

VLR 12/7/15
NPHR 2/1/16

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

historic name Mount Hope

other names/site number DHR File No. 030-0778

2. Location

street & number 6015 Georgetown Road (VA State Route 674) not for publication N/A

city or town New Baltimore vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20137

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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

12/15/05
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

Signature of Keeper _____

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

Date of Action _____

 other (explain): _____

U. S. Department of the Interior

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>6</u> | <u>3</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>8</u> | <u>4</u> | 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 property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling: Residence
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure: Smokehouse; Springhouse; Shed; Well
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Outbuilding: Barn, Machine Shed
FUNERARY Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwellings: Residence; Cottage; Log cabin
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure: Smokehouse; Springhouse; Shed; Well
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Outbuilding: Barn; Machine Shed; Chicken House
RECREATION AND CULTURE Swimming pool
FUNERARY Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL: Tin
walls STUCCO

other WOOD

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- 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.

U. S. Department of the Interior

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance circa 1801 – 1955

Significant Dates 1829
1902

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property approximately 10 acres

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

| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. 18 | 262460E | 4297300N | 2. 18 | 262660E | 4297300N |
| 3. 18 | 262660E | 4297220N | 4. 18 | 262860E | 4297210N |
| 5. 18 | 262855E | 4297125N | 6. 18 | 262460E | 4297150N |

See continuation sheet.

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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: Anne Foos Whitelaw (Owner), Dale S. Hauck, and Glen Ellen Alderton

Organization: N/A date September 12, 2005

street & number: 6015 Georgetown Road telephone (540) 347-9182

city or town Broad Run state VA zip code 20317

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 Anne Foos Whitelaw

street & number 6015 Georgetown Road telephone (540) 347-9182

city or town Broad Run state VA zip code 20317

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Mount Hope is a well-preserved rural Greek Revival-style farmhouse located in eastern Fauquier County that displays through its architecture the evolution of a rural Piedmont Virginia house from the early nineteenth century to the present. It is predominantly a Greek Revival-style house with earlier Federal-style and some Italianate-style and Late Victorian-style features. The remains of a circa 1800 building are believed to be buried within its fabric. Still surrounded by its historic farmland, Mount Hope is situated on the east side of Route 674. It is approximately 1-½ miles north of the hamlet of New Baltimore. The main dwelling was constructed in at least four periods from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Most of the additions took place during the ownership of the Huntons, a prominent Virginia family who owned the property from 1829 until 1902 and farmed what were then approximately 450 acres. Although now greatly diminished in size, the property's remaining approximate ten acres of land still retains its original agricultural character with open landscape and numerous outbuildings. Today this land supports cattle, poultry, and a farm garden. There are five contributing outbuildings including a bank barn, a machine shed, a smokehouse, and a springhouse dating from the nineteenth century, as well as an early-twentieth-century shed. In addition the property includes a well, a contributing structure, and the Hunton Family cemetery, a contributing site. A cedar-sided cottage, a log cabin dating from the nineteenth century that was relocated from the Shenandoah Valley, a chicken house, and a small swimming pool are all non-contributing resources.

Architectural Analysis

Access to Mount Hope is by way of a gravel road off of Route 674. The property is situated on approximately ten acres of rolling farmland. The property's main dwelling, situated on a slight rise at the end of a wide stone walkway, is a 2 ½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling on a stone foundation and includes sections constructed from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries.

Exterior Detail

The front section of the side-gabled house is believed to be the earliest part built in the early 1800s on a stone foundation and with an exterior-end chimney on the east end. Probably built originally as a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling clad with beaded weatherboard, the house has a central front door flanked by three-light sidelights and topped by a four-light transom.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Unusual Greek Revival-style window and door surrounds on the facade feature triangular pediments with corner blocks containing a Greek key design. Greek Revival-style elements are also seen in the vertical panels of the four-panel front door and its architrave. A double-story porch with a hipped roof and square wooden columns, also containing vertical Greek Revival-style panels, runs the length of the facade and wraps around the west elevation of the house. Both levels of the porch contain pilasters on the end corners. The second-story level exhibits an ornate wooden balustrade made up of a series of cross members resembling a diamond-shaped pattern. Most of the windows throughout the house are double-hung, six-over-six wood sash, and at one time shutters were used on all elevations as evidenced by existing hardware. A rubble stone cellar exists beneath the original section of the house with a bulkhead entrance at the eastern end. Sash-sawn joists that are dressed and nicely sawn, representing high quality craftsmanship, can be seen in the cellar.

