

29-64

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **VIRGINIA**

Date Entered **AUG 15 1977**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hope Park Mill and Miller's House	Fairfax vicinity Fairfax County

Also Notified

Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
Hon. William L. Scott
Hon. Herbert E. Harris, II

Regional Director, Mid Atlantic Region

880 Mott 8/16/77

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Tucker Hill
Executive Director, Virginia Historic
Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAR 28 1977
DATE ENTERED AUG 15 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hope Park Mill and Miller's House (Preferred)

AND/OR COMMON

Robey's Mill

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

12124 Pope's Head Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Fairfax Eighth (Herbert E. Harris, II)

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Virginia

51

Fairfax

059

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES - RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES - UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. & Mrs. David McGrath

STREET & NUMBER

12124 Pope's Head Road

CITY, TOWN

Fairfax

VICINITY OF

STATE

Virginia

22030

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Fairfax County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

4000 Chain Bridge Road

CITY, TOWN

Fairfax

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (2) (See continuation sheet # 3)

TITLE

(1)

Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites

DATE

August 1969

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Virginia Historical Society, Fairfax County Public Library

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HOPE PARK MILL

Hope Park Mill is a small, three-story timber-frame structure sitting on the west bank of Piney Branch, Fairfax County, Virginia. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it was mentioned in an 1815 sale notice as being "in good repair." A study of the mill, done in 1972 by preservationist Russell Wright, placed the mill's construction at c. 1800. Rectangular in plan (34'6" x 20'11"), the mill is built on a high stone foundation which forms the end wall of the west elevation and part of the north and south walls. The foundation was consolidated at some point in the mid-twentieth century, with new mortar in evidence, and all exterior siding was replaced c. 1963. The west wall is covered with circular-sawn clapboard, 7" to the weather, and all other wall surfaces are circular-sawn vertical siding, random width, applied to express the change in floor levels. The present roof is covered with wood shingles and, while they are not original, nailing strips attached to the rafters suggest that wood shingles were the original covering.

The water wheel is missing, but photographs taken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1936 show a 12-spoke overshot wheel, approximately 18 feet in diameter. Sections of the millrace remain. The Historic American Buildings Survey photos also show two frame structures, a one-story wing attached to the east end of the south elevation and a two-story frame wing attached to the north wall. The removal of these two structures, both clearly later additions to the original structure, and the loss of the water wheel, millrace, and sluice are probably the only major exterior structural changes to the mill in the past one hundred years.

The ground floor of the mill contains most of the power machinery, the sifting or bolting area, and the bagging and storage space. Machinery still extant includes the wheel axle and power gear, the great spur gear with its wheel/clutch arrangement, the lantern gear (wallower) used to transmit the power to the pair of burr stones above, the bridgetree and brayer, the sifter and meal bin, the spout from the stones to the bin, and various pulleys and take-off wheels. With the exception of the water wheel, it appears that the milling machinery is complete. There is no evidence that a bolter was used, and since the size of the burr stones (54" D.) would limit production, it is reasonable to assume that the grain was sorted by the use of hand sieves, one of which remains.

The floor of this level is made of wide circular-sawn, random-width planks, set on 6 x 10's laid flat on the dirt subfloor. Framing consists of 8 x 8 sills bolted into the stone foundation walls, with 8 x 8 vertical supports and corner posts tenoned into the sills. There is no interior wall covering or ceiling at this level, and all wood is unfinished, as it is throughout the mill.

The second floor is the milling floor, and contains the pair of monolithic burr stones, the wood "stone-casing" to gather the ground meal, the hopper and stone hoist, a timber crane with iron tongs, and the grain chute. The "damsel" and hopper shoe appear to be the only pieces missing from the milling machinery. The pair of 54" stones appears to be in good condition, and all machinery on this floor is in working order. There is a small room made into the southwest corner of this level which contains many carvings created by Southern soldiers who camped on this site during the winter of 1861-1862. The carvings include names and regimental identification, and are in a perfect state of preservation on the beaded clapboard walls of the room.

