

VLR - 12/18/08
NRHP - 3/10/09

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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

historical name Hopefield

other names/site number Brick House Place; Chestnut Grove; DHR File No. 030-0085

2. Location

street & number 6763 Airlie Road not for publication N/A
city of town Warrenton vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20186

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Signature of certifying official 4/26/08 Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title 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 National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Ownership options: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Category options: building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC, DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE, LANDSCAPE

- Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Agricultural Field, Agricultural Outbuilding, Garden

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC, DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE, LANDSCAPE

- Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Agricultural Field, Agricultural Outbuilding, Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival
OTHER: Federal Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: STONE; TERRACOTTA: Tile; CONCRETE: Cinder Block
roof: STONE: Slate; METAL: Tin; ASPHALT
walls: BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard; Board and Batten; CONCRETE: Cinder Block
other - WOOD: Porch and Cornice; BRICK: 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 boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
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
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1855-1950

Significant Dates 1855; 1924

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect; William F. Hanback and W. J. Hanback, Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other:

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 168.4 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Values include 1-18, 2-18, 3-18, 4-18 with corresponding Easting and Northing coordinates.

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 Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian
organization Millennium Preservation Services LLC date September 17, 2008
street & number P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118
city or town Warrenton state Virginia zip code 20188-0312

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Robert S. Wallach et al Contact part owner: Mrs. Hope Wallach Porter
street & number P. O. Box 1126 telephone 540-347-0720
city or town Warrenton state Virginia zip code 20188

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.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.

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Hopefield
Fauquier County, Virginia

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Narrative Description

Summary Description of Property and Resources

Hopefield encompasses 168 acres of verdant rural land located three miles north of the town of Warrenton on the north and west banks of Cedar Run, on the south side of Airlie Road across from the Airlie Center and to the west of Blackwell Road. The numerous contributing resources support the 1855-1950 period of significance in architecture and landscape architecture. Originally constructed in five-course, American-bond brick in circa 1855 in the late Federal style, the mansion is notable for architect-designed alterations made in 1924 that render it an unusual local example of the asymmetrical Colonial Revival style. Circa 1855 contributing resources consist of the mansion, a brick summer kitchen, a stone-walled well, an icehouse with an iron door, the timber-framed, multi-purpose, drive-in crib barn, and the beginnings of the designed landscape that evolved with Colonial Revival-style characteristics in the early twentieth century. The pump house, built within a stone ha-ha wall, and the swimming pool date to 1924. That same year, the barn received a modest sympathetic addition of seven horse stalls and several livestock bays. A brick Colonial Revival-style, four-car garage and a tenant house for staff were constructed between 1928 and 1950. A circa 1890 house ruin on Cedar Run joins the landscape as a contributing site. Noncontributing resources include a circa 2000 shed, a circa 1965 tennis court, and a circa 1960 brick barbecue grill. Since 1924, Hopefield has remained under the Wallach family's devoted guardianship, thereby retaining the historic property's exceptional integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Hopefield's Protected Setting

Largely open space within a conference-retreat setting, including a low-impacting airstrip on the north side of Airlie Road, the Airlie Center's Airlie House (030-0205) and Kimmaren Corporation properties associated with Airlie Foundation border Hopefield's north boundary. The Town of Warrenton acquired more than eighty-five acres, originally part of Hopefield, containing Cedar Run on the south and west boundaries of the estate for the municipality's reservoir. The view of the run from Hopefield, however, remains unspoiled by the water treatment facilities the town built further south behind deep woods. Developed in the 1980s, the Ivy Hill subdivision is well distanced from the view of Hopefield. Although Warrenton Lakes Subdivision lots lie across the Blackwell Road property line, this part of Hopefield is the forested portion of the southeast field. Thus, the coveted idyllic country estate setting of this historic property is fully shielded from incompatible development on all borders. Further, the owners of Hopefield have obtained a Virginia Outdoors Foundation conservation easement on the estate.

Inventory Justification

After extensive research and evaluation, the following primary and secondary resources have been considered either contributing or noncontributing to the determined areas of significance, architecture and landscape architecture, as listed under the applicable Criterion C and within a resulting period of significance of 1855-1950. The integrity of the contributing and noncontributing resources has been evaluated. The noncontributing resources received such designation in the context of being constructed after 1950 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance.

Detailed Description

Designed Landscape, Contributing Site, 1855-1950: Respecting tradition while protecting the adjoining agricultural fields to the east and west, architect Irwin Fleming maintained the long and straight, nineteenth-century farm road into Hopefield from Airlie Road in 1924. Approximately fifteen years later, atypically round, stone gateposts were constructed at this entrance. The asphalt driveway traverses

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through cedar and poplar trees along a rail fence and the adjoining agricultural fields to the east and west. Upon crossing a deep dooryard in front of the mansion standing on the low western hill, the drive parts for a turnaround, while the upper portion curves to the south service court and garage. A pond separates the front cornfield from the vast eastern meadow and forest upon which the mansion overlooks. The twin poplar trees in the mansion's front yard predate 1924, while the boxwood shrubs planted at the four corners of the dwelling's facade do not. Fleming incorporated a stone ha-ha wall to separate the domestic setting from the south field, and inventively submerged the structural clay tile walls of a pump house within it. The wall is asymmetrically longer to the west-left of the board-and-battened door into the pump house.

Hopefield's landscape features additional early-twentieth-century and English-garden influences including the boxwood-enclosed parterre with flagstone walks outside the dwelling's north-side porch and the expansive lawn behind the house that is surrounded by perennial borders of flowers and trees, a brick wall, and iron-gated boxwood hedges. Featuring fine brick capping and two sets of gateposts, a five-course, American-bond, brick wall steps down the imperceptible slope on the south side of the perennial garden and lawn. The openings in the resulting garden wall are directly opposite archways in the box-hedge across the bowling green. The ornamental hedge also provides privacy for the swimming pool situated on the opposite north side.

An eighteen-inch-high brick wall with taller and broader square posts supporting substantial terracotta flower pots at center defines the outside perimeter of the mansion's main block as well as the lawn and flagstone terrace directly outside the centered French door. The broad opening between the posts provides a central-axis view out to the grounds and garden from the terrace, while its breadth perfectly frames the classical back door surround on the dwelling in the opposite view facing the house from the yard. The living domestic landscape has expectedly matured with old holly, poplar, dogwood, and evergreen trees partly shading the garden and bowling green. Well maintained and annually nurtured, Fleming's landscape plan retains high integrity. The low retaining wall bordering the north side of the driveway and stepping up from the southeast front corner of the house and along the summer kitchen is a recent compatible addition.

Mansion, Contributing Building, circa 1855-1924: The five-bay-wide, five-course, American-bond-brick main block with a stone foundation and gable roof began in circa 1855 as a two-story I-house with Federal-style influences, as evidenced by the fanlight and centered, raised-paneled door surround. All having splayed-brick lintels, two, nine-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows flanked the entrance, while five, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows spanned the second story. There were two rooms on each floor separated by a central stair hall with plastered brick walls. The rooms were heated by fireplaces in the exterior-end, corbeled, brick chimneys on the north and south walls. In circa 1882, the rectangular plan became a T-plan with a centered rear addition above a cellar which would have moved the back door in the hall outward. In 1924, architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and the Hanback master builders transformed the comparatively modest dwelling into a finely-articulated Colonial Revival-style residence with alterations and additions. The back wing was demolished for the extension of the rear wall of the original house twelve feet to create a full-length cross hall for the relocated main stairway to the southwest corner. This created a great living room on the north end, and a library across the front hall, while allowing for a bathroom under the moved stairway in the back hall and access to the retained portion of the circa 1882 cellar.

The architect raised the gable roof a half story, covered it with slate shingles, and added three classically-influenced plastered and pedimented dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows on the

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front and back slopes to illuminate bedrooms six and seven and two bathrooms. He added a corbeled brick-interior chimney on each gable end of the twelve-foot-deep rear addition for symmetry and atypically joined them to the front, original, exterior-end chimneys with a brick parapet. The front entrance received a Roman Doric pedimented portico with full entablature including mutules with guttae under the cornice and triglyphs on a wide frieze. The extended rear elevation of the main block is fully 1924 with an asymmetrical mix of fenestration. Two, nine-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are south-right of French doors and sidelights within a bold rectangular crown supported by four substantial Tuscan pilasters that taper toward the architrave. Paired, fifteen-light French doors are north-left of the entrance. An eight-light casement window is flanked by two, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on the second story. Splayed brick lintels and wooden sills on the windows are repeated on this back elevation.

Fleming's sizeable, but shorter, two-part addition to the south side of the main block is composed of a gable-roofed, two-story, two-bay, dining-room wing with a ribbon of casement windows on both the front and back elevations. It features a brick, exterior-end, T-shaped chimney, flanked by quarter-round windows within a low gable parapet. The adjoining service wing is distinguished with a hipped roof and interior brick chimney, also corbeled. Exhibiting greater wall-to-window space, Colonial Revival-style characteristics are demonstrated in random, six-over-six, double-hung-sash window placement and the paired and triple windows. The interior service stairway contributed to the dropped first- and second-story windows.

The service wing's expansive kitchen is accessed through an arched, brick side porch. The maid's hall is just inside the entry. The kitchen retains the original broad stove hood within the chimney, glazed cupboards, and a service annunciator box that receives calls from ivory buttons in door frames throughout the house. A storeroom between the kitchen and pantry features a space-saving, double-duty door that opens into the door jamb of the inside broom closet. An oak McCray-Kelvinator Refrigerator, just like those found in the North Wales (030-0093) mansion's 1916-20 wings and in the 1931-32 kitchen of Green Pastures (030-0742), stands opposite the storeroom under a transom that illuminates this narrow passage. Notable early-twentieth-century characteristics also remain in the cellar under the service wing as shown in the structural tile foundation, the vegetable storage room, and the raised, six-ton, and twenty-two-ton capacity coal bins, complete with a pile of coal remaining on the floor. One of the wide horizontal-laid boards on the heavily-framed containing wall for the coal bins was marked "W. H." by the lumberyard for builder William Hanback.

Tudor-Jacobean, dark-stained-oak wainscoting elaborates the walls in the majestic dining room. This unusual wainscoting is flat paneled below panels of hand-carved linen folds, geometrical shapes, flowers, classical archways, and roundels with bust patterns. Framing the Tudor-arched, carved-stone fireplace within the wainscoting and on the south wall, Corinthian pilasters rise to the dentiled cornice. The service door to the south kitchen is hidden within the flat paneling. Two mirrored oak doors on the north wall open into the dining room from the formal cross hall and the wainscoted library.