At some point in the mid- to late nineteenth century, it is believed that the roof of the original building was raised for additional living space in the attic, creating the shallow-pitched roof seen today. Also it appears that during that same time period, a two-story rear ell, also of frame construction clad in weatherboard with a shallow-pitched roof and a massive exterior chimney, was added to the southeast elevation of the main house. Each of these sections has deep cornice returns. Later a shed-roofed addition was added to the west side of the rear ell, which originally might have been a porch connecting the main house to the rear ell. In the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, another two-story addition was made to the south of the rear ell and included a brick flue to accommodate a stove. The house is covered with a standing-seam metal roof, and stucco was applied over the weatherboard circa 1950 on all elevations.

Interior Details

Originally, the dwelling had a central-passage plan; however it appears that the east wall of the passage was later removed to make one large open space, presently the parlor, as nail holes in the floor boards indicate that there may have been an earlier wall. The parlor is seventeen feet-and-three inches wide and seventeen feet-and-nine inches long with a ceiling height of nine feet-and-six inches. A Greek Revival-style mantel faux marbleized in 1986 surrounds a stone/brick fireplace located on the east wall. The cut stones are arranged as a flat jack arch. The south-facing front parlor window and the window in the southwest stair hall are pegged with quarter-round Federal-style moldings and a chair rail, suggesting a circa 1800 construction date.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The northeast parlor window has Greek Revival-style surrounds. The lower height and the double ogee moldings on the doorframes of the two western rooms indicate that they date from the Federal period as well. A late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century cupboard with double doors about eight feet tall was inserted into the western wall of the parlor probably sometime during the twentieth century. The upper cupboard has double doors with two-over-five panes and the lower cupboard has wooden double doors. The surround has delicately fluted pilasters along the sides and a dentil molding design on the cornice.

In the northwest corner of the first floor is a small room with Federal-style trim measuring seven feet-and-five inches by seven feet-and-seven inches. This room is now used as a library.

In the southwest corner is the stair hall room with a circa 1830 staircase rising along the outer walls and a small closet under the stairs. The top part of the stair closet door appears to have been sawn off so that it would fit into the doorframe; this door and several others throughout the house have iron box locks. The stair treads and risers show some circular saw marks. There are decorative stair brackets along the stringer that may have been added later. The newel post is a square design with square balusters set square to the tread. On the second floor, the balusters are turned on an angle to create a diamond shape in section.

Behind the eastern half of the north wall of the parlor is an addition now containing the dining room. This two-story addition, believed to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century, was constructed on a stone foundation; it has large wooden sills measuring twelve inches-by-twelve inches and the joists are unpeeled hickory logs. The dining room measures seventeen feet-and-three inches by seventeen feet-and-nine inches and has a large three-part glass door in the eastern wall (installed circa 1986) and a three-part metal casement window (circa 1950) on the western wall. The Italianate-style mantel, centered in the north wall, surrounds a fireplace constructed of ashlar. A stone terrace and pergola were added outside along the exterior eastern wall in the 1980s.

A one-story shed-roofed frame addition clad in stucco is attached to the north elevation of the original building and to the west elevation of the 1850s rear ell and is the connecting corridor between the two. This addition contains a bathroom and a small hall. A step down into the small back hall from the parlor provides outdoor access by way of a door with a double-light transom. The entrance to the dining room is located in the northeast corner of this room. A window on the north wall of the library was blocked when this addition was added.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The second floor of the rear ell has the same floor plan as the first floor and consists of a sitting room above the dining room and a room that connects the master bedroom with the sitting room. That room is now used as the master bedroom closet.

The second floor of the main block of the house consists of the stair hall with a closet, a bathroom above the library, and the master bedroom above the parlor. The bedroom contains an Italianate-style fireplace mantel with a raised oval panel in the lintel of the fireplace surround, which was faux marbled in 1986. The south-facing window is pegged with quarter-round Federal-style molding. A south-facing sliding glass door was added circa 1950 to gain access to the second-floor porch. The door and window surrounds in the northwest corner are from the early twentieth century.

The attic, reached by a continuation of the stairs with similar balusters, has been divided into two bedrooms. One is above the master bedroom, in the northeast corner. The doorframe in this room appears to be from the Greek Revival-style period, while the paneled door into this room is from the Federal-style period. The other bedroom is along the south front wall. The windows in these attic rooms are metal casement circa 1950. The original windows may have been smaller and located on the gable ends of the attic as seen in a sketch drawing of the house on a survey map drawn for Silas Hunton (Attachment A). A ghost of these earlier windows can be seen on the east gable end.

Beyond the dining room, a two-story hall and kitchen addition, believed to have been constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, also sits on a stone foundation. The space has been divided into a pantry and a laundry room. Across from these two rooms along the eastern side is a stair hall. The kitchen runs across the entire north end of the addition. There is a flue centered on the north kitchen wall built most likely to accommodate a stove and also serves the bedroom above. The staircase is late Victorian in style and features a turned newel post and rounded balusters with a heavy rounded handrail. In addition to a bedroom over the kitchen, there is a bathroom and wet bar above the laundry room and pantry.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Secondary Resources

Mount Hope contains several contributing resources including a post-Civil War bank barn on a stone foundation with heavy timber frame construction clad in weatherboard siding with wire nails. The interior contains a central passage for vehicle/wagon storage and storage areas on each side for grains, which were once an important product of this farm. There is also a stone springhouse with original hinge hardware, a pyramidal-roofed smokehouse with a king-post truss roof construction, a frame machine shed, and a small frame shed covered with weatherboard now used as a bath house. All of these buildings are contributing resources. An early well with an ornate cast iron Late Victorian-style covering is located at the rear of the main house and is a contributing structure. A family cemetery surrounded by a stone wall, containing the graves of eighteen Hunton Family members with markers dating from 1830-1903 (Attachment B), is situated beyond the springhouse and is a contributing site to the property. The current owner has taken care to preserve the cemetery and added an iron gate in 2005 to complete the restoration work. Non-contributing resources include a cedar-sided cottage, a log cabin dating from the 19th century that was relocated from the Shenandoah Valley, a chicken house built in the late twentieth century, and a small swimming pool.

Inventory:

Main House, contributing building
Bank Barn, contributing building
Machine Shed, contributing building
Smokehouse, contributing building
Springhouse, contributing building
Shed, contributing building
Well, contributing structure
Hunton Family Cemetery, contributing site
Cedar-sided Cottage, non-contributing building
Log Cabin, moved from another county, non-contributing building
Chicken House, non-contributing building
Swimming Pool, non-contributing structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 6

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in eastern Fauquier County, Mount Hope sits on a knoll surrounded by deciduous trees overlooking a rolling agricultural landscape that has changed little for over two centuries. The well preserved rural Greek Revival-style dwelling, originally built circa 1801 in the Federal style, is architecturally significant under Criterion C as it represents an evolution of architectural styles and trends from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Believed to have been built in at least four periods, the main house reflects Greek Revival-style influence on the exterior with unusual door and window surrounds on the facade and its raised shallow-pitched roof. The fine craftsmanship of the interior exhibits Federal-style, Greek Revival-style, Italianate-style, and Late Victorian-style details and finishes as the house evolved over time. The house was owned by the Hunton Family from 1829 to 1902 and was the boyhood home of Eppa Hunton, a famous Confederate general and United States Congressman.

Mount Hope is also agriculturally significant under Criterion A, having been in continuous farm use for over two hundred years. It is highly probable that initially the property was used for tobacco production, but wasteful land usage led to a change in crop cultivation to wheat during the late eighteenth century.¹ Certainly by the time the Huntons took possession of the land, the farm was producing this and other grains as well as cattle, sheep, pigs and horses and their by-products. Four contributing outbuildings from the nineteenth century remain on the property including a frame bank barn, a machine shed, a smokehouse, and a stone springhouse—all still in use. A small early-twentieth-century frame shed also is a contributing resource. In addition the property includes a well, a contributing structure, and the Hunton Family cemetery, a contributing site. Non-contributing resources include a log cabin dating from the nineteenth century that was relocated from the Shenandoah Valley, a cedar-sided cottage, a chicken house, and a small swimming pool.

Section 8 Page 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

Historical Background

The Mount Hope property is associated with several well-known Virginia and Fauquier County families: Scott and Ashton; Porter; Brent and Hunton; and Glascock. Most especially it was the boyhood home of Confederate General Eppa Hunton (1822-1908). Hunton, who was admitted to the bar in 1848 and later elected to the Virginia Convention in 1861, entered the Civil War as a colonel in command of Company K of Beauregard's Rifles, which became known as Hunton's Brigade;² this was part of the renowned 8th Regiment of the Virginia Infantry. Distinguishing himself throughout the Northern Virginia campaign and at the Battle of Gettysburg, he attained the commission of brigadier general. After the war, General Hunton was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1873 for four terms but declined re-election in 1881.³ In 1892 he was appointed to the U.S. Senate. During his congressional career, he chaired the District Committee, was a member of the commission on the disputed election of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and won a reputation of "solid sense, capacity for hard work, and adherence to the tenets of his party."⁴

Prior to belonging to the prominent Hunton family, the property was originally owned by Lawrence and Elizabeth Scott Ashton. Elizabeth was the daughter of James Scott, who had inherited 2,823 acres of Fauquier land from his uncle, The Reverend Alexander Scott,⁵ minister of Overwharton parish and "a shrewd speculator in frontier lands."⁶ Parson Scott took two land grants in 1726-27 and the Mount Hope property was part of a parcel that ran from Pignut Mountain along the branches of Broad Run above Thoroughfare Gap.⁷ As one of James's children, Elizabeth received 1/7 of this property.⁸ She and Lawrence were in residence there, for when they sold the property (434 ½ acres) in 1801 to Samuel Porter, Jr. for £1,300, it came "with all its houses, buildings, orchards, yards, improvements and appurtenances."⁹ At the time of the sale, Elizabeth was queried by Fauquier officials "privately and apart from her husband whether she executed the therein [sale] mentioned without the persuasions or threats or undue influence of her husband."¹⁰ Lawrence later would serve as sheriff of Fauquier County.¹¹

By 1829 there were \$1,000 worth of buildings on the property. Included were the 1820 "original 1 ½-storey, log, hall/parlour house" which Porter built and then sold in 1829¹² along with 475 acres to Major Eppa Hunton and his wife, Elizabeth Marye Brent, a cousin of James Monroe,¹³ and a descendent of the "Woodstock" Brent family, which had arrived in America with their cousin Lord Baltimore.¹⁴ Elizabeth in her own right came with a dower of some 243 acres.¹⁵

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The Huntons had lived at Springfield (VHLC#030-908) but Eppa, a former teacher, War of 1812 veteran, prosperous farmer and businessman, wanted to be closer to the crossroad village of New Baltimore where he intended to educate his nine living children. It is also highly probable that he took into consideration that the thriving village was on the Fauquier and Alexandria Pike, which was chartered in 1808 and was actively in use by 1824.¹⁶ Closer proximity to the road would facilitate getting his agricultural products to the port of Alexandria. There were other considerations as well. Originally called Balls Store after the town's store, which was owned by the Hunton family, the town served as a major stopping point for travelers as well as focal point for local residents, boasting taverns, boardinghouses, and as of 1811 a post office was located in the store.¹⁷

Hunton and other concerned citizens had applied to the General Assembly to establish the New Baltimore Academy. In January 1827, a charter was granted with Hunton named as one of the trustees. This "special academy" ultimately attracted pupils from surrounding counties where "...Greek and Latin, mathematics, higher and minor branches [of literature] were taught in this Institution most highly."¹⁸ Most of the pupils boarded in the village where the Huntons also owned numerous houses and lots. Like the Ashtons and Porters, the Hunton family was active in selling and buying properties within the county and adjacent Prince William.¹⁹