(See continuation sheet # 1)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1800

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The mill at Hope Park was important first as an adjunct to the 2,000-acre plantation, then later as a neighborhood mill which ground various types of wheat for the neighborhood until the early twentieth century.

During the Civil War years, the owner of the mill and miller's house, Jack Barnes, was one of Mosby's Rangers. The mill itself, as "Post No. 3," was occupied by Confederate troops during the winter of 1862. Evidence of this remains in the wall carvings still visible on the second floor of the mill.

The Hope Park Mill on Piney Branch is probably the second mill of the Hope Park Plantation. Edward Payne, first owner of Hope Park, is supposed to have built the first one during the 1750's. The exact date of the mill near Pope's Head Road and of the miller's house are unknown, but probably they date from around 1790-1800, during the ownership of David Stuart. In 1815 when the Stuart heirs unsuccessfully attempted to sell Hope Park, the mill was described as "an excellent grist mill with a great fall on a never failing stream of water" It was further noted that the mill was "in complete repair."

Little is known of the milling operation under either the Payne or Stuart ownership, but "neighborhood mills," as they were called to distinguish them from the larger commercially oriented establishments, were frequently associated with prosperous plantations in colonial Virginia. They served the needs of the plantation owners and of others in the neighborhood. In 1837, John Barnes, Sr., purchased the mill lot. A miller by trade, perhaps he wanted to test the work of the mill before buying the remainder of the plantation, which he did a few months later.

The Barnes family is the first known to occupy the miller's house. They subsequently moved to the main house, but the Barnes' eldest son was trained as a miller, and in 1853 Jack Barnes and his wife were given the mill and the miller's house, which they called "Huntley."

Located in an area which, during the Civil War, was often contested by Federal and Confederate armies, Barnes' Mill virtually ceased operation during the early 1860's. Jack Barnes himself enlisted in the Confederate "Fairfax Rifles," the 17th Regiment of Virginia Infantry. Two months later, he was captured and sent to the old Capital Prison in Washington, D.C.--the first of his three federal incarcerations. Not long after his capture, the Barnes family was forced to evacuate Hope Park and Huntley. After the Confederate victory at Bull Run, civilians returned to repair their war-damaged property, and for a time, the Confederate army controlled the area.

(See continuation sheet # 4)

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

etersilia, Martin, and Wright, Russell. Hope Park and Hope Park Mill. Unpublished manuscript, 1972.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 30.1 acres

UTM REFERENCES

E. 18/294560/4298585

F. 18/294550/4298075

G. 18/294475/4298060

H. 18/294345/4298990

A | 1,8 | 29,46,3,5 | 4,29,910,6,0 |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B | 1,8 | 29,47,3,0 | 4,29,86,7,0 |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

c | 1,8 | 29,45,8,0 | 4,29,86,2,5 |

D | 1,8 | 29,45,7,0 | 4,29,86,0,0 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries conform to the property line for parcels 67-3-001-10, 28, and 29, as shown on the 1978 property maps of Fairfax County. The original maps are located in the County Division of Mapping, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Elizabeth S. David, Historic Preservation Planner

ORGANIZATION

Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning

DATE

April 2, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

4100 Chain Bridge Road

TELEPHONE

(703) 691-2101

CITY OR TOWN

Fairfax

STATE

Virginia

22030

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Executive Director
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE NOV 16 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: *Charles A. ...*

DATE 8/15/77
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 DATE 8.15.77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET 1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE one

The third floor was the storage area of the mill, with all unprocessed grain being hauled to this level by the use of power take-off wheels connected to the water power with leather belts. There is a hopper and chute to deliver the grain to the hopper and grindstones one floor below.

The mill complex is located close to and spanning the narrow Pope's Head Road. A one-lane bridge crosses Piney Branch close to the mill.