There are no door thresholds on the first floor, except for those at the outside entrances. The change in floor direction from one room into another was achieved by laying the narrow oak boards in a stepped pattern, as a suggestion of a threshold. The original location of the back wall of the front hall is emphasized with an otherwise unnecessary double-stepped board pattern in the floor. The boxed cornice overhead supported by fluted pilasters within the paneling also marks the rear wall that was first moved outward in the late nineteenth century. The wainscoting under a heavily-molded cornice in the front and rear halls consists of broad flat panels, and that along the side stair is flat paneled within wide rails and stiles. Spiraled balusters elaborate the stairway that concludes with a turn of the mahogany rail around

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the turned newel post. Green-painted cherry paneling covers the grand living room's walls. The panels are smaller rectangles, creating an interesting design. Bookshelves are set within the south wall. Made for this room in 1924, probably in New York, the Federal-style, carved-stone mantel on the north wall has an egg-and-dart-bordered shelf, a floral garland across the frieze, and bellflowers on the scrolled pilasters.

The second floor cross hall exhibits Irwin Fleming's hallmark arched doorways approaching a rectangular door frame in the south view and to a perpendicular set at the north end, as seen from the stairway. There are five bedrooms before the south service wing. The master bedroom to the east at the top of the stairs enjoys a fireplace, but with informal embellishment, appropriate to the private quarters in the Federal period. Typical of the early twentieth century, doors possess glass or crystal knobs. The service stairway is situated just past the rectangular door into the service wing with three servants' bedrooms. The stairway to the third floor is through the perpendicular arches at the north end of the family quarters. It has simpler turned balusters, but the mahogany rail still spirals around a turned newel post. There are two bedrooms in the main block and unfinished attic storage space within the gable-roofed wing. Two interesting features in the attic include the Samuel Cabot quilted, dried-seagrass, non-flammable insulation between the rafters and a sixteen-inch-square opening to a shaft under a wooden lintel in the structural tile wall. The chute seems to stop within ten feet down the masonry wall or is blocked by debris.

The alterations and additions to the Hopefield mansion have changed it from a late-Federal-style building into an early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style home with notable respect for the original builder and design. Remaining intact and well maintained with no modification since 1924, the residence retains excellent historic integrity in design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Summer Kitchen, Contributing Building, circa 1855: Located behind the 1924 south wing on the mansion, the one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, five-course, American-bond-brick kitchen has a stone foundation, an interior-end brick chimney, and a replaced standing-seam-metal gable roof. The primary entrance is on the north-side gable opposite the main block of the dwelling. Although the steel lintel above the replaced door frame retains authenticity, the fifteen-light wood door is not original. A broad, heavy, band-sawn lintel was installed with brick removal for vehicular access on the south side in 1924, when the Wallachs converted the kitchen into a single-car garage. Now functioning as a storage building, the kitchen's widened opening for the garage use has been filled with single-pane French doors, undivided sidelights, and four, one-light transoms. There is evidence of brick wall repair in the southeast corner under the cornice and on the east gable end, demonstrating some neglect or a natural disaster prior to 1924. The floor is concrete inside, a ghost in the whitewash of a ladder stair exists on the east wall, and a heavy broad-axed lintel sets above the massive cooking fireplace. While the old kitchen shows rehabilitation and repair, its form as an important domestic outbuilding within the mansion's setting and retention of the oversize cooking fireplace with flanking storage shelves hold integrity and significance to the mid-nineteenth century.

Icehouse, Contributing Building, circa 1855: Retaining excellent integrity, a rectangular, stone-walled icehouse with a double-leaf iron door remains below a concrete safety cap on the north side of the mansion in a low area underneath American boxwood bushes. Cedar Run supplied the water for the ice.

Barn, Contributing Building, circa 1855-1924: Built as a multi-purpose, drive-in crib barn about two-hundred-and-fifty feet southwest of the mansion in a board-fenced yard, this five-bay-wide, timber-framed building also faces east above a stone foundation. An off-center, louvered-frame ventilator under a metal pyramidal roof rises above the recently-replaced standing-seam metal on the gable roof. In 1924, the

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gable was gently sloped at the front and rear eaves over symmetrical, full-width, board-and-battened-frame additions. Fastened with cut nails, the weatherboards on the original main block are both circular and watermill sawn, demonstrating a crossover period of construction. The heavy oak framing features hewn, watermill-sawn and circular-sawn members with finely articulated, diversified, wooden-pegged joints. Pine boards cover the loft floor. The full-height crib is full depth to the main block on the south side of the south drive through. Five horse stalls and a tack room flank the aisle at the north end. Pig, cow, and two horse stalls remain in the rear northwest corner. Structural clay tile fills in some of the spaces between stone piers supporting the aisle partitions. Featuring fine workmanship and exemplifying the evolution of building techniques and materials in the 1850s and 1920s, this multi-purpose, drive-in crib barn retains excellent integrity.

House Ruin (Miller's), Contributing Site, circa 1890: Originally constructed two stories tall, two bays wide, and one bay deep of weatherboarded frame with a single-room plan on a stone foundation under a standing-seam-metal gable roof, the dwelling received a one-bay, two-story kitchen and bedroom wing on the north side in the early twentieth century. The formerly exterior-end stone and brick chimney for stove heating became an interior feature with this addition which stands on a cast-concrete foundation. Stucco was applied over wire lath onto the wire-nailed and circular-sawn weatherboard on both sections in circa 1925. Facing east beside the meanders of Cedar Run, the overgrown, abandoned house is now dilapidated under a caved-in roof. The window sashes have lost their lights and muntins on the front elevation, including the paired window north of the entrance. Those partly remaining on the west-rear and north-side elevations indicate wood windows with six-over-six, double-hung sashes. The interior retains a stairway in the southeast corner, walls of sheetrock, and the kitchen has a linoleum floor. Framed and finished with circular-sawn wood, overwhelmingly fastened with wire nails, this dwelling may have been constructed above an older foundation for an earlier residence for the no-longer-existing Elias Edmonds gristmill just beyond the south bank of Cedar Run.

Pump House in Stone Ha-ha Wall, Contributing Building, 1924: Banked underground within a stone ha-ha wall on the south side of the mansion, this pump house has structural clay tile walls and a cement-covered tile ceiling. A broad cast-concrete lintel rests on a steel lintel above the narrower south entrance with its single-leaf board-and-batten door. Off center, the pump house is located nearer the east end of the ha-ha wall. Two tall water tanks remain inside along with the iron piping. Popular on English-influenced, Colonial Revival-style landscapes, the stone ha-ha wall is a clever enhancement of a functioning pump house. The resource retains excellent integrity.

Garage, Contributing Building, 1928: Built by Jake Pinn with assistance from W. J. Hanback, the one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered, structural-clay-tile, four-car garage stands in the asphalt driveway to the southwest of the summer kitchen. Originally covered with slate shingles, the gable roof has recently-applied standing-seam copper. Three gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows are on the east front roof slope, while four run across the back. A broad and corbeled brick chimney rises up the north gable. Part of the original construction, a one-story, one-bay workroom steps forward on the north side. The single wood windows on its east and north walls have six-over-six, double-hung sashes. Protected from the weather by the roof overhang on the main block, the entrance on the south wall retains a six-light, flat-paneled, wood door with an iron thumb latch. Evidence of the hinges in the jambs shows that the four vehicle entrances were initially constructed with wide double-leaf doors that were popular in the early twentieth century, but vinyl overhead doors now fill these openings into the garage. The Natco clay tile remains exposed on interior walls. Tongue-and-grooved pine paneling along the wooden steps to the second floor is stamped "Brooks-Scanlon," having been shipped from the lumber company of the same name. The Colonial Revival-style building was designed by Irwin Fleming to house

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three servants above the garage, but the upstairs remains unfinished because the servant quarters in the mansion proved sufficient. Exhibiting few alterations that deterioration caused, the garage retains very good integrity.

Tenant House, *Contributing Building, circa 1950*: Located well to the southwest of the mansion and barn, the one-story, three-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, cinder-block-masonry tenant dwelling with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, extended rafters, and interior-end brick chimney faces south to the woods bordering Cedar Run. The centered entrance under a shed roof has been enclosed with framing and vinyl siding. A vinyl nine-light door opens into this mud room. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance. A steel casement window is centered on the rear elevation and in the attic gables. A one-bay, masonite-covered-frame, one-story wing stands on a concrete pad against the west gable. An expected residence for farm or domestic servants on an estate of Hopefield's size, this tenant house retains good integrity.

Shed at Tenant House, *Noncontributing Building, circa 2000*: This noncontributing OSB-covered-frame shed with a broad entrance on the north end and a metal gable roof stands to the southeast of the circa 1950 tenant house.

Well, *Contributing Structure, circa 1855*: Located practically against the northeast corner of the 1924 south addition on the mansion, this concrete-capped, stone well is distant from the original five-bay-wide main block, suggesting its construction for Capt. Elias S. Edmonds. The well is also conveniently situated about twenty-five feet east of the summer kitchen.

Swimming Pool, *Contributing Structure, 1924*: A flagstone deck surrounds the rectangular swimming pool that is located outside of the boxwood hedge along the northern side of the mansion's garden. Designed into the domestic landscape by Irwin Fleming in the early twentieth century, the pool retains excellent integrity.

Tennis Court, *Noncontributing Structure, circa 1965*: Situated in the southwest corner behind the rear yard and garden, an asphalt tennis court with a wooden scoreboard remains within a chain-link fence. It is unusual to find a scoreboard on a private court, indicating the importance of the game at Hopefield. Typically, heavy play requires periodic court resurfacing. The carpet-like roll of excess material along the south fence is suggestive of an asphalt overlay.

Barbeque Grill, *Noncontributing Structure, circa 1960*: Safely located at the north edge of the field south of the mansion, this noncontributing stretcher-course-brick barbecue grill has removable steel grates on brick ledges within stepped sides. Designed compatibly in materials and to the setting of the distant historic resources, the charcoal-fueled grill is typical of the masonry types popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

Originally built in brick around 1855 as a two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed, late-Federal-style dwelling with exterior-end chimneys, Hopefield is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance with a period of significance of 1855-1950 in architecture and landscape architecture. In 1924, architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and the Hanback builders turned Hopefield into an asymmetrical Colonial Revival-style house with a locally unprecedented parapet of interior and exterior-end chimneys and additions to the south side and rear elevations. Fleming's command of classical architecture appears in the hand-made perfection of the façade's Doric portico and the unusual column-like taper of the four pilasters on the back door surround. The first floor of the main block is fully paneled, featuring a majestic dining room with rarely-seen Tudor-Jacobean-style oak wainscoting. French doors on the rear elevation open to an English garden landscape complementing the mansion's early-twentieth-century design within a gentleman farmer's estate. Evolving into the 1950s, the landscape includes round stone gateposts at the entrance, a swimming pool, stepped brick and gated boxwood walls, a parterre, and a remarkable insertion of a submerged pump house within a stone ha-ha wall.

Historical Background & Historic Context

Hopefield developed from 1726-30 Northern Neck land grants of 1,075 acres lying on the Pignut Ridge and Cedar Run to John MacGuire and Peter Byram of Stafford County. Elias Edmonds (1726-1784) began his Ivy Hill plantation with 678 acres from these grants between 1765 and 1771. The son of William and Judith Sydnor Edmonds of Northumberland County, Elias was the first of many to arrive in the area with his given name, and he also served as one of the initial justices of Fauquier County.¹ Elias had married Elizabeth Miller, the daughter of Simon and Mary O'Bannon Miller whose families resided around the Pignut Mountain. They built a frame dwelling named Ivy Hill (030-0403, destroyed for so-named subdivision) a distance south of Cedar Run. Upon his death in 1784, Elias willed his real estate to Elizabeth until her demise, and then, to their son Elias Edmonds (1750-1800) who rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the American Revolution.² Married to Frances Edmonds, Colonel Edmonds built a gristmill on Cedar Run on three acres that he bought from Martin Pickett and Joseph Blackwell in 1795. No longer surviving, the gristmill also stood on the south side of Cedar Run. Colonel Edmonds died in 1800 before writing a will, and the court divided his estate and assigned his son, Elias Edmonds, Jr., 371 acres less a third to widow Frances. According to the survey description and plat, this tract included the Ivy Hill residence. Frances built a brick house named Edmonium (030-0035) on the Winchester Road on her portion, while her son would live in Ivy Hill.³

This third Elias Edmonds (1788/9-1871) to own Ivy Hill married Adeline Saunders. While it has long been thought that the Hopefield mansion dated to 1814, court records show that Elias built another dwelling on the Ivy Hill property in circa 1855. In his will written in 1868 and recorded in 1871 after his death, this Capt. Elias Edmonds gave his "Mansion House Tract of Land where I now reside" to his namesake-child Elias.⁴ His grandsons Francis E. Blackwell and Elias E. Blackwell, however, received 280 acres, being, "the tract of land on which stands my new brick house now occupied by Moore C. Blackwell bounded by my mansion house tract."⁵ The value of buildings on Ivy Hill decreased from \$2,000 to \$1,000 between 1820 and 1856 and rose to \$3,000 in 1857 which is an appropriate amount for a brick dwelling and a few outbuildings at the time. Further, the 1860 population census taker for Fauquier County found the neighboring dwelling to Elias and his family "Unoccupied belongs to E. Edmonds."⁶ Whether Elias Edmonds, Sr. intended to move from the Ivy Hill mansion into the brick house or for whom he built it

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remains unknown. One-time resident, Moore C. Blackwell was the father of his grandson Elias Edmonds Blackwell's wife Frances.⁷ When Francis and Elias Edmonds Blackwell divided their property in 1882, the former took a smaller 114½-acre portion because it contained the brick house, and his brother accepted the larger 150-acre part with no buildings. Francis immediately made improvements that apparently involved adding the back wing on the mansion, creating the T-plan, since removed. Elias Blackwell retained his land bordering the western and northern boundaries of his brother's tract for twelve years.⁸

Probably informed of the availability of the land by his brother Richard who owned Fenton (030-0402) on Bear Wallow Road, Col. Robert Rollins Wallach purchased the 114½-acre "Brick House Place" from residents Francis and Bessie Blackwell in June of 1923.⁹ The son of Richard Wallach (1816-1881), the mayor of Washington, D. C. from 1861 through 1868 and during President Lincoln's assassination, Robert was one of the "aristocratic sportsmen from the East" who served in the First U.S. Cavalry of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War.¹⁰ Raised in Washington near the Piedmont Hunt Country, Robert Wallach had long been a foxhunter and skilled horseman. Married to Feroline Perkins, the daughter of gold mining engineer Henry Cleveland Perkins, Colonel Wallach retired to Warrenton from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, bringing three sons, Robert, Jr., Marshall, and Henry. Their daughter Hope was born in September of 1924 as the additions and alterations by architect Irwin Fleming and William F. Hanback were completed at Brick House Place, and she inspired the change of its name to Hopefield.¹¹

Architectural Significance - Mansion

Colonel Wallach found the property very appealing because it was well watered by Cedar Run and several branches flowing through the fields where he intended to raise livestock and crops. The Wallachs brought architect W. H. Irwin Fleming from Washington, D. C. to Hopefield to hear their plans for expanding the mansion. Having only lived on army posts and in their parents' Victorian houses, they gave the architect free reign. However, they requested "lots of windows, especially-good plumbing and electrical wiring, French doors, more closets, space for lots of books," seven family and guest bedrooms, three bedrooms for staff, and six bathrooms.¹² Following advancements in the radio and electrical industry in the 1920s, Hopefield became the innovative example for speaker wiring, having jacks and service bells in every room, and the household electrical wiring was "rigidly" run through conduit in the walls, permitting efficient modern repairs without fishing multiple cords again.¹³ Fleming was further assigned the design of a four-car garage with upstairs apartments.

William Henry Irwin Fleming (1883-1960) was born in Alexandria, Virginia, the son of Thomas and Grace Irwin Fleming and grandson of Richard Bland Lee II of Sully Plantation. He obtained his bachelor of science in architecture and the Washington Architectural Club Prize at George Washington University in 1905 and matriculated from Cornell University with a bachelor of architecture three years later.¹⁴ Like other great revivalist architects of the early twentieth century, Mr. Fleming then traveled through the major architectural cities of Europe experiencing Roman and Greek form and England's Georgian and Adam-style estates before undertaking brief apprenticeships in New York and Washington. By 1918, he had opened his own office at 1707 I Street in northwest Washington and designed the Gothic-style Grace Episcopal Church in The Plains, Virginia, as his first commission. In the mid-1920s, Fleming redesigned the Trinity Episcopal Church in Marshall by replacing its false front with a Classical Revival-style porch with Doric columns and pedimented gable.¹⁵ In 1917, he married Saily Beverley Carter Stewart, who also possessed first-family-of-Virginia lineage, and they maintained a residence in Fauquier County at The Plains. However, by 1924 when called to Hopefield, Fleming had moved his office to 1504 H Street NW, and he had a residence at 2131 Florida Avenue in Washington.¹⁶

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Mr. Fleming's association with the Hanback master builders in Fauquier County probably preceded Hopefield, but William Franklin Hanback's (1868-1928) business records hardly survive before 1926 when his son William Jackson Hanback (1895-1988) started taking over the family business and maintained ledgers and correspondence that his youngest son preserved. William F. Hanback, like his son, never received formal schooling in building but learned his craft from his father. Thereafter, W. J. taught the skill to his sons, Robert, Elmer, Irving, and Bruce, with the latter succeeding under the name of Hanback Construction through 1990. While Irwin Fleming and the builders became recognized for their work on country estates such as Hopefield, The Oaks (030-0320), Airlie House (030-0205), Arborvitae (030-0531) and Salamander (030-861), often building masonry houses, they collaborated on the brick Classical Revival-style Fauquier County Administration Building (156-0019-0199) and the Gothic-Revival Parish House of St. James Episcopal Church (156-0019-0044) in Warrenton in 1926-28.¹⁷ Their projects won acclaim for demonstrating their meticulous attention to detail, pure excellence of design, skill and material, resulting in outright perfection and splendor. Their names spread throughout the countryside, along with architect William Lawrence Bottomley's, as the best to hire for hunt-country estate enhancements in the Piedmont in the early twentieth century.¹⁸ It was fitting for the former Rough Rider and U.S. cavalryman and his wife to bring the artisans to Hopefield for the Colonial Revival-style alterations and additions to the mansion.

Irwin Fleming transformed the symmetrical Federal-style brick house into an asymmetrical subtype of the Colonial Revival style with the two-part, two-story, south-end addition and the one-story, flat-roofed, brick porch at the north end. Even the fenestration on the south wing is asymmetrical in size and location, an acceptable characteristic of the revival style, while drawing attention to the taller, dominant and perfectly proportioned original construction. Fleming maintained rigid symmetry on the facade of the five-bay-wide main block, while embellishing this primary elevation with a Doric portico to the entrance. Just as admirably articulated as the circa 1820 Federal-style portico by architect Robert Mills on Edgewater in Barrytown, New York, this elegant frontispiece exhibits hand planing and depth in the moldings and frieze details, requiring a long comparison to Hopefield's original door surround to distinguish the portico as a 1924 addition.¹⁹ After raising the gable roof a half story, Fleming balanced the pedimented portico with three pilastered and pedimented dormers. For symmetry, not function, he added a corbeled brick-interior chimney on each gable end of the twelve-foot-deep rear addition to this main block and joined them to the front original exterior-end chimneys with a brick parapet. It is extraordinary to join double chimneys of distinctly different designs with a parapet. Irwin Fleming revealed an exceptional architect's respect for the imagination and workmanship that preceded him while distinguishing both periods of construction and revolutionizing the Georgian style's paired, double-end, parapet chimneys.

An earlier investigator implied that the five-course American-bond pattern used on all of the mansion's exterior masonry walls was not original on the main block that was supposed to date to 1814.²⁰ While evidence of repointing with a matching sandy-colored mortar exists, bricklayers began using American-bond-brick patterns more frequently after the mid-nineteenth century. This coincides with the documented and tangible evidence dating Hopefield originally to circa 1855 during the ownership of Elias Edmonds, III. Had Irwin Fleming designed an all-new, brick, revival-style dwelling, he would have recalled the English- or Flemish-bond patterns of the colonial period. For instance, he designed The Oaks (030-0320), 1931-33, in an English cross bond and the 1928 Arborvitae (030-0531) and the 1926-28 Fauquier County Administration Building (156-0019-0199) in Flemish bond.

The Fleming-Hanback addition to Hopefield also features handmade bricks as expectedly used on the original dwelling, but their distinction is exhibited in the harmonizing rich variety of polychromatic tones selected, bearing significance for representing the rebellion against monochromatic brick in the 1920s.²¹

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Fleming called for the application of a wood trellis with wood brackets and laddering on the façade of the south wings. Only the section surrounding the ribbon of casement windows on the dining-room wing exists, along with the wraparound trellis on the north brick porch that has classical characteristics in the paired brick pilaster supports. The trellises, remains of tendrils, and numerous spalled bricks on the mansion confirm the early-twentieth-century American trend to encourage the growth of ivy on masonry walls. Few owners of English-inspired country estate mansions of brick or stone in the Piedmont resisted this greening with ivy, and having evolved from the Ivy Hill tract, it appeared quite appropriate for Hopefield.

The foundation of the original I-house, of course, predates the twentieth century. There are finely-chiseled initials, "A. F.", carved into the stone foundation to the north of the portico that show wear and aging. They likely were left by the circa 1855 stonemason or bricklayer, and perhaps, stand for Allen Freeman whose occupation as a bricklayer-plasterer appears in the 1860 population census for Fauquier County. The foundation under the south-end addition to the residence consists of structural clay tile, a fireproof striated block of kneaded, hard-pressed and fired clay that preceded cinder block's appearance in the second decade of the twentieth century.

Although Fleming retained Georgian and Federal-style purity on the façade of the main block, his treatment of its new rear elevation is clearly Colonial Revival. The greater wall-to-window spacing refers to the Georgian period. Mrs. Wallach's desired fifteen-light French doors influenced the first-floor design with a pair on the north side of the entrance that are balanced by tall, nine-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows on the south side. Fine Colonial Revival-style characteristics are featured in the centered entrance composed of a double French door flanked by sidelights and encased in an oversize rectangular crown above four Tuscan pilasters. Fleming's attention to detail, innovative skill, and command of classical architecture appears in the unusual taper of the pilasters, making them look more like a full-dimensioned column. Also demonstrating that no detail missed the architect's keen eye, he applied scroll trim to the tread end on the one full step of the interior stairway that can be seen from the outside in its rise across the first window south of the entrance. While it is side gabled on the façade, a gable-front roof on the rear elevation of the dining-room wing was included in Fleming's design. His projection of this room beyond the rear elevation allowed the insertion of a double French door on the north side that opens out onto the flagstone terrace for enjoyment of before-or-after-dinner drinks. Recognizing the social behavior of fine entertaining on magnificent English-influenced country estates where the residence overlooked a formal garden in the early twentieth century, Fleming re-created the concept on The Oaks (030-0320), the W. J. Hanback House, and Fenton (030-0402), the home of Robert's brother Richard Wallach, in Fauquier County.

Built with the conveniences and décor for the lifestyle of a country gentleman's family in the 1920s, Hopefield's interior is just as remarkable as the exterior. The absence of interior-door thresholds on the first floor is sleek and hospitable in creating a fluid flow from room to room. The ivory call buttons in the doors of formal and family rooms connecting to the annunciator in the kitchen for maid service are typical to the period and status of the owners. Hope Wallach's "adored" English nurse lived in one of the three servants' bedrooms on the second floor of the service wing.²² Fleming's cross alignment of windows and bedroom doors has brought praise from the family for good ventilation and cooling.²³ The bathrooms in the family's and servants' quarters feature tiled walls and pedestal sinks with rectangular basins. While the architect has traditionally designed archways in the family's second-floor hall, unique to Hopefield are perpendicular arches where the passage turns to the stair hall to the third floor.²⁴

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Contrary to the existing location of the chute behind the door in the third-floor storage room, Fleming drew a circle inside a rectangular shaft in the masonry wall on the opposite side of the door frame. Beside it he wrote "HOSE" in a rectangular box.²⁵ Apparently relocated and, then, not fully executed in Hopefield, fire hoses were included in attic spaces and halls in many of Fauquier County's grander early-twentieth-century houses. The attic has further significance for demonstrating the fire, sound, and weather proofing use of Samuel Cabot's Quilt insulation between the rafters. Invented by the chemist in Massachusetts in 1893 and composed of layers of dried eelgrass stitched between sheets of heavy Kraft paper, the type at Hopefield is triple-ply thick and has a 1916 patent. Also used by Fleming and Hanback at The Oaks in the early 1930s, this unusual and efficient insulation was marketed by Samuel Cabot in America, Canada, and Great Britain until 1942. The company ceased production because a wasting disease in the North Atlantic Ocean nearly eliminated the eelgrass, and competing manufacturers in Nova Scotia took advantage of the Cabot company's misfortune.²⁶

Formality reigns on the first floor of the Hopefield mansion in the diversely-patterned floor-to-cornice wainscoting in the front and back halls, the living room, library, and dining room. A vernacular influence appears in the off-center Federal-style entrance in the front hall that was made more spacious by the relocation of the stairway to the 1924 back hall. Although the wainscoting in the halls is considered flat with rectangular panels defined by narrow strips of molding placed about four-feet-wide and six-feet-tall, their largeness makes the hall imposing with a feeling of spaciousness. The French doors opening out to the rear terrace and garden create brightly-lit halls, unlike predecessors in early Victorian houses.

Fleming accommodated Mrs. Wallach's request for substantial closet space with a fourteen-foot-wide coat closet built into the wall opposite the stairway. The linen closet in the upstairs hall is equally expansive and suggestive of his later version at The Oaks. The Tudor-Jacobean oak wainscoting in the majestic dining room was brought to Hopefield from the 1701 Connecticut Avenue home of Feroline's father, Henry Cleveland Perkins. Remembered as rather Moorish in style, the Perkins House was demolished for construction of the R-Street triangle, and the timing proved beneficial for his daughter to bring memories of her former home to Hopefield.²⁷ This extraordinarily ornate wainscoting also worked in Fleming's favor as he merged English Gothic and Renaissance characteristics together to create Hopefield. The cherry paneling in the living room also came from the Perkins House. This formal room's finely carved stone mantelpiece, with an egg-and-dart-bordered shelf, a bellflower garland across the frieze, and bellflowers on scrolled pilasters, represents the Federal style at its best. Fleming's residential designs in Virginia and at Hopefield have been praised by local architect Julian Kulski for "his mastery of light, and his understanding of the continuous nature of space. There is no sense of barrier between the indoors and outdoors."²⁸

Architectural Significance - Garage and Barn

Initially converting the summer kitchen into a single-car garage, which is similar to Edward Weld's rehabilitation of a domestic outbuilding when he removed a wall of the eighteenth-century stone meathouse at North Wales in circa 1920, Colonel Wallach hired another local builder, Jake Pinn, for construction of the four-car garage. However, W. J. Hanback offered some assistance and materials.²⁹ Designed in the Colonial Revival style to complement the mansion, the clay-tile-masonry garage is veneered with five-course, American-bond brick and has similarly splayed brick jack arches above six-over-six windows. Yet, the three gabled dormers on the gable roof yield ornament to the mansion's hierarchy. The garage, like the mansion's addition and pillars in the barn, is noteworthy for further demonstrating construction with Natco clay tile in the structural system before the invention of cinder block. Also of interest is the stamped Brooks-Scanlon pine paneling along the stairs to the unfinished second floor. The appearance of both materials was made possible through shipment by rail to the

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Warrenton Depot. Lumbermen Dwight, Lester and Anson Brooks, and M. J. Scanlon established their first sawmill in Nickerson, Minnesota in 1896, but with depletion of pine forests there, they expanded operations to Louisiana, Florida, Montana, Oregon, and British Columbia. Hopefield's garage paneling was probably shipped from Louisiana.³⁰

Featuring fine workmanship and exemplifying the evolution of local building techniques and materials in the 1850s and 1920s, W. F. Hanback and his son extended the front and back gabled roof slopes on the mid-nineteenth-century, multi-purpose, drive-in crib barn and added seven horse stalls and a tack room for Colonel Wallach's hunters, along with pig and cow stalls. Originally timber framed with hewn, watermill, and circular-sawn oak, this antebellum barn represents a crossover period of construction supported by a rise in building improvements in the land tax records in 1855 and the arrival of the first steam-powered circular saw at Waterloo in Fauquier just a few years earlier.³¹ The full-height and full-depth crib is a substantially large container, but the corn production on this part of the landed Ivy Hill estate of Elias Edmonds, III remains indeterminate. Overall he produced an above-average 1,125 bushels of Indian corn in 1860 and 2,000 bushels in 1870.³²

Landscape Significance

Unifying interior and exterior spaces, Irwin Fleming's work at Hopefield was not confined to the mansion but also extended to the design of the domestic landscape and the garage. His known work in Fauquier County suggests that he held to the design principle of William Kent and Frank Lloyd Wright in which buildings should live in harmony with their setting while accommodating the lifestyle of owners, and Hopefield certainly exemplifies his perception.³³ The architect may have considered a grander north entrance from Groome Road, as the present Airlie Road was named after the owner of the adjoining Airlie House in the 1920s when it was still composed of dirt.³⁴ Although stone gateposts served as survey markers at the entrance on an 1882 plat of the property, the existing round, rubble-stone posts were built in circa 1940. They are unusual and fitting for Groome Road and the straight north-south driveway approaching the mansion through a natural poplar and cedar allee and agricultural fields.³⁵ The long drive creates a sense of anticipation as the north side of the mansion draws near and the dwelling's substantial breadth and proportion are realized under the shadow of towering century-old poplars.

The driveway's passing by the mansion's facade defines the deep front dooryard from the immense east meadow where the Wallachs enjoy a remarkable vista with a broad segment of the meandering Cedar Run bordering the southern boundary. Irwin Fleming established a small service court in the south ell formed by the four-car garage, the summer kitchen, and the mansion's service wing. The grade slopes to the south allowing the architect to integrate an English ha-ha wall, a feature he repeated on his Piedmont country estates.³⁶ At Hopefield, he ingeniously merged design and function by submerging a clay-tile pump house deep into the south bank and facing the front walls, flanking the entrance, with an extended sunken stone ha-ha wall. The asymmetrical longer length of the wall to the west-left of the board-and-battened door into the pump house seems intentional to repeat the imbalance of his disproportionate Colonial Revival-style addition to only one end of the main block of the house. Had Fleming designed the pump house above ground, the building would have limited the view to the meadow, Cedar Run, and distant forest.

The architect held to his theme of designing an English country estate with seemingly organically-grown holly, dogwood, evergreen, and deciduous trees outlining a planned formal garden behind the house. As he would repeat in 1933 at The Oaks, Irwin Fleming duplicated the coursing pattern used on the mansion when he designed the brick wall extending from the summer kitchen to the west-back edge of the

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masonry and boxwood-enclosed rectangular lawn panel, thereby blending the architecture with the setting. W. J. Hanback resourcefully retrieved the glazed and red brick for the masonry wall from the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Hotel (030-5427-0121) that had burned to a ruin in 1901. Fleming bordered the inside of the expansive wall with beds of flowering and evergreen perennials ranked in height. While it is characteristic of an early-twentieth-century landscape, the meditation corner with an iron bench facing the ornamental grounds and mansion was recently created by Hope Wallach Porter for another wedding at Hopefield.

The iron-gated archways in the box hedge bring additional classical architectural form to the garden as does the low brick wall Fleming created to border the outer perimeter of the lawn-and-flagstone terrace within steps of the double French door. This wall becomes more significant with the realization that it precisely highlights the breadth of the five-bay-wide main block as the square posts at center frame the Colonial Revival-style door surround. Feroline Wallach planted climbing roses on the overhanging trellis, thereby framing the view from the brick north veranda toward her boxwood-enclosed parterre. Hopefield's landscape was not complete until Fleming had addressed the family's recreational needs by placing a swimming pool outside the garden to the north. He fully screened the pool with boxwood for privacy. Hopefield's architecture and landscape design has been celebrated numerous times in the House and Garden Tour of Virginia's Historic Garden Week.³⁷

The Wallachs of Hopefield

In addition to his experience as a Rough Rider, Colonel Wallach was one of thirty army officers "representing the pick of the cavalry regiments of the leading nations in the world," which the United States Army sent to Madison Square Garden in November of 1910 to compete in the annual jumping contests.³⁸ Along with his youthful visits to Virginia, he was well trained to ride full gallop over coops and panels foxhunting in the Piedmont's hunts with his brother Richard of Fenton. He was not the first owner of the land to join in the hunt because the Edmonds and Blackwell families had enthusiastically participated even before the American Revolution.³⁹ Colonel Wallach's retirement to the country from the military, however, would not be entirely recreational. In December of 1928, the 150-acre portion of the Elias Edmonds property bordering the northern and western boundaries of Hopefield and left to Elias Blackwell was advertised for public auction. Blackwell had sold the land to farmer Joseph B. McCormick in 1894, and improvements grew from \$700 in 1890 to \$1,300 by 1899.⁴⁰ Mr. McCormick, either wholly built or expanded a six-room frame dwelling and outbuildings on the ridge in the field well to the north of the brick mansion. Upon his death, his four children and wife asked the court to sell the 150 acres undivided for its value because decreasing the size into fifths would ruin the land for agriculture. The house was in fair condition, while the land was "good, but rundown."⁴¹

Through "spirited bidding," Colonel Wallach brought the Blackwell tracts back together giving himself more acreage for the cattle, hogs, poultry, and crops he planned to grow.⁴² The McCormick dwelling added a second tenant house to Hopefield in addition to the circa 1890 frame residence on the north bank of Cedar Run that is situated on an earlier foundation believed to have been the miller's house for the 1795 gristmill of Elias Edmonds. It is not known how long the mill functioned or existed beyond 1860 when last referenced in a deed.⁴³ Colonel Wallach improved the Cedar Run house with Samuel Cabot's Quilt insulation and an application of stucco to wire lath over the weatherboards. Affording owners of landed estates nearby housing for staff, a sense of security in their absence, and sometimes additional rental income, tenant dwellings became increasingly popular on large farms in Fauquier County in the early twentieth century. While the partially-prepared apartments for three servants on the second floor of the garage did not become necessary to finish, since the mansion's service wing proved ample for the

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domestic staff, Hopefield's cattle milker found living space in the garret above the summer kitchen. After the McCormick house in the cluster of poplar trees near the driveway burned down, Mrs. Wallach had a modest cinder-block tenant house with steel casement windows built about 1950 to the southwest behind the barn.⁴⁴

Col. Robert Wallach passed away in August of 1941 after an illness, devising Hopefield to his wife through her lifetime and their children. Their sons would follow him into the military and served during World War II.⁴⁵ The family could not know at this time that Hopefield would become the home of a former communist and Russian labor camp survivor. While stationed in Europe, Robert, Jr. met German-born Erica Glaser, who had become entangled with communist friends in her "fight against Hitler and his allies" and found herself working for Allen Dulles's Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Geneva and Germany in 1944 and 1945.⁴⁶ Realizing the danger involved in covert intelligence, Erica became the secretary of the communist faction of the Hesse Parliament and editor-in-chief of its bimonthly magazine. This made her the official communicator with the U.S. military government in East Germany, opening the door to meeting Captain Wallach. She resigned from the party, and the two traveled to England to marry in 1948. They waited in France for Erica's visa to America that was denied, and their two children were born overseas. In 1949, Erica learned that her foster parents, Noel and Herta Field, Americans who had rescued her from disease and starvation when she was seventeen at the end of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), had mysteriously disappeared in Prague and Warsaw.⁴⁷

After fleeing Germany in 1939, Erica's father became the director of a hospital in Catalonia, Spain and met Noel Field who represented the League of Nations. Dr. Glaser confided his worry over the welfare of his daughter who had taken ill with typhoid fever, the family's destitution following the bombing of their home in Madrid, and a son needing money for college in England. Then, the government ordered all foreigners to move toward the French border as bombs fell on the city. When it became clear that the Glasers did not have the means to escape together, Noel and Herta Field took Erica home with them to Switzerland and gave Dr. and Mrs. Glaser funds to retreat to England. They intended to bring Erica to England as soon as their finances improved, but World War II intervened, and so, the Fields provided her a loving home and education into adulthood.⁴⁸

Noel Field had post-war involvement with the OSS when Dulles asked him to query his communist associates in Switzerland and Germany about Stalin's intentions in Europe. Erica Wallach feared that he had been arrested for spying and taken to a prison in East Berlin. She contacted a former colleague and high communist official there to assist in locating her foster parents through a meeting in West Germany. However, the contact lured her to Berlin, and so, she anxiously left her rightfully-worried husband and children in Geneva in August of 1950. She could not find her contact because party headquarters had taken him into custody. Swallowing fear and better judgment, she approached the Brandenburg Gate and was immediately arrested and interred in Schumannstrasse Prison. Erica's German and Russian interrogators revealed that she and the Fields, including Noel's brother, Hermann, were suspected of espionage. Five years passed with tortuous interrogations, solitary confinement, unspeakable living conditions, and no outside communication while her captors sentenced her to death. After Stalin died in 1953, Erica's death sentence was commuted to fifteen years of hard labor in the arctic prison of Vorkuta. Ultimately, in 1955, Khrushchev's regime released all political prisoners, and in October Erica finally had a visa to join her husband and children in America. Remarkably, the former communist was warmly welcomed by Warrentonians. She even taught Latin and French at Highland School for many years. Erica lived the rest of her seventy-one years with her husband and children within "the peace and comforts" at Hopefield in "the beautiful Virginia countryside."⁴⁹

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Long after her husband's death, Feroline Wallach continued to farm Hopefield's land but ceased in 1962 when the Town of Warrenton took nearly eighty-six acres with Cedar Run for the municipality's water reservoir. The next year, she died at the age of seventy-nine, leaving Hopefield to Robert, Marshall, Henry, and Hope.⁵⁰ The children maintained the property, generally with one or the other's family in residence, and Hopefield became the perfect place for their wedding receptions. In the 1980s, Elias Edmonds's Ivy Hill house was demolished for the Ivy Hill subdivision, and Hopefield was again threatened by eminent domain, but this time by the Virginia Department of Transportation for road improvements. Fortunately, the property was spared.

Archaeological testing performed for the study discovered two sites containing prehistoric through late-nineteenth-century quartz flakes, whiteware, pearlware, stoneware and window glass sherds, and cut nails. One site is in the meadow east of the mansion, while the second is where the McCormick house stood. The selection of the proposed highway route, instead of the alternate through Hopefield, and the owners' lack of disturbance have preserved the integrity of these two identified archaeological sites.⁵¹ Since the archaeologists only conducted two shovel test pits without more intensive evaluation on the Hopefield property, an archaeological area of significance and National Register Criterion D do not seem to apply.⁵² However, the potential for furthering the archaeological investigation appears to exist to comprehend the Native American culture and expand upon the nineteenth-century domestic and agricultural lifestyle, and possibly, the milling industry.

Hopefield is deeply treasured by the second, third, and fourth generations of the Wallach family as a home built with love and appreciation of great architecture by their parents or grandparents for all of its artistic details in the early twentieth century before the Great Depression, which did affect their lifestyle. Only one descendant of Henry Wallach chose to sell her share of Hopefield to the other family members. The house bears their children's signatures in bedroom number six on the third floor where Robert, Henry, and Marshall Wallach spent many days applying a mural of their animal paintings on the knee wall, and on the wall of the service stairway to the kitchen where names of family and friends are etched. Preservation of history, buildings and the land were born into this family. Hope, the only remaining child of Robert and Feroline Wallach, was one of the founders of the Mid-Fauquier Association, now called Citizens for Fauquier, that successfully fought the residential subdivision for 31,500 people of historic North Wales (030-0093) in the 1960s. She has dedicated much of her life to preserving the county's natural, historic, and agricultural resources and protecting its unique quality of life through education and leadership. She has recounted the inspiring founding effort in her book, *The Saga of North Wales*.⁵³ Last year, the nine owners spanning three generations of Wallachs placed Hopefield in a conservation easement with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation preserving the land, and hopefully, the historic buildings, in perpetuity.

ENDNOTES

¹ Northern Neck Grant Book B, Page 30, Thomas Lord Fairfax to John MacGuire, 282 acres on the south run of Broad Run and the south side of the Pignut Ridge adjoining Sam Skinker and Cedar Run, 21 January 1726; Northern Neck Grant Book B, Page 175, Thomas Lord Fairfax to John MacGuire following the death of John Bell, 343 acres on the north side of Cedar [sic] Run and Godfry [sic] Ridge, 14 February 1728/9; Northern Neck Grant Book C, Page 115, Lady Catherine Culpeper to Peter Byram, 450 acres of land situate in Stafford County on the east side of the Pignut Ridge adjoining John MacGuire, 1 March 1730; Fauquier County Deed Book 2, Page 381, Isaac Eustace & wife Agatha to Elias Edmonds, 450 acres m/l in Fauquier County on Pignut Ridge adjoining John MacGuire being the same granted to Peter Byram by deed from the proprietors in 1730, 24 September 1765; Fauquier County Deed Book 4, Page 150, Thomas Jackman to Elias Edmonds, 128 acres m/l adjoining Chris Baker, Wright, Rev. John Bell, Col. Thomas Lee and Dr. Alexander Bell, 26 March 1771; Nancy Chappelle Baird, *Journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds; Lass of the Mosby Confederacy 1857-1867* (Delaplaine, Virginia: Nancy Chappelle Baird, 1988), xxii.

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² 1876 Map of Fauquier County; Eugene M. Scheel, Map of Fauquier County, Virginia, 1996; Fauquier County Will Book 2, Page 227, Last Will & Testament of Elias Edmonds, dated 30 October 1782, recorded 28 June 1784; Baird, xii; T. Triplett Russell and John K. Gott, *Fauquier County in the Revolution* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1998), 32.

³ Fauquier County Deed Book 12, Page 157, Martin Pickett and wife Nancy and Joseph Blackwell and wife Anne to Elias Edmonds, 3 acres on Cedar Run to be laid off by metes and bounds as said Edmonds may think proper so as to include a water gristmill erected by said Edmonds and known by the name of Edmonds Mill, 26 January 1795, 27 April 1795; Fauquier County Chancery Suit 1824-034, Clerk's Loose Papers, *George W. Grayson & wife vs. Adm'r of Elias Edmonds*, Commissioners' Report and Division of the Estate of Elias Edmonds, Dec'd., 28 September 1806; Piper, Clinton E. "Loretta," other name Edmonium, 030-0035, National Register Nomination, July 1993.

⁴ Fauquier County Will Book 32, Page 424, Last Will & Testament of Elias Edmonds, deceased, dated 10 March 1868, recorded 23 January 1871.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Fauquier County Land Tax Records, Elias Edmonds, Francis E. Blackwell and Elias E. Blackwell, 1800-1890; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, Population Schedule, 1860.

⁷ "Genealogy – The Blackwell Family," *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin*, No. 4 (Richmond, Virginia: Old Dominion Press, Inc.), July 1904.

⁸ Fauquier County Deed Book 73, Page 99, Deed of Partition, Francis E. Blackwell to Elias E. Blackwell and wife, Francis agreeing to take Lot 1 containing 114 acres, 2 roods and 10 Poles, leaving all his interest in Lot 2, 150 acres to Elias and Fannie, 12 September 1882.

⁹ Fauquier County Deed Book 124, Page 377, Francis E. Blackwell and wife Bessie to Robert Rollins Wallach, all that certain farm, tract or parcel of land, with improvements thereon, lying in Centre Magisterial District in Fauquier County, about 1½ miles north of Warrenton containing 114 A. 2 R. 10 P. known as the "Brick House Place" and where the parties of the first part now reside, 30 June 1923, 5 July 1923; Louise Evans, "Fenton recently sold, noted estate for generations," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 1 March 1951. Ms. Evans reminisces about the history of Fenton prior to this 1951 sale. Mrs. Richard Wallach bought Fenton in 1905.

¹⁰ "Richard Wallach," Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Wallach>; Theodore Roosevelt Association, "The Rough Riders and Colonel Roosevelt," n.d., <http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/lif/Rough_riders.htm> (5 July 2008).

¹¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Population Schedule, 1920; Hope Wallach Burrage Porter, Interview by author, 14 January 2008. Due to the forest with many chestnut trees, Mr. Wallach briefly called the place Chestnut Grove before the birth of daughter Hope.

¹² Porter, 14 January 2008; W. H. I. Fleming, Architect, Elevation and Plan Drawings of Hopefield, Fauquier County, Virginia, March-November 1924, Private Wallach Family Collection; Julian Kulski, FAIA, "Unsung Virginia Architect Recognized for Innovative Achievements in His Time," *Novascope* [Middleburg], April 1988.

¹³ Electrician Steve Thorpe of Carlin Thorpe, Inc., Electrical Contractor, interview by author, 6 July 2008. Steve's father Carlin worked with the Hanbacks throughout his career, and now Steve updates the wiring in the same residences for the new generation of horse estate owners.

¹⁴ Obituary "W. H. Fleming, 78, of Georgetown, Retired Architect," *The Washington Evening Star*, 24 August 1960; "W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect Dies," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 1 September 1960; Cheryl H. Shepherd, "The Oaks," 030-0320, National Register Nomination, 8:20, 10 August 2001; Kulski, *Novascope*; "Prizes Won At Study; Conferring of Degrees and Presentation of Medals; George Washington Honors," *The Washington Post*, 1 June 1905; W. H. Irwin Fleming Transcript, Personal History and Yearbook Photograph, Rare and Manuscript Collections, Carl A. Kroch Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Discovered after The Oaks nomination that reported Fleming's graduation from GWU in 1906 based on the *Novascope* article and the architect's transcript reporting that he entered architectural school there that year, *The Washington Post* report of 1 June 1905 caused a reinvestigation. Apparently Fleming took a year off before starting architectural school.

¹⁵ Shepherd, "The Oaks," 8:20; Kulsk, *Novascope*; Lelia R. Lawrence, "Grace Church A Historical Sketch of Whittle Parish," *The Piedmont Virginian* [The Plains], 6 August 1975; Connie Sprague, "Irwin Fleming's Architectural Legacy" [Warrenton], *The Fauquier Citizen*, 15 September 1995.

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¹⁶ Turner Genealogy, "Turner Family," generation seven, 23, <<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~marshall/esmd9.htm>>; U. S. City Directories, Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, Reels 15-16, 1922-25; U.S. Bureau of the Census, District of Columbia, Population Schedule, 1930.

¹⁷ W. J. Hanback Papers, Letter from W. H. Irwin Fleming to W. J. Hanback regarding their work on the north and east wings to Arborvitae, 25 August 1928; Fauquier County Administration Building 1926-1928; Letter from W. H. Irwin Fleming to W. J. Hanback, 6 September 1928, begins with directions on the St. James Parish House, St. James Episcopal Church, Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia; Shepherd, The Oaks, 8:20; Elizabeth P. Hoge, "Phase 2 Architectural Evaluations of Road Island, Loretta, and Hopefield for the Route 17 Bypass in Fauquier County, Virginia," 31, Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, April 1989.

¹⁸ Hoge, 31; Shepherd, "The Oaks," 8:20.

¹⁹ Wendell Garrett, *Classic America The Federal Style & Beyond* (New York: Universe Publishing, 1992), 98.

²⁰ T. Triplett Russell, "Fauquier County, Virginia Survey of Farm Places," n.p., author's copy, 1984.

²¹ United Clay Products Company, Washington D. C., Hanback Papers.

²² Hope Porter to author, 15 May 2008.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ The author has documented archways in second-floor halls at The Oaks, the W. J. Hanback House, the Dowell House and Hopefield in Warrenton, Virginia.

²⁵ W. H. I. Fleming, Architect, Attic Floor Plan, Hopefield, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1924, Private Wallach Family Collection.

²⁶ Samuel Cabot Incorporated: Information and Much More from Answers.com, <<http://www.answers.com/topic/samuel-cabot-inc?cat=biz-fin&print=true>>; Sandy Wyllie-Echeverria and Paul Cox, "The Seagrass (*Zostera Marina* [Zosteraceae]) Industry of Nova Scotia (1907-1960)," *Economic Botany* 53(4): 419-426, 1999.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Kulski, *Novascope*.

²⁹ Porter, 14 January 2008; Cheryl H. Shepherd, "North Wales," 030-0093, National Register Nomination, Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 21 December 1998; "Carpenter work on Garage, Wood Bill, March 9 – April 2, 1928," W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1927-29.

³⁰ "Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company," <<http://www.trainweb.org/highdeserttrails/bslco.html>>.

³¹ John Edward Armstrong, "Extracts from the Personal Diary of John Edward Armstrong (1847-1938), Manuscript , 6; Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, *Fauquier County, Virginia 1759-1959* (Warrenton: Virginia Publishing Company, 1959), 112, 116.

³² U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, Agricultural Schedule, 1860, 1870.

³³ Hoge, 31.

³⁴ Fauquier County Chancery Suit, No. 541, Clerk's Loose Papers. *McCormick vs. Pearson*, Depositions of H. I. Hutton and E. W. Brown, 4 December 1928.

³⁵ Fauquier County Deed Book 73, Page 99, Deed of Partition, Francis E. Blackwell to Elias E. Blackwell and wife.

³⁶ Shepherd, "The Oaks," 7:1.

³⁷ Virginia Historic Garden Week Tour Guides, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1999 and 2001.

³⁸ "30 Army Officers in Horse Show Ring," *The New York Times*, 6 November 1910.

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³⁹ Francis B. Foster, "Ivy Hill," Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, Richmond: Library of Virginia.

⁴⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, Population Schedule, 1910.

⁴¹ *McCormick vs. Pearson*, Depositions of H. I. Hutton and E. W. Brown, 4 December 1928; Fauquier County Deed Book 85, Page 69, E. E. Blackwell and wife to Joseph B. McCormick, 150 acres m/l lying in Fauquier County about 3½ miles north of Warrenton adjoining the lands of F. E. Blackwell, E. G. Edmonds and others, recorded 2 July 1894; Tim Barker, VCU-ARC Archaeological Site Inventory Form 44FQ0102, Route 17 – Warrenton Survey Site #4, 4 August 1988; Robert R. Wallach, Preliminary Information Request, "Hopefield," recorded 15 August 1989.

⁴² Commissioner's Report in *McCormick, vs. Pearson*, 28 January 1929.

⁴³ Fauquier County Deed Book 12, Page 157, Martin Pickett, wife Nancy, Joseph Blackwell and wife Anne to Elias Edmonds, 3 acres on Cedar Run as said Edmonds may think proper so as to include a water gristmill erected by said Edmonds and known by the name of Edmonds Mill, 26 January 1795, 27 April 1795; Fauquier County Deed Book 30, Page 305, John and Rebekah Blackwell to Elias Edmonds, 155 A. 2 R. 18 P., m/l, adjoining Elias Edmonds, his mill race, Cedar Run, Gaskins and the intersection of the road from Harm Utterback's, 23 March 1829, 7 April 1829; Lee Moffett, *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County, Virginia* (Warrenton, Virginia: Lee Moffett, ca. 1972), 172.

⁴⁴ George Lynch, VCU Archaeology, Route 17 Warrenton Survey Site 44FQ0102, Historic farmstead/Prehistoric Scatter, Owner Mr. Wallach of Hopefield, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Research Center for Archaeology Archaeological Site Inventory Form, 25 August 1988. Mr. Wallach informed the surveyor of the burning of the McCormick house at this archaeological site.

⁴⁵ Obituary, "Col. R. R. Wallach Succumbs Tuesday After Long Illness." *The Fauquier Democrat*, 20 August 1941; Fauquier County Will Book 57, Page 506, Last Will & Testament of Robert Robbins Wallach, Dated 6 October 1931, Recorded 31 October 1941.

⁴⁶ Erica Wallach, *Light At Midnight* (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967), 34.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 6, 35.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 27-31.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 396, 175, 194, 201, 395; "Noel Field," <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Noel_Field>; Obituary, "Erica Wallach, 71, Prisoner of Soviets In Cold War Intrigue," *The New York Times*, 12 January 1994.

⁵⁰ Fauquier County Deed Book, 215, Page 349, Court of Chancery Ordered Deed of Acquisition, by order of the Court on 5 February 1962 in *Town of Warrenton, Virginia vs. Feroline Perkins Wallach*, the town acquired a tract of land containing 85.8567 acres described by survey and plat as being part of the same purchased by Robert Rollins Wallach in 1923 and 1929, 5 February 1962; Obituary, "Services for Mrs. Wallach At Arlington." *The Fauquier Democrat*, 7 March 1963.

⁵¹ Tim Barker, VCU-ARC Archaeological Site Inventory Form, Route 17 – Warrenton Survey 44FQ0101, 4 August 1988. In this STP, archaeologists found several quartz flakes and one whiteware sherd within UTM 18, E257630, N4292280; George Lynch, VCU Archaeology, Site 44FQ0102. Shovel-pit testing and surface collecting produced quartz flakes, quartz core and bone fragments, porcelain whiteware, window-glass fragments, stoneware-salt glazed, sherds of pearlware, bottles, melted glass, mason jars, cut and wire nails, miscellaneous household metal, a keyhole plate, bog iron, a brass ring, brick, concrete and coal at UTM 18, E257460, 4292520.

⁵² Joanie Evans email response for herself and David Edwards, VDHR Northern Regional Office to author's email, "Hopefield," question regarding whether Criterion D applied, 30 June 2008.

⁵³ Citizens for Fauquier mission statement, <<http://www.citizensforfauquier.org>>; Hope Porter, *The Saga of North Wales* (Warrenton, Virginia: Hope Porter, 2004); Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:26.

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- Fauquier County Deed Book 4, Page 150. Thomas Jackman to Elias Edmonds, 128 acres m/l adjoining Chris Baker, Wright, Rev. John Bell, Col. Thomas Lee and Dr. Alexander Bell, 26 March 1771.
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- Fauquier County Deed Book 24, Page 307. William Edmonds to Elias Edmonds, Jr. 30 acres 22 poles on Cedar Run, 13 September 1820, 25 September 1820.
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10. Geographical Data

Continuation of USGS UTM's on Warrenton Quad

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	257170	4292660	6	18	257100	4292560
7	18	257180	4292280	8	18	257380	4292300
9	18	257820	4292100	10	18	258010	4292720

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary contains 168.4 acres composed of two large contiguous tracts as described and platted in Fauquier County Deed Book 1221/2458. The first has 84.25 acres, Fauquier County Property Identification Number 6985-56-6072, including the Hopefield manor house, outbuildings, structures, a tenant house, a miller's house ruin beside Cedar Run, an agricultural field, and two identified archaeological sites. Also described in Fauquier County Deed Book 1221/2458, the 84.14-acre tract, Property Identification Number 6985-67-0095, adjoining on the north is bordered by Blackwell Road where the entrance with round gateposts flanks the nearly one-mile asphalt drive approaching the north side gable of the manor house. Agricultural fields flank the cedar-lined driveway. The sixteen-acre woodland portion of Hopefield Farm that became separated from the greater section described above when the Town of Warrenton took Cedar Run for the municipality's water reservoir is not included in the National Register boundary.

Boundary Justification

This National Register boundary was selected to include the Hopefield estate containing the contributing resources including the mansion, outbuildings, and landscape with the entrance on Airlie Road into a long driveway that Col. Robert Rollins Wallach purchased from the Blackwells between 1923 and 1929. Although Cedar Run no longer remains within the boundary, the land within Hopefield borders this waterway that was important to Colonel Wallach when he purchased Hopefield. The delineated property retains exceptional integrity and significance under architecture and landscape architecture.

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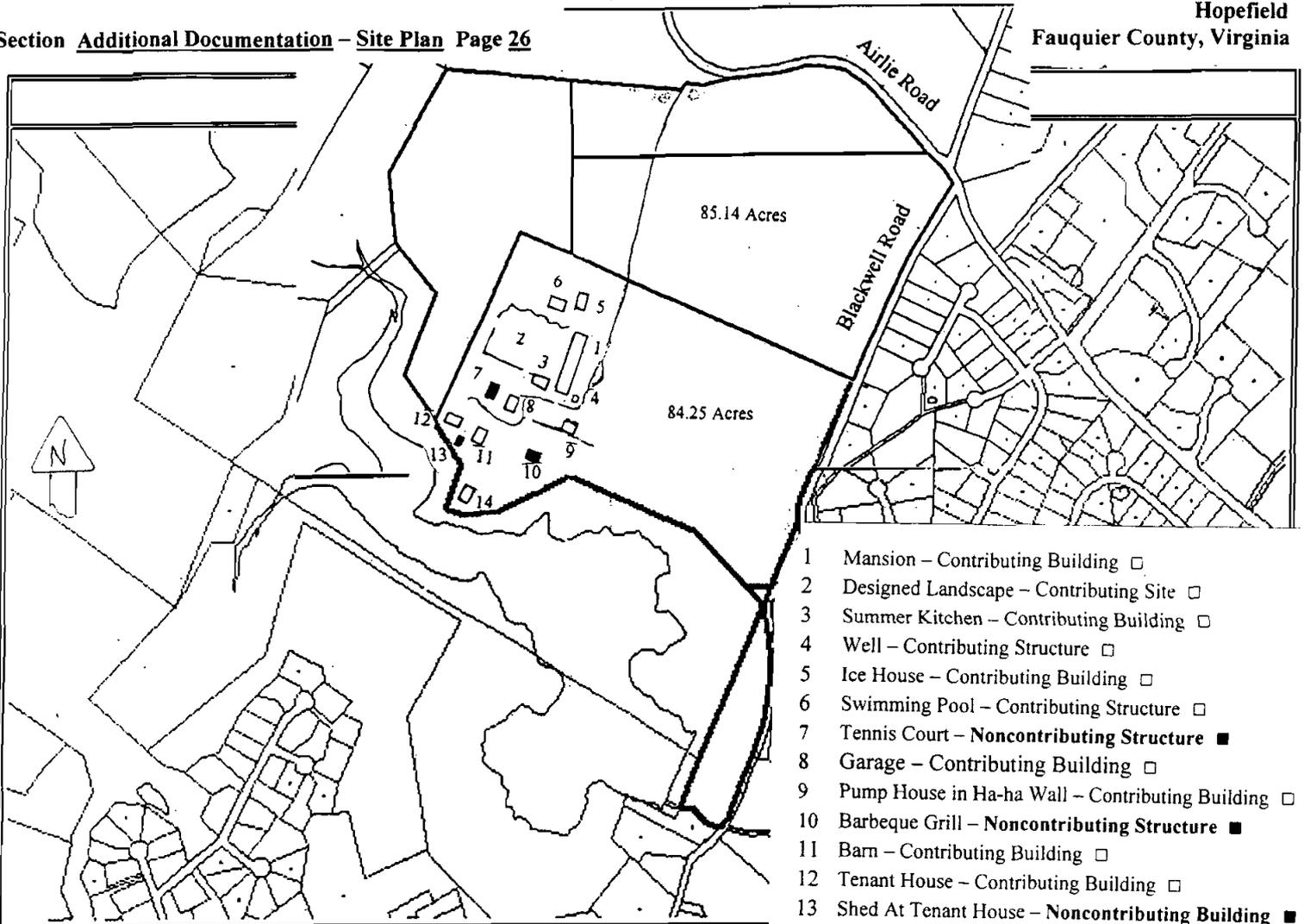
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**Hopefield
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section Additional Documentation – Photo List Page 25

PHOTOGRAPHS VDHR archives assigned the negative strip Film Roll Number 24130 as written between the right-hand corner sprockets of each strip. The negatives are placed in acid-free archival sleeves with a negative list for VDHR archives in Richmond. The following list of 4 x 6 photographs represents the views submitted with the state and federal nominations. Cheryl Shepherd photographed Hopefield on 8 January 2008.

1. VIEW OF: Manor House & E. Front Setting
NEG. No.: 24130-01
PHOTO No.: 1 of 12
2. VIEW OF: Manor House E. Front & N. Side
NEG. No.: 24130-03
PHOTO No.: 2 of 12
3. VIEW OF: Manor House E. Front Close-up
Showing Parapeted Interior & Exterior-End Chimneys
NEG. No.: 24130-07
PHOTO No.: 3 of 12
4. VIEW OF: Manor House Front Portico Facing N.
NEG. No.: 24130-05
PHOTO No.: 4 of 12
5. VIEW OF: Manor House Rear & W. Setting
NEG. No.: 24130-18
PHOTO No.: 5 of 12
6. VIEW OF: Manor House Interior E. Front Hall to NE
NEG. No.: 24130-26
PHOTO No.: 6 of 12
7. VIEW OF: Manor House Interior Facing SE Paneled
Wall of Library on N. Side of Front Hall
NEG. No.: 24130-30
PHOTO No.: 7 of 12
8. VIEW OF: Manor House Interior Facing S. in Back
Stair Hall into Paneled Dining Room
NEG. No.: 24130-32
PHOTO No.: 8 of 12
9. VIEW OF: Manor House Interior 2nd Floor Across Stairway into N. Bedroom Wing Thru Arches
NEG. No.: 24130-23
PHOTO No.: 9 of 12
10. VIEW OF: Manor House Interior 2nd-Floor Hallway of Arches to N.
NEG. No.: 24130-24
PHOTO No.: 10 of 12
11. VIEW OF: Barn E. Front & Gable of
Tenant House, ca. 1950
NEG. No.: 24130-13
PHOTO No.: 11 of 12
12. VIEW OF: Pump House in Ha-ha Wall,
garage, kitchen and mansion, facing N.
NEG. No.: 24130-08
PHOTO No.: 12 of 12



- 1 Mansion – Contributing Building
- 2 Designed Landscape – Contributing Site
- 3 Summer Kitchen – Contributing Building
- 4 Well – Contributing Structure
- 5 Ice House – Contributing Building
- 6 Swimming Pool – Contributing Structure
- 7 Tennis Court – **Noncontributing Structure**
- 8 Garage – Contributing Building
- 9 Pump House in Ha-ha Wall – Contributing Building
- 10 Barbeque Grill – **Noncontributing Structure**
- 11 Barn – Contributing Building
- 12 Tenant House – Contributing Building
- 13 Shed At Tenant House – **Noncontributing Building**
- 14 House Ruin – Contributing Site

Property Details:

USICOLOR	0	PARENT	0
START	119	UNIQUEID	29510
PIN	6985-56-6072	NAME	WALLACH, ROBERT S
ADDR	PO BOX 669	CITYST	WARRENTON, VA
ZIP	20188	FMVLAND	492800
DEFER	0	BLDG	967600
TAXVAL	1460400	ACREAGE	84.2559
BKPG	1281/347	SUBDIV	
E911		ZONE	RA
DATE		DATE2	
SALE		DISTRICT	CENTER

Property Details:

USICOLOR	0	PARENT	0
START	-127	UNIQUEID	29511
PIN	6985-67-0095	NAME	WALLACH, ROBERT S
ADDR	PO BOX 669	CITYST	WARRENTON, VA
ZIP	20188	FMVLAND	41300
DEFER	0	BLDG	0
TAXVAL	41300	ACREAGE	85.14
BKPG	1281/347	SUBDIV	
E911		ZONE	RA

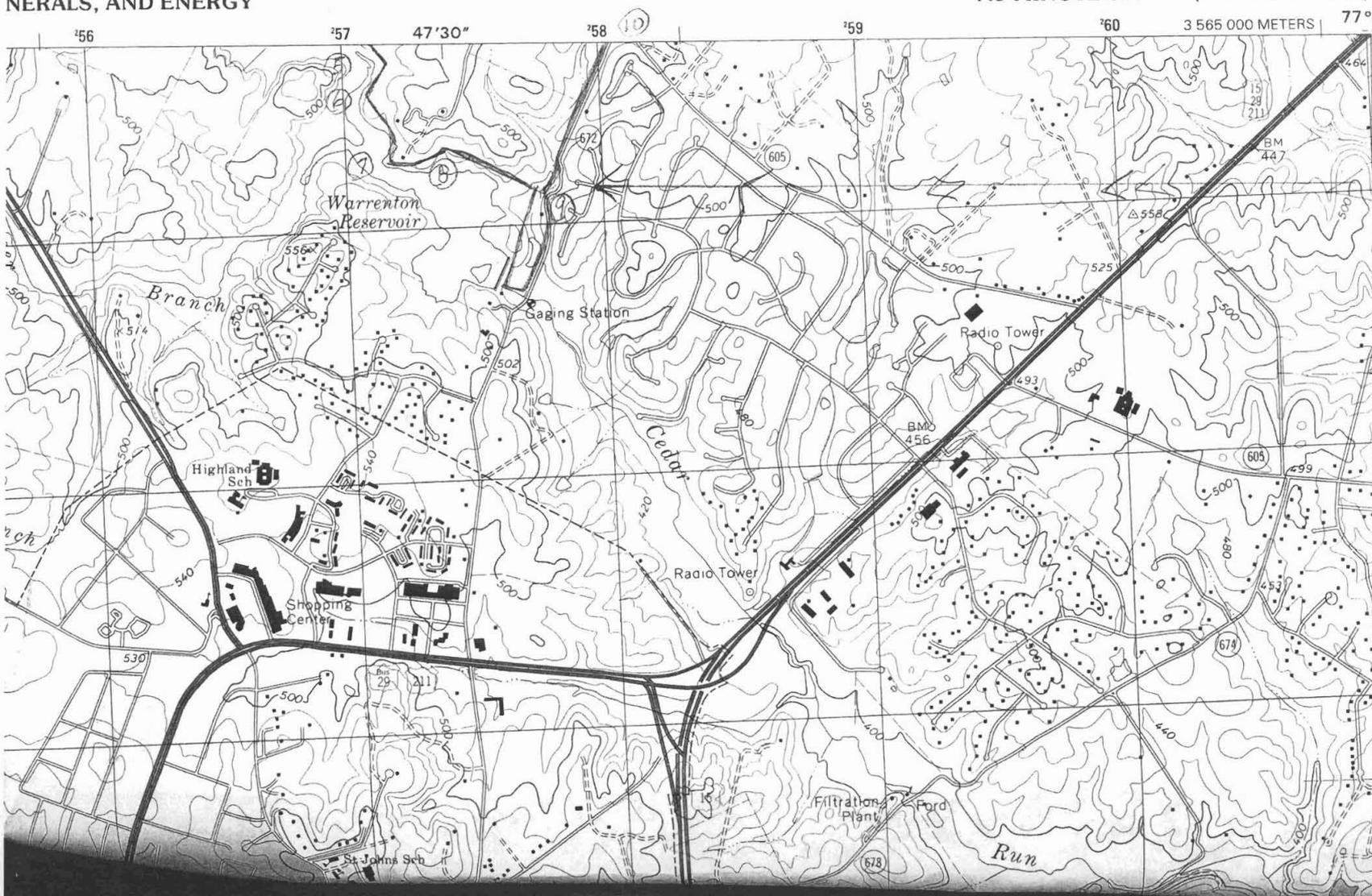
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA
TRANSPORTATION
UTILITIES, AND ENERGY

↓
HOPEFIELD

WARRENTON QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

← QUAD

Zone 18



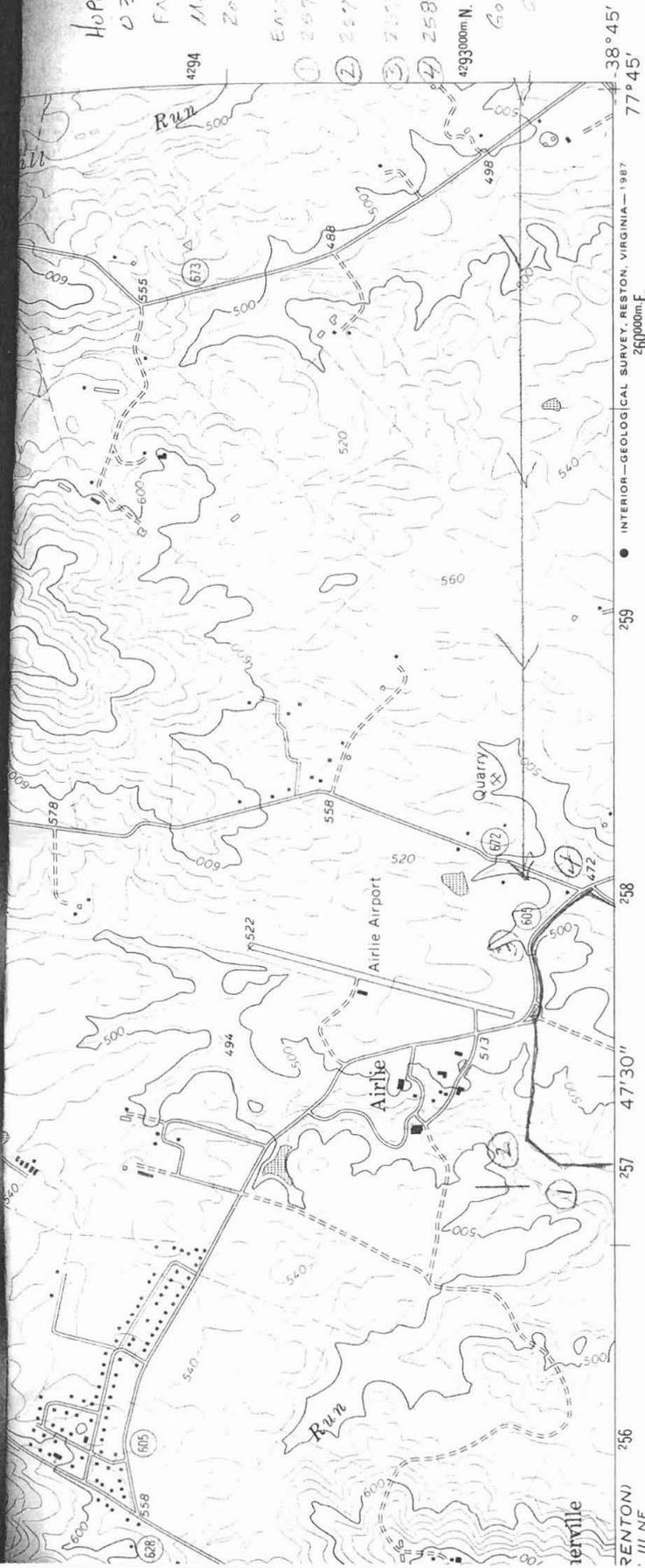
3 565 000 METERS

77°45' EASTING
38°45'

5	257170	4292660
6	257100	4292560
2 120 000 METERS		
7	257180	4292400
8	257380	4292300
9	257820	4292100
10	258010	4292780

HOPEFIELD
030.0085
FAUQUIER CO., VA
MAP 2 OF 2
(ORIGINAL BY
WARRENTON OFFICE)

HOPEFIELD
 030-0085
 FAUQUIER Co., VA
 MAP 1 OF 2
 ZONE 18
 EASTING: Northing
 257010 429200
 257170 429240
 257820 429280
 258080 429270
 4293000m N
 Go To MARSHALL
 GRID 4112



CATLETT
 5461 II NW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
- Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



MARSHALL, VA.
 38077-G7-1F-024

1970
 PHOTO REVISSED 1983
 DMA 5461 IV SE - SERIES V834

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST