

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:
VLR 12/15/2011
NRHP 03/12/2012

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Denton

other names/site number Western View; Denton; VDHR File Number: 030-0570

2. Location

street & number 7064 Young Road N/A not for publication

city or town The Plains vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 20198

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

4/12/12
Date

SIPA
Title

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	6	buildings
0	3	sites
3	0	structures
1	0	objects
0	0	buildings
9	9	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

roof: METAL

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheets.

Narrative Description

See 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.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1820 - ca. 1950

Significant Dates

Ca. 1820; ca. 1860; ca. 1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

Beginning at the construction of the first dwelling in ca. 1820 and ending in ca. 1950 to include the evolution of the buildings in the barnyard.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See Continuation Sheets.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

See Continuation Sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See 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)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, Virginia; Fauquier County

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Name of repository: **Courthouse**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ VDHR File Number: 030-0570 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 58 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 18 0257417 4311337
Zone Easting Northing

3 18 0257767 4310875
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 0257980 4311012
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 0257194 4310915
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See Continuation Sheets.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See Continuation Sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gardiner Hallock, Principal

organization Arcadia Preservation LLC

date 7/25/2011

street & number P.O. Box 138

telephone 434-293-7772

city or town Keswick

state Virginia zip code 22947

e-mail pgh@arcadiapreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Old Denton

City or Vicinity: The Plains

County: Fauquier

State: Virginia

Photographer: P. Gardiner Hallock

Date Photographed: 5/5/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See Continuation Sheets

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 2

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Surrounded by the open, rolling landscape of Virginia's Northern Piedmont, Old Denton occupies 58 acres of open fields and forest in Fauquier County and is located at 7064 Young Road (Virginia State Route 708). The parcel contains a domestic core that includes a ca. 1860 two-story, brick-masonry main dwelling (contributing), a ca. 1820 secondary dwelling (contributing), a ca. 1860 meat house (contributing), a ca. 1936 stable (contributing), a ca. 1950 tenant house (contributing), three modern run-in sheds (non-contributing), a ca. 2010 garage (non-contributing), a ca. 2010 springhouse (non-contributing), ca. 2010 machine shed/office (non-contributing), and an early-20th-century pump (contributing object). The main house features boxwood foundation plantings and is surrounded by a grassy lawn interspersed with mature hardwood trees. Young Road, which is named after the twentieth-century owners of Old Denton, runs in front of the house and a large parking circle is found to the east of the dwelling. A simple, recently-planted formal garden (non-contributing site) composed of four flush parterres delineated with boxwoods is located to the west of the dwelling and a large, vegetable garden enclosed by a three-board fence (non-contributing site) is seen to the north. Three early- 20th-century dry-laid stone walls (contributing structures), which are typical of the area, are located to the rear of the dwelling and divide the front yard from Young Road. Surrounding the domestic core are pastures enclosed by three-board fences and bordered by woods on their northern and eastern edges. A large pond is located to the north and a smaller one to the northwest.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Main Dwelling (ca. 1860, contributing)

Exterior

The ca. 1860 two-story, brick-masonry main dwelling at Old Denton rests on a fieldstone foundation and is covered by a low-pitched hip roof. Exhibiting an approximately L-shaped plan, the building's symmetrical facade (south elevation) is fronted by a one-story, negatively-sloped, three-bay, classically-inspired, Greek Doric porch. Centered in the porch is a single-leaf, central doorway with a transom and sidelights. On either side of the porch, there are inset six-over-six, double-hung windows. Three additional six-over-six, double-hung windows are found on the second floor, and the facade is capped by a wide soffit and fascia board augmented by scrolled brackets with carved volutes. The dwelling is constructed of five-course American-bond brickwork and features flat jack arches over all of the windows. Louvered wooden shutters are also found flanking all of the windows.

Typically, the dwelling's exterior architectural ornamentation predominately features a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate design elements. The most prominent Greek Revival feature is the Greek Doric porch. The porch, which rests on brick piers and is accessed by a set of central stairs, has a complete Doric entablature (including triglyphs, blank metopes, guttae, regula, and mutules) that is supported by four fluted columns. The proportions and design for the porch also match the example of the Doric Order found on Plate IX of Asher Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* (with the exception of the columns' square bases which appear to be a later addition or repair). Unfluted pilasters with

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 3

matching capitals and paneled soffits complete the porch. In addition to the porch, the building's simple, unembellished brickwork and lack of elaborate window hoods, also reflects the dwelling's Greek Revival-style influences.

The building's main entrance and the cornice display the structure's Italianate influences. The entrance, which is composed of a single-hung, six-panel, wooden door flanked by sidelights containing three vertical lights over a solid panel and topped by a four-light transom, displays the crosssetted hood and clear, bold lines that typify the Italianate style while the dwelling's large cornice brackets are perhaps the most widely recognized hallmark of the style.

As originally built in 1860 the dwelling featured an "L"-shaped footprint formed from a rectangular main block and a wide rear ell set flush with the western side of the rear elevation. Later, in the late-19th or early-20th century, the dwelling was expanded by way of a small frame addition to the rear ell. The addition to the ell was again expanded in the most recent (2010) rehabilitation. Typically all elevations include inset, double-hung windows with a molded surround and brick flat arches. Cornice brackets are also found on all four elevations and half round copper gutters with rounded, six-inch downspouts are also at the building's corners.

The western elevation includes four symmetrically placed windows at the first, second, and cellar levels. The two upper stories feature six-over-six, double-hung sashes while the cellar is pierced by three-over-three, double-hung sashes. In 2010 a full-width porch supported by brick piers, an exterior doorway on the first floor, and a half-round window also were added to this elevation. This side porch includes distinctive cast iron posts, railings, brackets, and fascia. A stair ascends to the deck level at the northern end of the porch and there is latticework between the piers. The new door accesses the study while the new second-story window lights a bathroom.

The historic section of the north elevation features three asymmetrically placed four-over-four, double-hung sashes on the first and second floors and three asymmetrically placed two-over-two, double-hung sashes at the cellar level. A small, gable-roofed, brick cellar entrance on the eastern side of the elevation protects a single-leaf, below-grade doorway. To the east of the historic brick portion of the elevation stands a ca. 2010 two-story wooden addition and porch that rest on a brick foundation. Both levels of porches are supported by square posts and both feature turned baluster railings and classically inspired entablatures. The lower level of the porch is half-infilled with horizontal siding and the foundation includes a vertical-board door that accesses a small storage area.

Two symmetrically placed, six-over-six, double-hung sashes are found on the first and second floors of the historic brick-masonry portion of the east elevation while two three-over-three, double-hung sashes pierce the stone foundation. Interestingly, the northern cellar window does not have a flat arch above it, and it is believed to have replaced a cellar entrance in the early-20th century. To the north of the brick section is an inset, two-story wooden porch that rests on a brick foundation and is accessed by a flight of wooden stairs that feature a turned baluster railing and plank-sided newel posts.

Interior

The interior of Old Denton features four rooms on the first floor, three rooms on the second, and six rooms in the cellar. Typically the historic section of the dwelling features ca. 1860 finishes including six- to seven-inch-wide pine flooring,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 4

plastered walls and ceilings, and single-hung doors with four flat panels. Significant details include elaborate door trim on the first floor, Italianate-styled wooden chimneypieces, plaster rosettes on the ceilings of the passage, living, and dining rooms, complex cornices, and tall baseboards. The fireplaces all feature slightly raised brick hearths (inner and outer), brick fire backs, and project into the rooms on the first floor. The ceilings on the first floor also rise to 11 feet, 8 inches in height.

The first floor is organized around a central passage that holds a large, quarter-turn stair with scroll-sawn stair brackets and a plain-plastered spandrel. The room's doors are trimmed with distinctive crossetted, double-architraves that are capped by a narrow cornice. To the east of the passage is a large living room and to the west is a dining room. These three rooms form the dwelling's principal public spaces and also feature the most elaborate architectural detailing. The living room features similar door and window trim to the passage and a chimneypiece with a Tudor arch motif. The dining room is the most ornamented space in the dwelling and includes an Italianate-style chimneypiece that employs a double-ogee and pilaster motif. The window and door trim is also different from the living room and the passage and is a classically inspired design that features flat panel pilasters supporting an entablature capped by a narrow cornice. The window trim rises to the height of the cornice and includes flat panel jambs and flat-paneled aprons.

A study is located behind the living room and occupies a large portion of the dwelling's original rear ell. While a 20th-century bookshelf was built to the west of the fireplace and, during a recent renovation, the western wall was altered and a door was inserted into the western wall, the room still remains largely intact with its historic doors, trim, window, chimneypiece, and floor surviving.

The kitchen is to the north of the passage and dining room. The current space, which was expanded in ca. 2010 is partially contained in the historic core of the structure but the eating space and an entrance space/mud room are found in the ca. 2010 addition. The kitchen features raised panel doors and drawer fronts with brass hardware, white marble countertops, and brass sink fixtures. The floorboards are heart pine and have been decoratively painted.

The second floor has two bedrooms to the front and a large master suite in the ell. Historic wooden mantels survive in all three bedrooms and all feature Italianate motifs similar to the first-floor chimneypieces. Single architraves with a wide backband serve as trim for all of the windows and doors. Baseboards with a molded cap are also seen throughout the second floor.

Old Denton's cellar is located under the dwelling's historic core and appears to have been completely renovated in the mid-20th century with additional renovations in ca. 2010. The cellar is dominated by finished living spaces, and the principal spaces include a bar room, a den, a laundry room, a play room/bedroom, and a cedar closet arranged in approximately the same layout as the rooms on the first floor. The cellar is accessed by two sets of stairs that lead down from the first floor. One set of stairs is found under the main stair in the passage while the second set is located at the northern end of the kitchen. The door and window trim is similar to the trim found on the second floor, and the mantels found in the bar room and study appear to date to ca. 1860 (although they could have also been installed in the mid-20th century). Much of the floor and wall coverings also appear to date to either the mid-20th century or the early-21st century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 5

The attic's exposed rafters and joists that reveal that the historic brick core was built in one construction period. The space features a ridge board, sash-sawn lumber, and machine cut nails with wide-pine sheathing throughout. The space is currently used to hold HVAC ductwork and is accessed by a ceiling-mounted, pull-down stairs located in the back hall of the second floor. One interesting detail in the attic is the long through tenons that have been cut into the joists on one side of the girts. These through tenons fit into open mortises cut into the corresponding joints on the other side of the girt. Pegs secure the joist to the through tenons. This unusual framing system could represent a mid-19th-century regional building custom.

Architectural Evolution of the Main Dwelling

Old Denton has survived largely intact with almost no changes being made to the facade and only minor alterations to the secondary elevations. At the time of its construction in 1860 the dwelling consisted of an L-shaped brick core and was covered with stucco scored to resemble ashlar stone masonry. The first addition to the main dwelling appears to have been made in the second-half of the 19th century. At this time a small frame addition was added to the interior corner formed where the rear ell intersects the main block. The addition may have been used to supply gas or water to the first and second floors. It also appears that a half-hexagonal flue was added to the rear of the eastern chimney stack and a new cellar entrance was constructed on the east elevation at that time. The dwelling next underwent a renovation in ca. 1910 when the stucco was removed as part of a renovation. Bathrooms may have also been inserted into the main dwelling at this time, although it is also possible that they were added in ca. 1937 by the Young family. Other changes by the Young family occurred in the mid- to late-20th century when they renovated the cellar. Finally, the building was fully restored and rehabilitated in 2010 by the current owners. Exterior changes at that time included a full-length porch on the western elevation and a two-story porch and addition on the eastern elevation. On the interior, the kitchen was enlarged, the bathrooms were expanded and renovated on the first and second floors, and the plan of the rear ell's second floor was reconfigured to create a master bedroom suite. However, the dwelling's principal spaces, including the passages, the living room, the dining room, and all three bedrooms on the second floor have not been altered and they retain their architectural integrity.

Outbuildings

Contributing Resource Methodology: A resource was found to be contributing if it was constructed during the Period of Significance and retained its integrity.

Secondary Dwelling (ca. 1820, contributing building)

The two-story, gable-roofed, brick-masonry (five-course American-bond) dwelling rests on a fieldstone foundation and is flanked by exterior-end brick chimneys. A three-bay, gable-roofed porch with a brick pier foundation is centrally placed on the three-bay symmetrical facade. The porch includes a closed tympanum and is supported by wooden posts with chamfered edges. The deck is also protected by rounded horizontal rails on the front and side elevations. A single-leaf wooden door, which is flanked by inset, six-over-six, double-hung sashes capped with flat-arch heads, serves as the main entrance to the dwelling. There are two similar windows seen on the second story. A small round window placed in between these two second-story windows, was a later addition. A 1938 photograph reveals that this window was inserted in the early 20th century during the property's period of significance. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and a long, 1-inch by 4-inch wooden snow catcher is mounted on the roof seams just above the roof line.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 6

An interesting and significant detail found on the facade is a large, ogee-shaped, brick cornice located on the historic front and rear elevations. The building's existing rear ell dates to ca. 2010 and replaced a ca. 1950 addition that was in poor to ruinous condition.

The interior of the dwelling's historic core features a hall and parlor plan with the smaller of the two rooms holding an open-stringer, half-enclosed winder stair that accesses the second floor. The main exterior doorway opens directly into the larger room and both rooms retain their ca. 1820 chimneypieces, floors, and much of their historic trim. The rear ell has a family room and a small kitchen on the first floor and a single bedroom on the second floor.

Meat House (ca. 1860, contributing building)

The small one-story, gable-fronted, brick masonry (eight-course American-bond) meat house sits on a raised fieldstone foundation and is accessed by a central, single-leaf doorway. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and includes a long, wooden snow catcher just above the roof line. The structure features overhanging eaves and a rectangular vent in the peak of the gable. The east and west elevations are unpierced, and a single six-over-six, double-hung sash is found on the rear (north) elevation. A cellar entrance on the east elevation leads down to a one-room storage cellar. Half-round copper gutters with round downspouts are also on the structure's gable sides.

Tenant House 2 (ca. 1950, contributing building)

The long, low, stucco-covered, one-story, gable-roofed tenant house features a standing-seam metal roof. The dwelling is arranged with bilateral symmetry and each of the two units includes a single-leaf, four-panel exterior door that is sheltered by bracket-supported, gable-roofed hoods. Two paired, six-over-six, double-hung sashes are found at the east and west ends of the dwellings and an additional set of paired, six-over-six, double-hung sashes is found in the center of the elevation. The current owners also state that the tenant house sits on the site of a large barn that burned in the early-20th century.

Stable (ca. 1936, contributing building)

The U-shaped, one-story, gable-roofed, stucco-covered stable surrounds a stone-dust-laid inner courtyard that features two planting beds bordered by boxwood. The stalls all face inward toward the courtyard and are accessed by vertical-board Dutch doors. The stalls also are located principally on the western and northern end with an office and tack room located on the eastern side. The stalls, office, and tack room are inset under the roof to create a porch that is supported by square wooden posts. Pyramidal-roofed ventilators with louvered-covered sides are placed at regular intervals along the roof's ridge. The roof is covered by standing-seam metal. Attached to the rear (north) elevation of the stable is a one-story, shed-row addition that holds four stables which are also inset under the gable roof. The addition features stall doors similar to the main stable and is also covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

Garage (ca. 2010, non-contributing building)

The two-story, gable-roofed, wood-framed garage rests on a poured-concrete slab foundation and includes a cross-gable, louvered ventilator in the center of the ridge. The facade features two four-panel garage doors with a single-leaf, nine-light over two-panel door on the western end. There are also two six-light casement windows just below the roof line on the second floor. The walls are covered with board-and-batten siding and the roof is constructed of standing-seam metal.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 7

Run-in Shed 1 (ca. 2010, non-contributing building)

The lower half of the post-in-ground, shed-roofed, run-in shed has horizontal board siding while the upper half features molded plywood siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the south elevation features two entrances, one of which is covered by a sliding, vertical-board door.