THE MILLER'S HOUSE

The Hope Park Miller's House is a three-story frame vernacular house typical of mid-nineteenth century rural residential buildings. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it was mentioned in a sales notice published in 1815. The original house had a six-room center hall plan with two end chimneys and a full-length open porch. A wing was added to the west end of the house in 1951 and enlarged again about 1960. The house is built into a hill along the north elevation, and the fieldstone wall continues around the corner to serve as the first-floor wall of the east elevation. The remainder of the end wall, the north elevation, and the first floor of the south or front wall are covered with clapboards, 5" exposed to the weather. Flat end boards form modified pilasters at each corner, with short return at the eaves line in the end elevations. A simple cornice and bargeboard are composed of two overlapping boards, 10" and 6" just below the roof line. The second-floor front elevation is horizontal siding, set flush, sanded and painted to simulate stone. The third floor returns to clapboard, and the roof is covered with rolled tin with raised seams. Windows on the first floor are new. The front door appears to be a replacement but copied from the other doors at each end of the center hall on the second floor, which are original. The remaining windows in the first section of the house are original. The front porch, two stories in height, sits on a fieldstone foundation with a cement floor. The second floor has been screened in, and the floor is a replacement.

The first floor of the miller's house now contains the new dining room, wetroom, lavatory, and utility room (all in the addition), and the original kitchen and living room. The living room floor is a combination of wood and oversized brick, the brick being used in the easterly end of the room where a small stream passes under the house. The rear, end walls of the living room are fieldstone, with a working fireplace set into the end wall. The ceiling is exposed round log joists, with the space between filled in with plaster. None of the windows in this room is original. An exposed stairway with 10/8 treads leads to the second floor. The underside of the stairs has been enclosed to make three storage closets. The stairway appears to be original.

The kitchen area has been completely remodeled, and nothing but the exposed log joists remains from its earlier appearance.

(See continuation sheet # 2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE TWO

The second floor of the house contains the new master bedroom, dressing area, bath, and closets (all in the addition), and a bedroom, hall, and study. The study, to the right of the hall, has a working fireplace in the end wall, and three windows which have the original sash. The floor is of random-width boards. The ceiling is the same exposed log as is seen on the first floor. The door to the study is a simple paneled wood door, and may be original.

The center hall contains the stairway from the first floor and a stairway to the third. There is a paneled door at either end of the hall (one leads to the porch, the other to the ground level to the rear of the house). Each door is flanked with sidelights, but there is no transom light. The doors and sidelights are original.

The bedroom to the left of the hall has two windows which are original, and an exposed log ceiling. Closets and a door to the new master bedroom have been set into the west wall. The door to the hall and its hardware are original.

The third floor of the miller's house originally contained two bedrooms. The room to the right of the hall has been divided into equal-sized rooms, one of which is a bath, the other a storage room. The bedroom to the left of the hall has an exposed ceiling, with log joists and rafters. The underside of the roof is left exposed, and varnished to form the ceiling. The floor is random-width floor boards, and the two windows, door, and hardware are original. The center hall contains the upper-floor staircase and has a window (6/6) at either end, centered over the doors on the floor below.

LOG SERVANTS' HOUSE

A small, one-story log servants' house is located across Pope's Head Road opposite the miller's house. It is a one-room, 12½' x 14½' cabin built of 6" logs v-notched at the corners. The end walls have clap-boarded gables, with a full, narrow window centered in the gable. The cabin had deteriorated badly, and has recently been repaired and strengthened.

SPRINGHOUSE

The springhouse is located immediately in front of the miller's house, directly over a small stream which runs beneath the living room of the main house. The springhouse is built of a combination of logs on two walls, and flush vertical siding on the other side. The gable ends are flush horizontal siding, and the roof is rolled tin with raised seams. The log walls are v-notched. The structure is in a good state of repair.

SMOKEHOUSE

The log smokehouse is located just to the west of the springhouse, in front of the miller's house.

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CONTINUATION SHEET 3

ITEM NUMBER 7, 6 PAGE three

on a fieldstone foundation, all four walls are log, v-notched at the corners and chinked with clay stones and cement. The gable ends are covered with wide clapboards, 8" to the weather. The one door is vertical plank, braced with "Z" supports. The only attempt at decoration is the tapered cornice boards in the gable ends. The smokehouse is whitewashed and in good condition.

OTHER

There are also a storage shed, east of the miller's house, and a stable to the west, both of which are recent additions. Preservation consultant Russell Wright, who studied the Hope Park area complex in 1972, made the following evaluation of the mill complex:

The Hope Park Mill complex is a rare surviving example of its type, and should be preserved in its entirety. The mill itself is of great architectural and technological importance to Fairfax County and Virginia, and should be put back in working order if possible. The importance of the mill is enhanced by the presence of the miller's house and all of the outbuildings needed to run the mill and supply the miller's family with facilities of the period.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1958 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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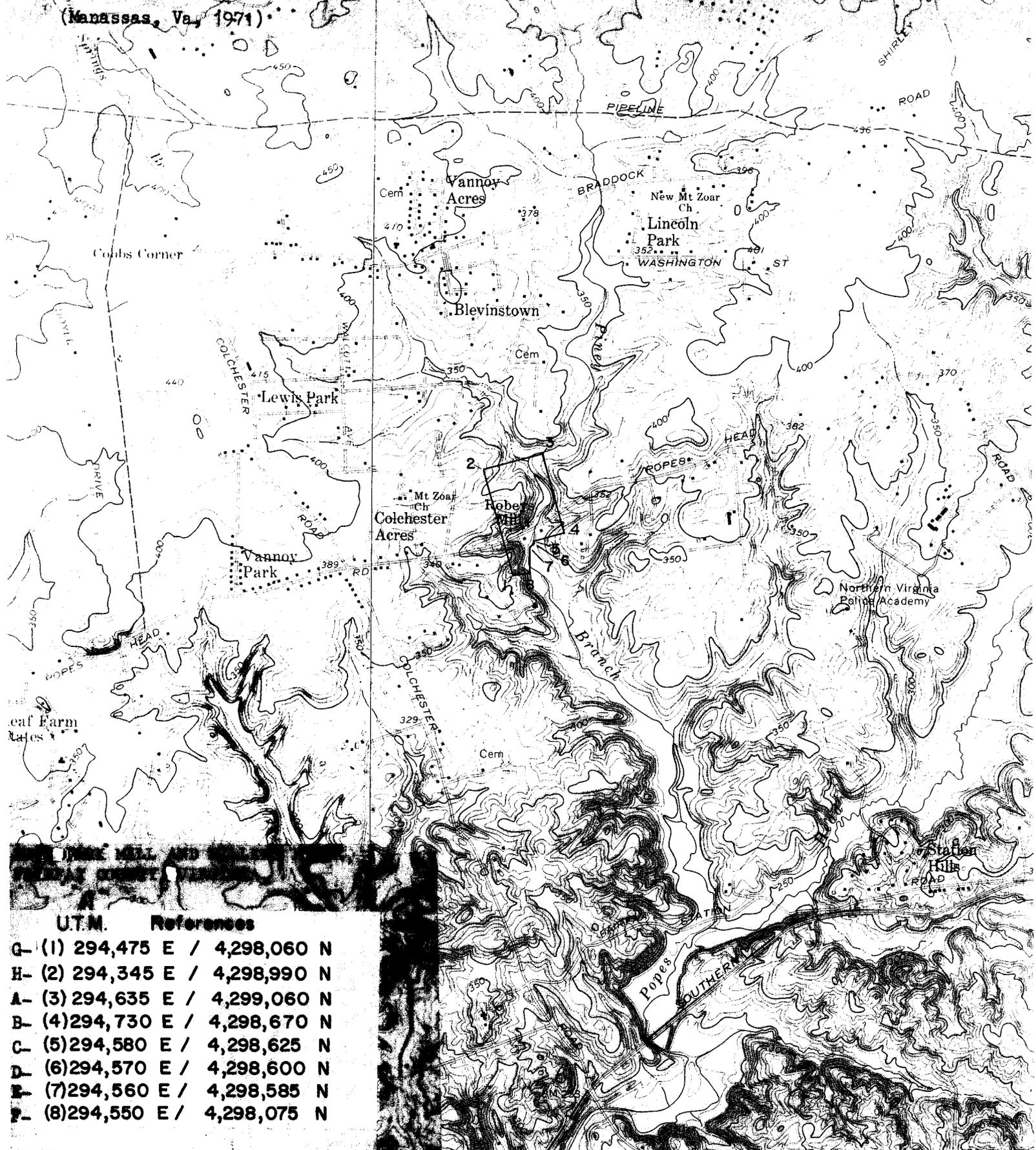
CONTINUATION SHEET 4 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