Unfortunately, Eppa Hunton, Sr. died in 1830 at the age of 41. The widow, Elizabeth Marye, was left the house and one of six parcels of the farm, the others going to other family members. Hunton's brother Charles was named as executor and the will's inventory shows that there were farm implements, carriages, and stock consisting of 15 horses, 405 sheep, 31 lambs, 40 steers, 1 bull, 12 cows—6 with calves, 2 yoke of oxen, 15 sows, 24 pigs, and 39 hogs. In addition there were 14 slaves. The total estate at this time was valued at \$6,248.36.²⁰

Accounts from 1830-1832 reveal that Charles Hunton was trading in lambs, steers and pigs as well as their by-products, e.g. sales of \$141 for pork, \$22.50 for 18 lambs and \$265 for 20 head of cattle although there was also the purchase of 30 steers for \$430. In addition there were bills for hauling barrels of corn to Turner's Mill and a tabulation of \$1,500 worth of flour being sold.²¹ Charles also listed payments to the mills, charges for the purchase of a wheat machine from Richmond, harvesting and tan yard expenses, and turnpike tolls as he continued to sell grains (now including oats and rye), the livestock and meat.²²

In 1834, Elizabeth had a disagreement with her brother-in-law, which is confirmed in Fauquier County Will Book 16, page 8. Charles continued to act as executor with regular accounts

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

although between 1837 and 1846 only debts and credits are listed with no itemization of actual produce.²³ Still it must be assumed that the farm, like many within the county, produced “enormous crops of corn, wheat, oats and other cereals” as well as cattle, sheep and swine; in fact, prior to the Civil War, totals for Fauquier exceeded those reported in the 1910 census.²⁴

Through this period, it is believed that “an addition was made to the north side [of the house] in 1850. This was comprised of a dining room, entry and a small room, now a bath room”.²⁵

In 1864 an unsuccessful sale of about 451 acres or a “certain tract of land called Mt. Hope...except the family burial ground” was made to Roger Glascock for \$11,278.25. Glascock was indebted to the Huntons for the above sum, payable two years after declaration of peace between the United States and Confederate States. One third of this sum was to be paid in a balance of equal payments one, two and three years with interest to commence the 6th day November, 1864. Payment was due in “bankable paper currency of the country.”²⁶ Stock, farm implements, household and kitchen furniture also were conveyed but Glascock defaulted. Silas was awarded the property in an 1872 chancery suit.²⁷

Upon Elizabeth’s death in March 1866, the property officially passed into the hands of her eldest son, Silas B. Hunton. Silas also was a public figure, having been nominated to the Virginia General Assembly in 1853 and having served as a magistrate in 1855. He lived at Mount Hope until his death in 1900.²⁸

The property was sold in 1902 to Henry C. and Agnes Glascock, who continued to maintain the farm. Their son, Samuel, retained it until 1951, and it has since changed hands several times. Until 1954, Mount Hope’s acreage remained 450 acres and continued to produce cattle and grains.²⁹ When the present owner purchased the house in 1975, the property had been reduced to 24 acres. It now encompasses some ten acres with the house, cemetery and several of the nineteenth-century outbuildings; and, it continues to be in farm use with cattle, steers and a farm garden, retaining much of its original bucolic character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

Endnotes

¹ Harrison, Fairfax, *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (Reprint: Baltimore, MD: Prince William County Historical Commission, 1987), 403.

² Ramey, Emily G. and John K. Gott. *The Years of Anguish: Fauquier County, Virginia, 1861-1865*. Warrenton: Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Committee: 1965, x.

³ Hunton, Eppa, *Autobiography of Eppa Hunton*, (Richmond, VA: William Byrd Press, 1933, passim.

⁴ *Confederate Military History*, Vol. 111 (Google search/internet).

⁵ Alcock, John P. *Fauquier Families, 1759-1799*. (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co, u.d.), 310.

⁶ Groome, H.C, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship*. (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 1989, reprint; originally published Richmond, VA, 1927), 89.

⁷ Harrison, 258.

⁸ Alcock, 12.

⁹ Fauquier County Deed Book 15-293, April 21, 1801.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Lawrence Ashton was appointed Fauquier County Sheriff in 1806, Groome, 75.

¹² Russell, T. Triplett, unpublished notebook, Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, Marshall, Virginia, 671.

¹³ Hunton, B. Wallace, *Hunton History, Fairview*, May 30. 1992, Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, Marshall, Virginia, 24.

¹⁴ Russell, 671.

¹⁵ Fauquier County Deed Book 55-432, July 10, 1856.

¹⁶ Harrison, 442; *Bulletin*, (Warrenton, VA: Fauquier History Society, July 1922).

¹⁷ Groome, 80; Harrison, 578.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

¹⁸ Groome, 94.

¹⁹ Fauquier County Virginia Index to Deeds, H to L, 1759-1914 reflexes dozens of land purchases and sales by these families.

²⁰ Fauquier County Will Book 11-275, August 1830.

²¹ Duncan, Patricia B., *1850 Fauquier County Virginia Slave Schedule* (Heritage Bend Books, www.WillowBendBook.com), 94, mentions that in 1850 Elizabeth Hunton owned six slaves, four black and two mulatto, while Silas B. Hunton had ten slaves, eight black and two mulatto.

²² Fauquier County Will Book 12-237-85, 1830-1832.

²³ Fauquier County Will Book 13-150, 1832.

²⁴ Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission, *Fauquier County Virginia 1759-1959* (Warrenton, VA, c. 1959), 97.

²⁵ Russell, 671.

²⁶ Fauquier County Deed Book 59-433-4 (November 6, 1863) Silas B. Hunton and Margaret A. Hunton, his wife, "where Hunton now lived" to Roger Glascock, \$11,278.25; 451 acres 1 rod 406 perches "certain tract of land called Mt. Hope...except the family burial ground." Glascock indebted to Silas B. Hunton for above sum, payable 2 years after declaration of peace between U.S. and Confederate States, 1/3 sum to be paid balance of equal payments 1, 2, and 3 years with interest to commence 6th day November 1864. Payment in "bankable paper currency of the country." Stock, farm implements, household and kitchen furniture also conveyed. John B. Hunton to act in case of default.

²⁷ Fauquier County Deed Book, 1872.

²⁸ Fauquier County Will Book 20-265-267.17; Fauquier County DB93-73, January 20, 1902; *Virginia Magazine XVI*.

²⁹ Fauquier County DB188-145, July 23, 1954.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

PRIMARY SOURCES:

Fauquier County Deed Books, Fauquier County Court House, Warrenton, Virginia.

Fauquier County Index to Deeds, H to L, 1759-1914 Fauquier County Court House, Warrenton, Virginia.

Fauquier County Will Books, Fauquier County Court House, Warrenton, Virginia.

Hunton, Eppa. *Autobiography of Eppa Hunton* (Richmond, VA: William Byrd Press, 1933), passim.

Hunton, B. Wallace, Hunton History, Fairview, May 30. 1992, Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, Marshall, Virginia.

Russell, T. Triplett, unpublished notebook, compiled in conjunction with Fauquier County input, Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, Marshall, Virginia.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

Alcock, John P. *Fauquier Families, 1759-1799*. (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co., u.d.).

Chappelear, Nancy & John K. Gott. *Early Fauquier County, Virginia Marriage Bonds, 1759-1854* (Washington, DC: [unknown], 1965).

Confederate Military History, Vol. 111 (Google search/internet).

Duncan, Patricia B. *1850 Fauquier County Virginia Slave Schedule* (Heritage Bend Books, [www.WillowBendBook](http://www.WillowBendBook.com)).

Section 9 Page 13

Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission. *Fauquier County Virginia 1759-1959*. (Warrenton, VA, c. 1959), 226. [Note: this uses the WPA description but is inaccurate in identifying the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

property as belonging to the Hunton family from 1750-1902 “when Silas B. Hunton sold it to H. V. Glascock”, a excerpt from the 1914 Historic Notes refers to the bookcase in the hall.]

Fauquier County Virginia: Historical Notes. (Warrenton, VA: 1914; published as supplement to the map of Fauquier County).

Groome, H.C, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship*. (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 1989, reprint; originally published Richmond, VA, 1927).

Harrison, Fairfax. *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, Vols. 1 & 2, 1924. (Reprint: Baltimore, MD: Prince William County Historical Commission, 1987).

Ramey, Emily G. and John K. Gott. *The Years of Anguish: Fauquier County, Virginia, 1861-1865*. (Warrenton: Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Committee: 1965).

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form File No. 030-0778, August 1980, produced by Cynthia MacLeod, Architectural Historian, Warrenton, VA. [errors in building dimensions and history.]

Williams, Kimberly Prothro, ed. *A Pride of Place: Rural Residences of Fauquier County, Virginia* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2003), 161.

WPA Records. *Old Homes and Families of Fauquier County Virginia* (Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Company, 1976); a photo of Mount Hope from these 1930s’ records is available on line from the Virginia Historical Inventory Photos, WPA Collection at the Library of Virginia at picture@lva.lib.va.us #VHI/P/10/0135.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is indicated as Parcel 1 8 2-B, found in Fauquier County (Scott District, Broad Run), Deed Book 315, Page 734; and Deed Book 395 Page 37; and Deed Book 519 Page 69, with Plat dated March 16, 1987.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and outbuildings historically associated with the Mount Hope property, which comprises approximately 10 acres, surrounded by fields and retaining the agricultural and historical feeling of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

2. Chain of Title (continued)

3. Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Wills

Photostats of 19th century survey plats, hanging at Mount Hope:
The smaller, u.d. "40 pol. per inch" has a tiny rendition of the house; it was produced by Henry Smith, who was the county's Deputy Surveyor in 1853 and then appointed Fauquier County Surveyor in 1875.

A1, A2. Photostats of 19th century survey plats, hanging at Mount Hope:
The larger, 1884, "25 pol. per inch" was produced by
E. Sumpter Smith, surveyor, in 1884

Enlarged detail from Map of Early Roads, Fauquier County
published with "Landmarks of Old Prince William" by Fairfax Harrison)

B. Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Grave Markers

Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Floor Plan Sketch

Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Aerial Photo

1987 Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Tax Parcel Survey Map, March 16,

Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia: Sketch Map with resources, not to scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

All photographs are of:

Mount Hope, Fauquier County, Virginia

Date: July 2005

Photographer: Thomas Whitelaw Jones

Negatives Location: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

1. View of southwest elevation of house, looking northeast
Neg. No.: 22337:36
Photo 1 of 13
2. View of southeast elevation of house, looking northwest
Neg. No.: 22338:2
Photo 2 of 13
3. View of façade of house, looking north
Neg. No.: 22337:27
Photo 3 of 13
4. View of front door, looking north
Neg. No.: 22338:28
Photo 4 of 13
5. View of living room mantel, looking east
Neg. No.: 22337:5
Photo 5 of 13
6. View of dining room and back hall, looking north
Neg. No.: 22337:9
Photo 6 of 13

Section Photographs Page 17

PHOTOGRAPHS (Continued)

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



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

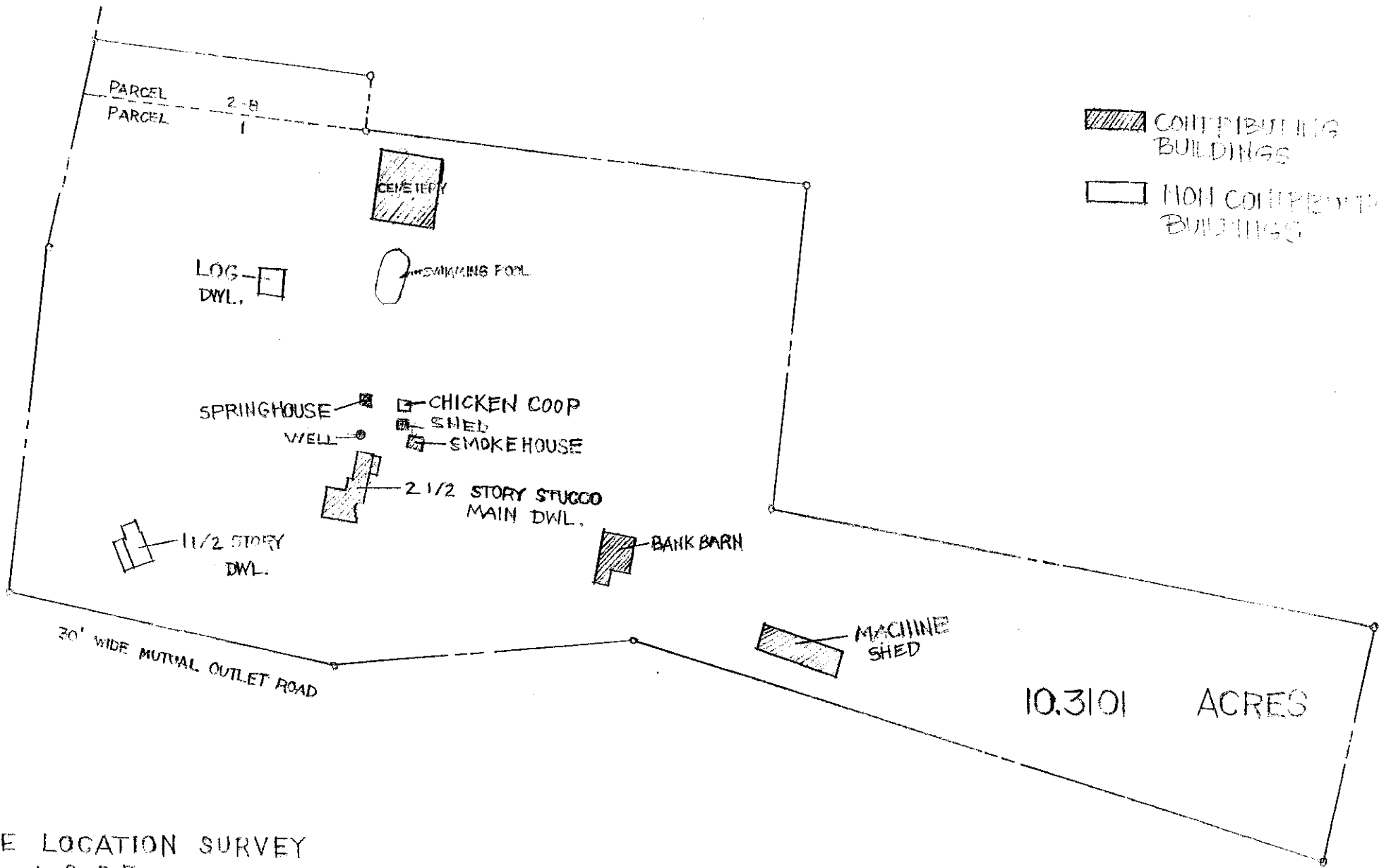
**Mount Hope
Fauquier County, Virginia**

-
7. View of front stair hall, looking northwest
Neg. No.: 22337:9
Photo 7 of 13
 8. View of master bedroom, looking east
Neg. No.: 22337:12
Photo 8 of 13
 9. View of outbuildings, including facades of springhouse, small shed, and smokehouse,
looking north
Neg. No.: 22337:18
Photo 9 of 13
 10. View of north elevation of springhouse, view looking south
Neg. No.: 22337:18
Photo 10 of 13
 11. View of southeast elevation of bank barn, view looking northwest
Neg. No.: 22338:15
Photo 11 of 13
 12. View of cemetery, looking northwest
Neg. No.: 22338:7
Photo 12 of 13
 13. View of cedar-sided cottage, northeast elevation, view looking southwest
Neg. No.: 22337:32
Photo 13 of 13

VA. ROUTE 674

PARCEL 2-B
PARCEL 1

 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
 NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS



30' WIDE MUTUAL OUTLET ROAD

10.3101 ACRES

HOUSE LOCATION SURVEY
PARCEL 1 8 2-B
ANNE WHITE LAW PROPERTY

MOUNT HOPE
FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

NOT TO SCALE SEPTEMBER 10, 2005



Mount Hope

Fauquier County
VA

UTM 18

1. 262460E
4297300N
2. 262660E
4297300N
3. 262660E 47'30"
4297220N
4. 262860E
4297210N
5. 262855E
4297125N
6. 262460E
4297150N