Run-in Shed 2 (ca. 2010, non-contributing building)

A one-story, post-in-ground, side-gable-roofed, run-in shed is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and is covered with corrugated-metal roofing. The facade (east elevation) includes a large, central opening that accesses the undivided interior.

Run-in Shed 3 (ca. 2010, non-contributing building)

A one-story, post-in-ground, side-gable-roofed run-in shed is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and is covered with corrugated-metal roofing. The facade (east elevation) includes a large, central opening that accesses the undivided interior.

Springhouse (ca. 2010, non-contributing building)

A small, one-story, gable-fronted, wood-framed springhouse with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof is found to the north of the riding ring.

Riding Ring (ca. 2010, non-contributing site)

A square-shaped riding ring enclosed with horizontal board fencing is found to the north of the main dwelling and features a stone-dust surface.

Formal Garden (ca. 2010, non-contributing site)

A new formal garden is found just to the west of the main dwelling. Laid out in a square with parterres at each of the corners, the garden is level with the surrounding lawn. The parterres are further defined by young boxwoods, and small deciduous trees are located around the exterior perimeter.

Vegetable Garden (ca. 2010, non-contributing site)

A small, temporary vegetable garden formed from several raised beds in a paddock just to the north of the main dwelling.

Machine Shed/Office (ca. 2010, non-contributing)

The one-story, wood frame structure is covered with a gable roof and board-and-batten siding sheathes the walls. The roof is protected by corrugated metal, and the structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. The facade (south elevation) includes a pair of large, open bays that access a large storage space. Flanking the openings are paired six-over-six, double-hung sash windows.

Stone Walls (early-20th century, contributing structures)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 8

A dry-laid stone walls are found in front of the house and two to the rear. A late 19th-century photo taken of the dwelling's facade does not include the existing stone wall in front of the house, and so they are assumed to date to the early-20th century.

Pump (early- 20th century, contributing object)

A small, cast-iron hand pump featuring separate pump and spout shafts is found over a circular, poured concrete well head. The pump includes a "S" shaped handle, a flared base, and cast-iron, ajouresque decorative screens molded in a vine motif between the pump shaft and spout shaft.

Cemetery (Location Unknown)

A cemetery "in back of the small house" is listed in the DSS record and was recorded during either a 1938 or 1979 survey. The cemetery has not been located at this time and no visible traces of it can be found behind either of the two smaller dwellings found at the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Old Denton, a two-story, brick-masonry dwelling in Fauquier County, Virginia, also known historically as Western View and Denton, was built ca. 1860 by James H. Hathaway. Hathaway constructed the house in front of his father-in-law's ca. 1820 vernacular brick dwelling and these two buildings, along with a ca. 1860 meat house, form the property's historic core. Additional development occurred in the first half of the 20th century when the Young family constructed a stable and tenant house to the west of the main dwelling. As Old Denton's main dwelling is the work of a master in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles and because it shows the continuing influence of architectural pattern books in late Antebellum Virginia, it is being nominated as locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture. Additionally, Old Denton is eligible because it retains historic integrity, including integrity of location, setting, feeling, workmanship, design, materials and association. The period of significance for the property spans from ca. 1820, when the first building was built, to ca. 1950 to include the full evolution of the buildings in the barnyard. The non-contributing resources mainly include small elements that date to a ca. 2010 renovation of the main dwelling and grounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Ownership History

(Much of the ownership history and other historic information is based on research provided by historical researcher Lori Kimball.)

James Adams (d. ca. 1853) was the first person to construct a house on the Old Denton property. He purchased the first 50 acres of the future plantation in 1796 from James Harmans of Tennessee. Later in 1797 and 1814 he expanded his holdings by purchasing 155 and 145 acres from, respectively, Seirs and Miriam Hamrick and Thomas Jenkins, respectively. According to land tax records, the lands purchased by Adams did not include any buildings until ca. 1820 when James Adams built the small vernacular house that sits behind the current primary dwelling. James Adams, who was married to Elizabeth Adams, retained ownership of the land until 1846, when he gave his two daughters, Mary Ann Hathaway (d. 1854) and Elizabeth Adams (d.? 1893) undivided rights to the property.¹

Mary Ann Hathaway was married to James Henry Hathaway (1812-1892), and the couple consolidated their ownership of Western View (as it was called at the time) by purchasing Elizabeth's portion of the property in 1853 for \$4,000. Census records also record that James and Mary Ann Hathaway were living with James Adams at Old Denton at that time. Mary Ann did not survive long after the sale and in 1854, as she died in 1854 of typhoid fever.² However, James Hathaway had acquired a fondness for James Adams's daughters and in 1857 he married his deceased wife's sister Elizabeth.³ James and Elizabeth would remain married until their deaths in 1893.⁴

The 1850s were a prosperous time for James Hathaway and the slave schedules record that between 1850 and 1860, he almost doubled his slave holdings from 16 to 30 slaves. The 1850 census also reveals that James was a farmer and that between 1850 and 1860 the value of his personal wealth grew from \$12,500 to \$29,400. In these prosperous years, James, along with his new wife Elizabeth, decided to undertake the construction of a grand new house around 1860, and it is this house that stands as the property's main dwelling today.⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 9

James continued to own Old Denton and the surrounding land until he willed the land to his wife in 1892. Soon afterwards Elizabeth changed her will to give much of the land to her step-children James A. Hathaway, Annie E. Beattie, Mollie V. Hathaway, and Charles G. Hathaway (James Hathaway's oldest son, Henry Clay Hathaway, had died during the Civil War). After Elizabeth's death in 1893, Mary V. Hathaway Fant inherited the main house and 126 acres of land from her step-mother's will. The will was contested by the surviving heirs of Mary and Elizabeth Hathaway, however, and the case was not settled until 1906.⁶

As a result of the chancery case, the land was divided between the children, with Mary Hathaway Fant receiving the main house and 126 acres as her portion. The Fants quickly sold the house and land to George and Sarah Josephine Roszel, although George died days before the deed was recorded. It was the Roszels who, in order to honor their family home in England, changed the name of the property from Western View to Denton. Through purchases in 1921 and 1929 Samuel Roszel consolidated ownership of the 126 acres that included the house and then sold it to George Meade and his company Oakwood Investments in 1929. The property then passed rapidly through the ownership of Ruth McCormick (1932) and then Katherine Augusta McCormick (also 1932), before being purchased by Robert B. Young in 1937.⁷

Robert Young's tenure at Old Denton stands as the longest ownership period in the property's history and lasted until 1980 when his son James L. Young gained control of the property and 108 acres. While James Young sold off approximately half of the parcel in 1997, he retained the main house and 58 acres until 2006 when it was purchased by the current owners. The length of the Youngs' tenure at Old Denton is also hallmarked by Young Road (State Route 708) which runs in front of the house.⁸

Early National Period (1789-1830)

The first building constructed on Old Denton property(which was then called Western View) was the ca. 1820 secondary dwelling currently located behind the main dwelling. While outbuildings, such as a detached kitchen, and possibly, slave quarters, were also probably built at this time, no evidence survives that reveals either their location or appearance.

Antebellum Period (1830 to 1860)

Old Denton stands as perhaps the last great house built in Fauquier County before the start of the Civil War. The farm that surrounded the main house appears to have been typical of other farms in the region, and, according to the Virginia Slave Schedule, in 1860 it included 411 acres and held 30 slaves who lived in four "slave houses". The location of the four slave houses is not known and it is possible that some, or all, of them were located on land that is no longer associated with the dwelling.⁹

Old Denton during the Civil War (1861 to 1865)

During the Civil War the house was visited by John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916), leader of the partisan 43rd Cavalry battalion known as Mosby's Rangers. Mosby, who is also known as the "Grey Ghost", is said to have escaped Union

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 10

troops in June of 1863 by climbing into a walnut tree from one of Old Denton's second floor windows and hiding there until the troops gave up their search. Additionally, it is recorded that Mosby was at Old Denton when he was informed that he had been promoted to captain by General Robert E. Lee.¹⁰

James Hathaway also lost his only surviving child from his first marriage, Henry Clay Hathaway, during the Civil War. Henry was captured by Union troops at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain in August of 1862. Though he was exchanged within weeks of his capture he died of dysentery in Richmond just days after his release.¹¹

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

After the Civil War, James Hathaway managed to hold onto Old Denton after the Civil War and remained a prominent landowner in the area. The 1870 census records that the 58-year-old Hathaway owned \$27,000 in real estate and \$8,700 in personal property (which had fallen from the \$23,882 recorded in 1860; much of the difference appears to be due to the emancipation of the slaves that lived on the property). Furthermore, James Hathaway successfully navigated the economic realities of Reconstruction-era Virginia, and he owned the land and house until his death in 1892.

Towards the end of the Reconstruction and growth period, the property was purchased by the Roszel family and renamed Denton. Historic photographs also suggest that it was the Roszels who removed the stucco from the main dwelling.¹²

World War I to Present (1914 to Present)

After the Hathaways, the most notable owners of Old Denton were members of the Young Family who owned the property the longest—from 1937 through 2006. Throughout their tenure, the family was very active in the local community, especially with the Plains, a Virginia based Orange County Hunt Club. Robert, his wife Sybil, and his son James all served as the field master for the Orange County Hunt Club at one time (the field master leads the group of riders, known as the field, as they follow the huntsman and hounds). However, James (or Jimmy as he was known) served the longest and was field master for 20 years and the existing stables supported the families interest in hunting. Interestingly, the Youngs were so dedicated to foxhunting that they replaced the missing newel button on the main stair with a brass hunting coat button stamped with the Orange County Hunt's initials (O.C.H.). The Youngs were also active in the early rural preservation movement in the Middleburg area and raised cattle and thoroughbred horses on the property. The name Old Denton was also applied to the property during the Youngs' tenure when James Young sold fifty acres of the property in 1997. The new parcel was given the name "Denton" while the name of the parcel with the historic dwelling on it was changed to "Old Denton."

The main house, the meat house, and the ca. 1820s vernacular brick house found on Old Denton were also restored and rehabilitated in ca. 2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 11

Architectural Context and Regional Context

Old Denton is a rare example of a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling in Virginia's Northern Piedmont. While similar dwellings have been documented, such as Bellevue (VDHR File No. 002-0847) in Albemarle County, Virginia, instances of these transitional high-style dwellings are uncommon. The Greek Revival style dominated Virginia's non-vernacular architecture from the 1820s through the 1850s, while the Italianate, which had a smaller, but still widespread impact on rural dwellings in Virginia, was popular from the 1850s through the 1870s. The significance of Old Denton's architecture is not only due to the masterful design and craftsmanship that went into constructing the house, but also the fact that it clearly shows the transition from the Greek Revival style to the later Italianate style which was not a quick, overnight conversion in the Piedmont region of Virginia but instead was a gradual, and sometimes overlapping, evolution. Interestingly, the juxtaposition of Greek Revival and Italianate styles also continues on the interior, with classically inspired door and window trim found in rooms with mantels that are clearly inspired by the Italianate/early Victorian aesthetic.

Old Denton is also significant because it is the only documented dwelling in Fauquier County with a porch identical to a design found in one of Asher Benjamin's architectural pattern books. Specifically, the design of flat-roofed, Greek Doric-inspired porch can be found on Plate IX in Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* (published in 1833). Asher Benjamin (1773-1845) has been called the first native architect in the United States, and he published a series of highly influential architectural pattern books that helped push the builders in the young United States towards a truly national style of architecture. It was also Benjamin's 1830 book *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter*, that helped to introduce and popularize the Greek Revival style in the United States.¹³ Furthermore, the association of Benjamin's design with ca. 1860 Old Denton is significant because it documents the lasting influence and relevance of his design, and architectural pattern books, in general, in Virginia.

A search of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' DSS database also reveals that Old Denton is a rare surviving example of a high-style brick dwelling built in Fauquier County from the late Antebellum period (1850-1861). Other similar houses include Kinross Farm (ca. 1850, VDHR ID# 030-0753), Oakley (1857, VDHR ID# 030-0046), and Mountain Farm (ca. 1859, 030-5428-0067). However, none of these examples are similar in appearance, feeling, workmanship or association to Old Denton. Kinross is built in the Federal style and has had multiple modern additions (including the front porch, rear porch, and dormers) and Mountain Farm, which may be stucco over wooden frame, is built in the Italianate style and was not recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Oakley is currently on the National Register of Historic Places but is clearly an example of a fully realized, high-style Italianate dwelling, and so it also does not correspond to Old Denton. An additional interesting example of a related dwelling is the ca. 1880 Reconstruction-era John Delaplane House. While this Italianate-style, brick I-house is more modest than Old Denton, interior photos from the HABS report show that the house features a stair that is very similar to the stair at Old Denton, suggesting that the two buildings could share craftsmen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 12

Architectural Integrity

Old Denton retains a high degree of architectural integrity on the primary elevations and in the most important interior spaces (which include the primary public rooms and the bedrooms in the building's historic core). These spaces remain intact in materials, design, feeling, workmanship, location, and association. Additionally, the recent addition of the porch to the west elevation, which is easily removable, has only a minor impact on the structure's historic fabric, and is easily distinguished from the historic portion of the dwelling due to the use of cast iron. On the interior, the main changes were made to the secondary circulation routes, the kitchen, and the bathrooms, with the historic proportions and materials of the primary spaces remaining intact.

Archaeological Potential

Although archaeological investigations have not been conducted at Old Denton, the property has potential to yield information related to the locations of former buildings, a cemetery, domestic and agricultural material culture, African-American material cultural, as well as information and artifacts relating to the Civil War.

End Notes

¹ Fauquier County Deed Books 13:347, 14:141, 19:374, and 45:513.

² Patricia B. Duncan, "Fauquier County, Virginia, Death Register 1853-1896", Willow Bend Books, 1998, second printing 2001.

³ This was actually James Hathaway's third marriage (his first wife was Sarah Francis Weeks). He also had two children by his first marriage, Henry Clay Hathaway (1839) and Sarah James Hathaway (1841). However, only Henry survived to adulthood. James Hathaway's second marriage resulted in four children, including Annie Elizabeth Hathaway (1846), James Adams Hathaway (1848), Charles Gustavus Hathaway (1850), and Mary Virginia "Mollie" Hathaway (1852).

⁴ Fauquier County Deed Book 52:278; Audrey WindsorBergner, *Old Plantations and Historic Homes around Middleburg, Virginia: And the Families Who Lived and Loved Within Their Walls* (Charlottesville, VA: Howell Press, 2003), 198. Eugene M. Scheel. *The Civil War in Fauquier County, Virginia* (Middleburg, VA: The Fauquier Bank, 1985), 197.

⁵ Fauquier County Land Records: Years 1835-1898 (Fauquier Library and Fauquier County Courthouse).

⁶ Fauquier County Deed Books 52:278 and 84:508; Fauquier County Will Books 40:369 and 40:434.

⁷ Fauquier County Deed Books 99:432, 122:57, 134:135, 134:167, 134:247, 137:181, 137:265, 144:170. Fauquier County Chancery Case 1906-020.

⁸ Fauquier County Deed Books 787:838, 1236:354. Fauquier County Will Book 120:307 and 314.

⁹ 1860 Virginia State Slave Schedule for Fauquier County.

¹⁰ Bergner, 198; Scheel, 52.

¹¹ *Richard L. Armstrong, 7th Virginia Cavalry, 1st Edition* (Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1992), 160.

¹² Bergner, 198; Scheel, 199.

¹³ Asher Benjamin, wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asher_Benjamin), <http://federal-style.com/architects/asher-benjamin.php>, accessed 5/19/2011.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 9 Page 12

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Armstrong, Richard L. *7th Virginia Cavalry* (1st edition). Lynchburg, Virginia: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1992.

Asher Benjamin, wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asher_Benjamin); *Asher Benjamin*. Federal-Style.com. <http://federal-style.com/architects/asher-benjamin.php>. Both accessed 5/19/2011

Bergner, Audrey Windsor. *Old Plantations and Historic Houses around Middleburg, Virginia: And the Families Who Lived and Loved Within Their Walls*. Charlottesville, Virginia: Howell Press, 2003.

Duncan, Patricia B. *Fauquier County, Virginia, Death Register 1853-1896*. Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 1998, second printing 2001.

1860 Virginia State Slave Schedule for Fauquier County.

Fauquier County Chancery Records. Fauquier County Courthouse, Warrenton, Virginia.

Fauquier County Deed Books 13:347, 14:141, 19:374, and 45:513, 53:278, 52:278, 84:508, 99:432, 122:57, 134:135, 134:167, 134:247, 137:181, 137:265, 144:170, 787:838, and 1236:354. Fauquier County Courthouse, Warrenton, Virginia.

Fauquier County Land Records: Years 1835-1898. Fauquier Library and Fauquier County Courthouse, Warrenton, Virginia.

Fauquier County Will Book 120:307, 31440:369, and 40:434. Fauquier County Courthouse, Warrenton, Virginia.

Mosby Heritage Area Sampler, A Motoring Tour in the Northern Virginia Countryside. Pamphlet published by the Mosby Heritage Area Association. No date.

Scheel, Eugene M., *The Civil War in Fauquier County, Virginia*. Middleburg, VA: The Fauquier Bank. 1985.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 10 Page 13

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

A full description of the property's meets and bounds is found in Fauquier County Deed Book 1236:354. A parcel map for the property's boundary, which also serves as a boundary for this nomination, is found in the Fauquier County Tax Map 6081 on parcel 2700 or, if searching the Fauquier County GIS web site, under the PIN number 6081-37-2700.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for Old Denton holds all 58.2283 acres that were purchased by the current owner of the main house on October 2, 2006 and includes all buildings associated with the property's historic domestic core as well as the historic 20th-century agricultural buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Photographs Page 14

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Old Denton

City or Vicinity: The Plains

County: Fauquier County

State: Virginia

Photographer: Gardiner Hallock

Date Photographed: 5/5/2011

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling Facade (looking north)

PHOTO: 1 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling looking west

PHOTO: 2 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling Facade looking east

PHOTO: 3 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling Facade looking north (rear)

PHOTO: 4 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling, Interior (passage)

PHOTO: 5 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling, Interior (dining room)

PHOTO: 6 of 12

VIEW OF: Main Dwelling, Interior (living room)

PHOTO: 7 of 12

VIEW OF: Secondary Dwelling, facade (looking north)

PHOTO: 8 of 12

VIEW OF: Meat House, looking southeast

PHOTO: 9 of 12

VIEW OF: Site (including Meat House, Garage and Main Dwelling), looking west

PHOTO: 10 of 12

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old Denton

Fauquier County, Virginia

Photographs

Page 15

VIEW OF: Site (including Secondary Dwelling and Main Dwelling, looking east
PHOTO: 11 of 12

VIEW OF: Stable, looking west
PHOTO: 12 of 12

Endnotes

¹ Fauquier County Deed Books 13:347, 14:141, 19:374, and 45:513

² Duncan, Patricia B., "Fauquier County, Virginia, Death Register 1853-1896", Willow Bend Books, 1998, second printing 2001.

³ This was actually James Hathaway's third marriage (his first wife was Sarah Francis Weeks). He also had two children by his first marriage, Henry Clay Hathaway (1839) and Sarah James Hathaway (1841). However, only Henry would survive to adulthood. James Hathaway's second marriage resulted in four children, including Annie Elizabeth Hathaway (1846), James Adams Hathaway (1848), Charles Gustavus Hathaway (1850), and Mary Virginia "Mollie" Hathaway (1852).

⁴ Fauquier County Deed Book 52:278 and Bergner. *Old Plantations and Historic Homes around Middleburg, Virginia*. 198 and Scheel. *The Civil War in Fauquier*. 197.

⁵ Fauquier County Land Records: Years 1807-1898 (Fauquier Library and Fauquier County Courthouse)

⁶ Fauquier County Deed Books 52:278 and 84:508; Fauquier County Will Books 40:369 and 40:434

⁷ Fauquier County Deed Books 99:432, 122:57, 134:135, 134:167, 134:247, 137:181, 137:265, 144:170. Fauquier County Chancery Case 1906-020.

⁸ Fauquier County Deed Books 787:838, 1236:354. Fauquier County Will Book 120:307 and 314.

⁹ 1860 Virginia State Slave Schedule for Fauquier County

¹⁰ Burger. *Old Plantations and Historic Homes around Middleburg, Virginia*. 198 and Scheel. *The Civil War in Fauquier*. 198.

¹¹ Armstrong. "7th Virginia Cavalry, 1st Edition." 160.

¹² Burger. *Old Plantations and Historic Homes around Middleburg, Virginia*. 198 and Scheel. *The Civil War in Fauquier*. 199.

¹³ Asher Benjamin, wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asher_Benjamin), <http://federal-style.com/architects/asher-benjamin.php>

READ 12/7/11
MCW



R. HOLDER TRUMBO, JR.
Fauquier County Board of Supervisors
Scott District
P.O. Box 414
Marshall, VA 20116
PH: (540) 422-8020
FX: (540) 422-8011
holder.trumbo@fauquiercounty.gov

November 29, 2011

Mr. Marc Christian Wagner
National and State Register Manager
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington, VA 23221

Re: "Old Denton" National Register Nomination
7064 Young Road, The Plains, VA 20198

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the "Old Denton" National Register Nomination being considered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Board on December 15, 2011.

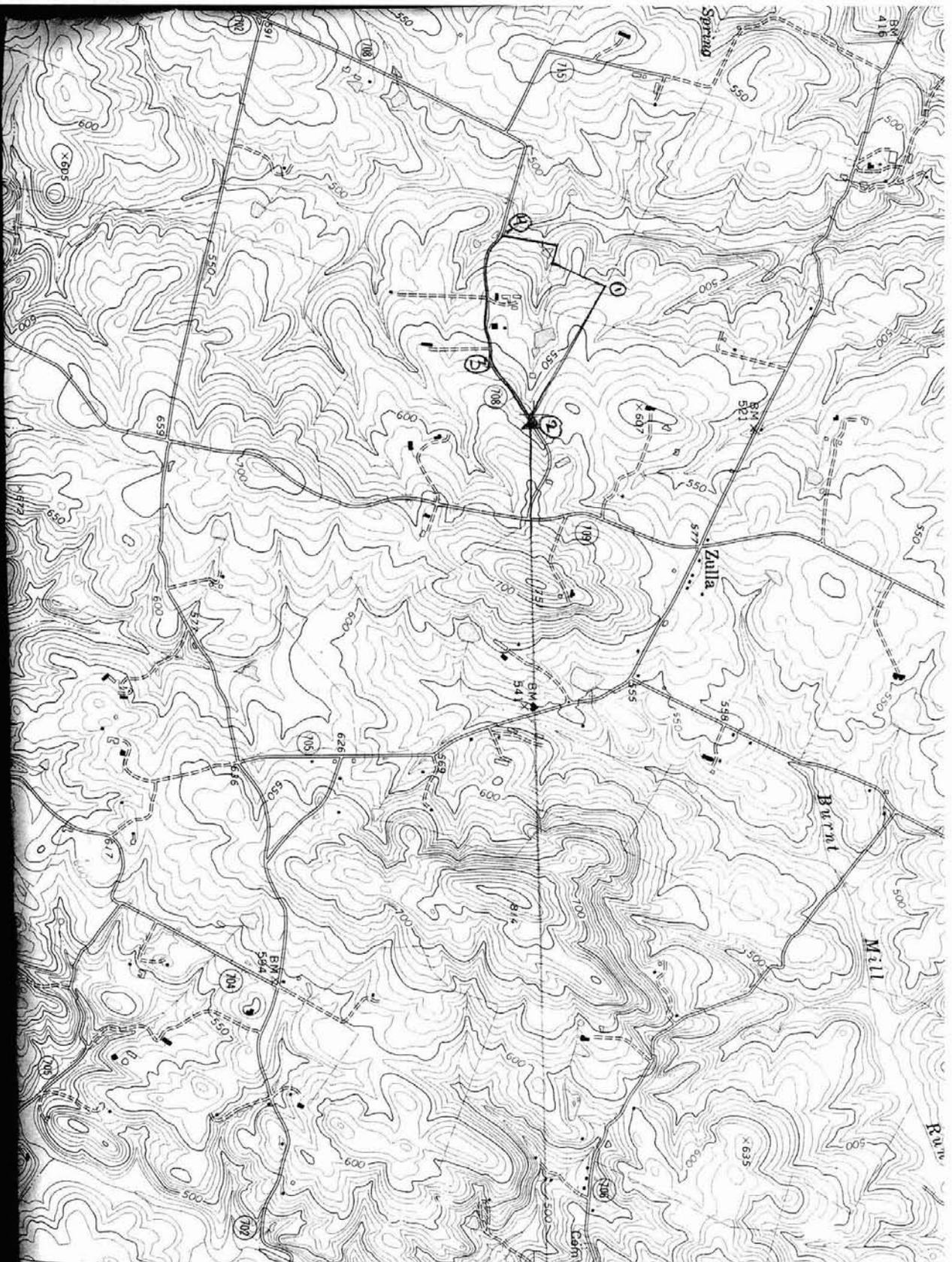
As the Scott District Supervisor, I strongly support the owners' request to individually list the Old Denton Historic Property on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places. I proudly commend the owners for their outstanding stewardship of such a significant historic structure and property and for their initiative to seek Landmark and National Register status.

Sincerely,

R. Holder Trumbo, Jr.
Vice Chairman

RHT/fpdc:rpa

Cc: Ms. Kim Abe, Dept. of Economic Development
Board of Supervisors Reading File



URG 5 MI. 4309

4310

4312

OLD LEMMON
 FAUGUETSON
 55 DHR. ID# 030-5574
 RESTAURANT USES Q. 14.
 NAD 1927
 UTM: ZONE 18
 1. 0257417 E
 4311337 N
 2. 0257480 E
 4311012 N
 3. 0257767 E
 4310875 N
 4. 0257194 E
 4310915 N