During the winter of 1861-1862, Barnes' Mill served as "Post No. 3" and was occupied by troops of many Confederate units. On the beaded vertical boards which form the interior walls of the mill on its second floor there are numerous carvings dating from the war years. Still clearly legible, they are evidence of the mill's occupation by troops from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Mississippi. The last Confederate pickets left in March of 1862 and after that time, the region was permanently occupied by Union forces.

Jack Barnes was paroled from prison and joined Mosby's Rangers, taking part in Mosby's raid on Fairfax and the capture of General Stoughton. He was again captured and paroled and once again joined Mosby. Captured the third time, he was sent to a federal prison in Albany, New York, and at the end of the war he was under sentence of death for stealing a horse. He was spared only by a pardon from President Andrew Johnson in response to the pleas of Mary Barnes who had spent six days outside Johnson's office trying to see him.

Hope Park Mill knew its period of greatest prosperity under the turn-of-the-century ownership of Frank Robey. Robey ground graham and buckwheat flour as well as the more common flours, and ran a small store in a wing of the mill. The house, store and mill were known locally as Robey's Mill (a designation still shown on local maps) and were the social and commercial center of the neighborhood. Robey's death in 1906 brought an end to the active commercial life of the mill. The consolidation of milling by the federal government effectively precluded the resumption of profitable milling at this and most other small neighborhood mills.

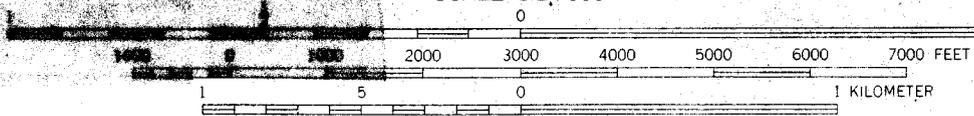
The mill at Hope Park is one of the last surviving neighborhood mills in Fairfax County. In recognition of its significance the County plans a historic district to protect the mill complex and the nearby main house cluster.



UTM. References

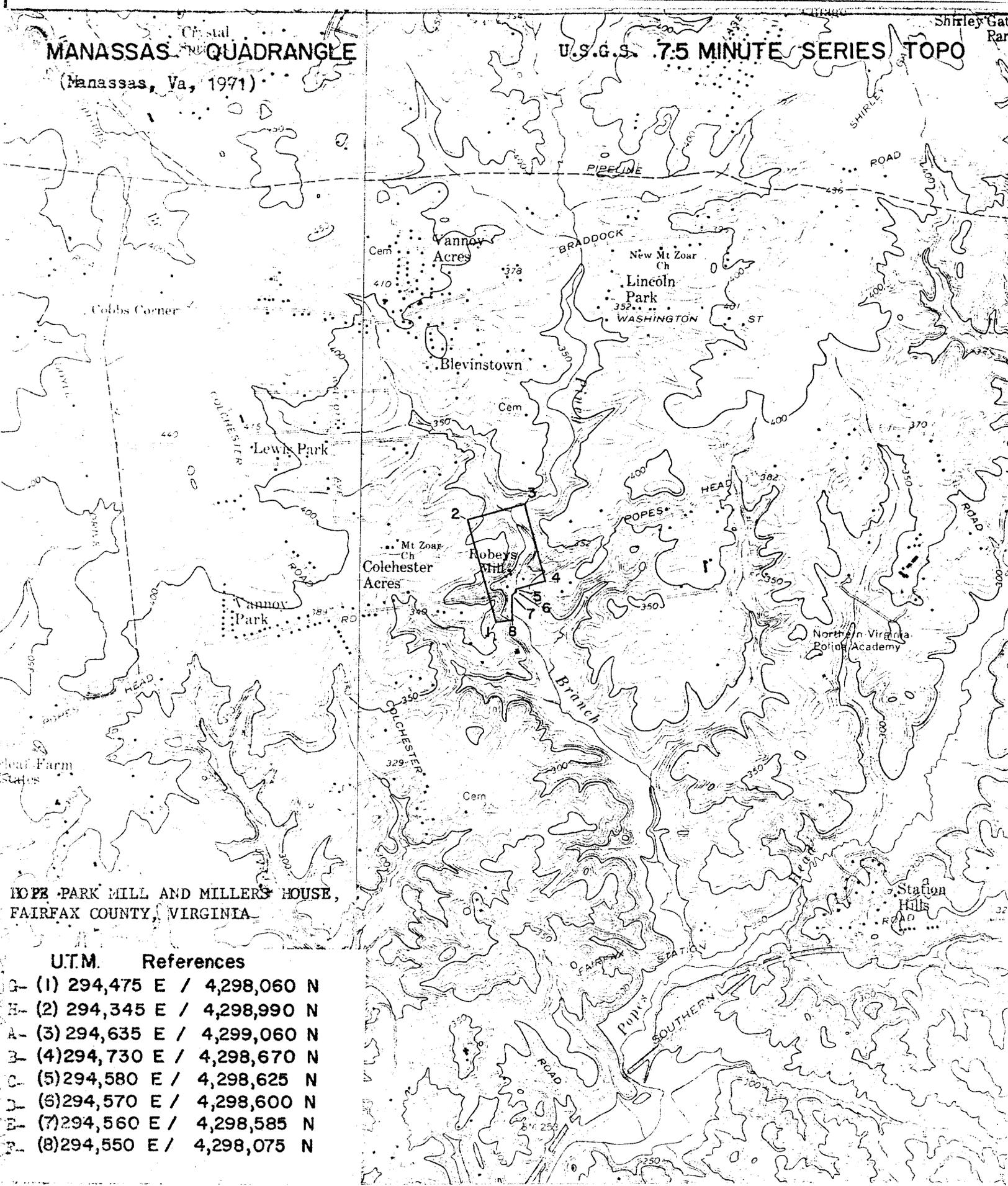
- Q (1) 294,475 E / 4,298,060 N
- H (2) 294,345 E / 4,298,990 N
- A (3) 294,635 E / 4,299,060 N
- B (4) 294,730 E / 4,298,670 N
- C (5) 294,580 E / 4,298,625 N
- D (6) 294,570 E / 4,298,600 N
- E (7) 294,560 E / 4,298,585 N
- F (8) 294,550 E / 4,298,075 N

SCALE 1:24 000



MAR 28 1977

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



**ROBEY'S MILL AND MILLER'S HOUSE,
 FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

UTM. References

- G- (1) 294,475 E / 4,298,060 N
- H- (2) 294,345 E / 4,298,990 N
- A- (3) 294,635 E / 4,299,060 N
- B- (4) 294,730 E / 4,298,670 N
- C- (5) 294,580 E / 4,298,625 N
- D- (6) 294,570 E / 4,298,600 N
- E- (7) 294,560 E / 4,298,585 N
- F- (8) 294,550 E / 4,298,075 N

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET