are attached with rose-head nails.

The hundred and thirty-five-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 (now named Belmont Grove Road) at the intersection of Carriage Ford Road (State Route 607) and Hazelwood Drive (State Route 645). An electric power line crosses the property. There are large boxwoods along 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 cinder-block 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 icehouse constructed of concrete block with a metal gable roof.

The Kinsley Granary, moved from the Buckland area of Prince William County, is a two and one-half story stone structure. The local sandstone is laid in an uncoursed rubble pattern with larger stones used at the corners. There was evidence of mortar repointing in the front of the building, probably from water damage. The stone structure was dismantled by hand, key cornerstones were labeled and the walls were rebuilt to original dimensions using new mortar to match the color, texture, and joint tooling of the original. The walls were placed on concrete footers and a slab according to building code requirements.

The original framing of the gable roof was reused and recovered with gray composition asphalt shingles. The original roof probably was covered with oak shingles and the metal roof on the building before the move was severely deteriorated. Much of the original siding in the gable ends was severely deteriorated and was replaced with hand planed and beaded boards to match the original.

All of the original openings were retained during the reconstruction and based on two surviving examples, new casement windows were installed. Batten doors were either rebuilt or made to match existing deteriorated examples. The majority of the original log and frame joists were re-used as was most of the original flooring. Deteriorated elements were replaced with matching materials. The majority of the floor on the first level had to be replaced with compatible heart pine boards salvaged from an old barn. Several of the upper floor walls had been plastered, probably when these spaces were used for residential purposes. New drywall was installed in some of these areas with a plaster skim coat, similar to the original. The original floor plan of the granary was retained in general with modifications to meet current building codes and provide space for baths and mechanical equipment. The original ladder stair was replaced with a "U" shaped stair with winders to meet county building codes.

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. It 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.

The Kinsley Granary is one of the few surviving eighteenth century granaries in Prince William County. This two and one-half story sandstone building has a gable roof and log joists. It was built originally near Buckland on Broad Run and was attached to the Kinsley Mill. The mill dating from the late eighteenth century was a three-story frame structure that closed down in the early 1900s. The Delaplane family purchased the mill in the late 1790s and it remained in that family until the 1960s. Part of the building appears to have been used as a residence as well as a granary through much of its history.

When Broad Run was flooded in 1968 to create Lake Manassas, the mill was dismantled and parts reused in other mills. The abandoned granary remained on the edge of the lake until it was threatened with submersion in a lake expansion project. In 1996-98, it was dismantled, reconstructed and carefully adapted to a guesthouse on the Pilgrams Rest property five miles from its original site.

The receiving site is within the same county and has a main house that is a similar era as the granary. The location of the granary behind Pilgrim's Rest is consistent with the few other surviving similar buildings in the area. Two examples are the Willow Green Distillery in Prince William County and Sully Plantation in neighboring Fairfax County. The granary also has the scale of an outbuilding that is consistent with the scale of the main house at Pilgrim's Rest.

The adaptation of the granary into a guesthouse continues the history of the building's partial residential function. The granary was carefully dismantled and reconstructed using plans and specifications of a historical architect. The building was rebuilt using the original stone and much of the original woodwork including log joists, roof framing, flooring and sills.

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 that Fitzhugh purchased was originally part of the larger Brent Town Tract that 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. 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 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. Most likely the existing house was 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 in1788 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, 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. The property has received recognition as an archaeological resource because of the presence of abundant pre-historic Indian artifacts. In 1993, Dr. and Mrs. Rodney Klima purchased the 82-acre parcel of Pilgrim's Rest. In 1994 the Klimas purchased an additional 18 adjoining acres and donated a historic easement of the total one hundred acres to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. In 2001 the Klimas purchased three additional parcels of adjoining land totaling 35 more acres. All of these additionally purchased tracts contain fields and woodland that have been historically associated with the house and farm. These parcels were a part of the original Pilgrim's Rest from 1734 until they were sold and subdivided in the 1970s.

The Klimas purchased the Kinsley Granary in 1996 from the City of Manassas and rebuilt it on Pilgrim's Rest property from 1997 to 1998.

Kinsley Granary
In 1794 a petition for water rights was granted to John and Charles Love who also had a mill further up Broad Run at Buckland. The mill ownership, however, soon passed from the Loves to Josiah Watson, who obtained the mill for debt before the turn of the century. Daniel Delaplane purchased the mill in the late 1790s and it remained in that family until it was sold to the City of Manassas and demolished for the creation of the lake in the 1960s. The stone granary that was next to the mill remained on the edge of the newly formed lake.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) advised the City of Manassas about their options for the granary in 1995 when the city decided it needed to expand the lake for its water supply. The preferred options were to either donate the building to a museum or offer it for sale. After receiving two bids to demolish the granary, the City decided to advertise it for sale and advertised nationally in the April 1996 issue of *Historic Preservation*, the monthly publication of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The present owners, Rodney and Carol Klima, purchased the granary from the City and contracted with a historical architecture firm to provide detailed plans and specifications based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* to dismantle and move the structure to Pilgrim's Rest. A contractor experienced in working with historic masonry structures was retained to carry out the work.

Measured drawings were created and photographs taken to document the building before it was moved four miles to its new site. The receiving site is located behind the plantation house in a spatial arrangement that is similar to other such properties in the county. A VDHR staff archaeologist visited the site and conducted test pits to insure that the project would not disturb any existing resources. The rehabilitation plans were created to minimize alterations to the original design. The only changes made were the addition of baths, closets, an open kitchen, and mechanical space. The staircase was redesigned to meet current county building codes but it remained in its original location. The result is a preserved stone granary, a rare surviving example of such an outbuilding in Prince William County.

Published Sources

Ewell, Alice Maude. *A Virginia Scene: Life in Old Prince William.* Lynchburg: J. P. Bell & Co., 1931. p. 189.

Farrar, E. and Hines, E. *Old Virginia House Along the Fall Line.* Charlotte, N. C.: The Delmar Co., 1971. p. 93.

Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee. *Fauquier County, VA: 1759-1959.* pp. 208-209.

Hanson, Joseph M. *Bull Run Remembers.* Manassas, VA: National Capital Publishers, Inc., 1961. p. 166.

Harrison, Fairfax. *Landmarks of Old Prince William.* Richmond: The Old Dominion Press, 1924.

Prince William County Historical Commission: *A Past to Preserve.* Prince William County Historical Commission, 1982. pp. 7,12, 23,133,211,212.

Ratcliffe, R. Jackson. *This Was Prince William.* Leesburg, VA: Potomac Press, 1978. p.15.

"A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County". *The Guide to Fauquier.* Fauquier County Board of Supervisors. p. 41.

Templeman, Eleanor Lee and Nan Netherton. *Northern Virginia Heritage.* Privately published, 1966 p. 184.

Virginia Calender of Virginia State Papers . Vol. VII. 1888. January 24, 1794.

Works Progress Administration Writers' Program. *Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places.* Ricmond: Whittet & Shepperson,1941; 4th ed., (Bicentennial Edition) 1976. pp. 151-152.

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 Division Historic Landmarks 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".

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Files, Prince William County, Pilgrim's Rest, 76-19. Richmond, VA.

Interviews

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

Dr. and Mrs. Rodney Klima
9807 Flintridge Court
Fairfax, VA 22032
September 1999

Additional UTM References

E	18/ Zone	274860/ Easting	4280420 Northing	F	18/ Zone	274730/ Easting	4280340 Northing
G	18/ Zone	274260/ Easting	4280870 Northing	H	18/ Zone	274230/ Easting	4281060 Northing
I	18/ Zone	274310/ Easting	4281190 Northing	J	18/ Zone	273920/ Easting	4281480 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

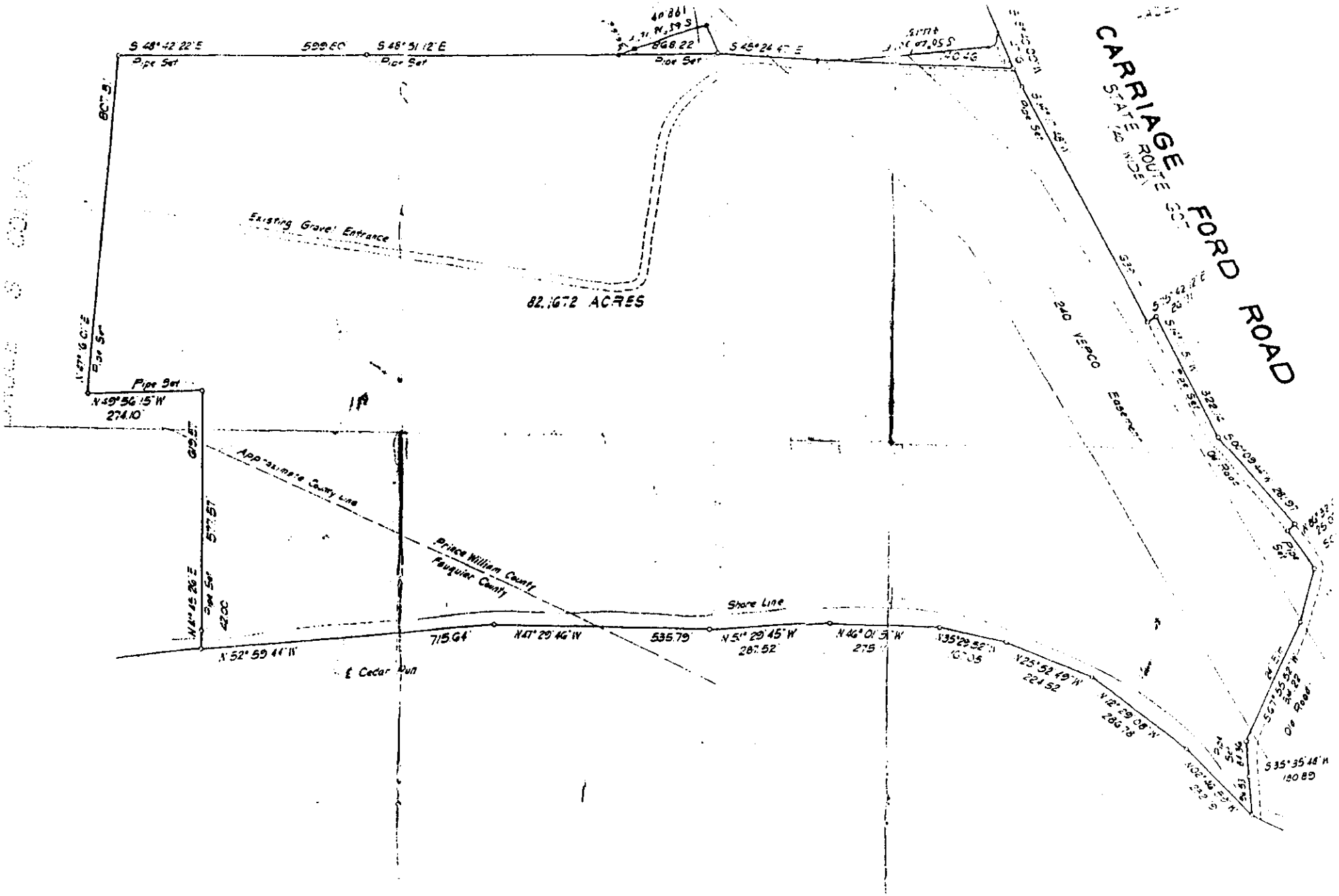
The 82 acre parcel of this property is the majority of parcel 1 on Prince William County Public Works Department map # 41N. Beginning at a point on the west side of Carriage Ford Road, 50 feet north of its intersection with Hazelwood Drive, proceed in a southwesterly direction 2000 feet along the west 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.

The additional adjoining 17.81 acres purchased in 1994 is Parcel A, GPIN 7492-21-6288, Tax map # 041-01-000-0001A1 of Prince William County as shown on the attached plat. The three additional parcels totaling 35 acres and added in 2001 are shown as lots 4, 5, and 6 on the attached map and plats. Parcel 6 is located in Prince William County and its GPIN is 7492-21-5833. Parcels 4 and 5 are located in both Prince William County and Fauquier County. Parcel 4's Prince William GPIN is 7492-12-1524 and its Fauquier County Tax Map Parcel # is 7942-02-7175. Parcel 5's GPIN is 7492-11-5697 and its Fauquier County Tax Map Parcel # is 7942-11-0826.

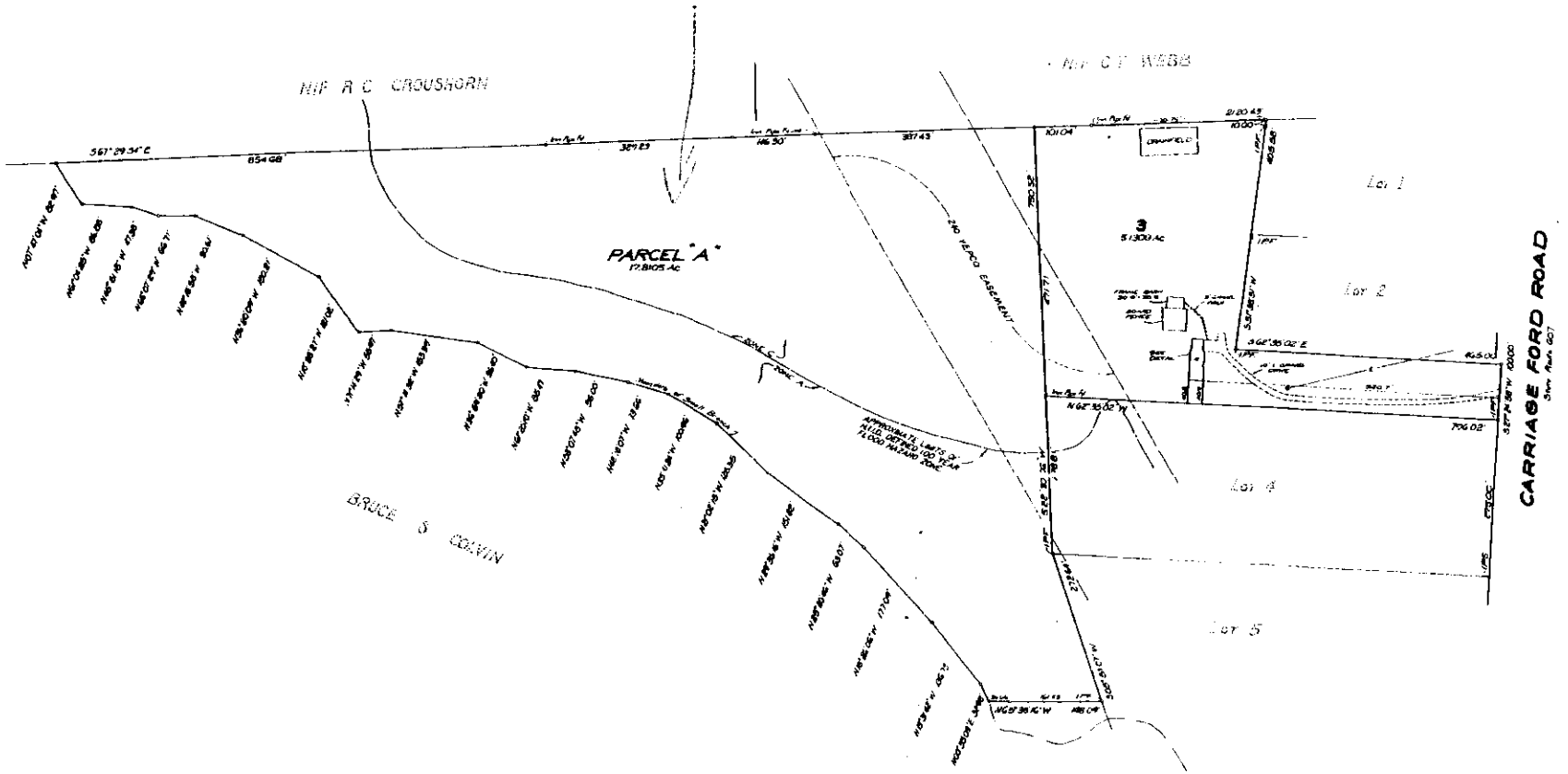
Boundary Justification

This nomination includes 135 acres and contains the main house and outbuildings as well as many of the surrounding fields that have historically been associated with the property. When the current owners purchased the property it consisted of 82 acres. They have since purchased four additional adjoining tracts totaling 53 acres. All of these tracts were once part of the larger original farm.

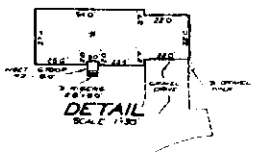
PR WM CO
FAUQ CO
FAUQ#
7942-02-2484
Address unknown
FAUQ#
7942-02-7175
7492-12-1524
Lot 4
Lot 5
BELMONT GROVE ROAD
2290
7492-11-5697
7492-21-5833
Lot 6
2100
2390
2250
2251
7492-11-5729
Caretaker's House 2105
2101 Main House
2101 BELMONT GROVE ROAD
FAUQ#
7932-91-5751
Address unknown
FAUQ#
7942-01-2195
FAUQ#
7942-11-1000
FAUQ#
7942-10-7227
7492-20-9206
PR WM CO
FAUQ CO


CARRIAGE FORD ROAD
STATE ROUTE
S 48° 42' 22" E
Pipe Set
S 48° 51' 12" E
Pipe Set
S 48° 24' 47" E
Pipe Set
Existing Gravel Entrance
82.1672 ACRES
240 VEPCO Easement
Old Road
Pipe Set
N 59° 56' 15" W
274.10'
Approximate County Line
Prince William County
Fauquier County
Shore Line
N 52° 59' 44" W
715.64'
N 47° 29' 46" W
535.79'
N 51° 29' 45" W
287.52'
N 25° 52' 49" W
224.52'
S 35° 35' 48" W
180.89'
℄ Cedar Run

Pilgrim's Rest Prince William County Virginia
Parcel of approximately 18 acres, purchased in 1994



NOTES
1. I.P.S. DENOTES IRON PIPE SET.
2. I.P.F. DENOTES IRON PIPE FOUND.

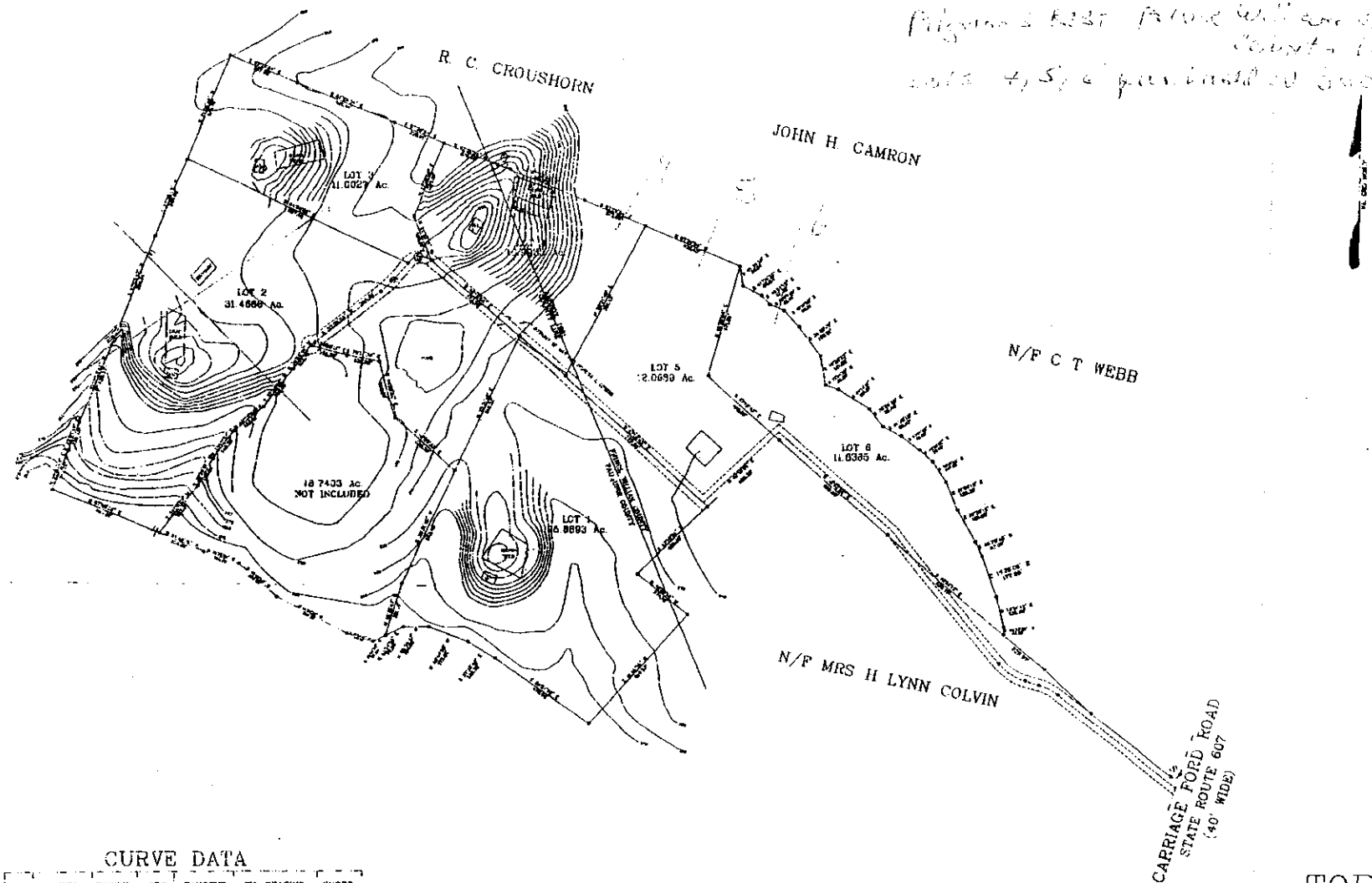


RECERTIFIED CORRECT
JULY 21, 1987

RECERTIFIED CORRECT
APRIL 8, 1987
ADDED HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION
ORDER NO. 14676

RECERTIFIED CORRECT
OCTOBER 28, 1986

BOUNDARY SURVEY
PROPERTY OF
MICHAEL D. & LESLIE EDENTON
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGIN
SCALE 1"=100' NOV 1
GARNETT M. WOMACK & ASSOCIATES



CURVE DATA

NO.	DELTA	RADIUS	ARC	TANGENT	CH. BEARING	CHORD
(1)	110°59'24"	25.00'	48.43'	36.37'	S 74°09'42" W	41.20'
(2)						
(3)	23°01'56"	220.00'	85.44'	44.83'	N 61°51'35" W	87.85'
(4)	35°08'54"	220.00'	134.96'	69.68'	N 55°46'07" W	132.85
(5)	91°44'46"	70.00'	112.09'	72.17'	S 84°49'33" W	100.40'
(6)	13°39'58"	420.00'	100.06'	50.27'	S 45°48'39" W	99.82'

TOPO

PILGRIM'S REST ESTATES

OWNED & DEVELOPED BY
CHARLES A. YOUNG

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SCALE 1" = 200' MAY 1.1991