

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

File

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 an 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 Hopewell Mills/Hopewell Farm

other names/site number Hopewell

2. Location

street & number Bloomery Rd., County Road 27 ☐ not for publication

city or town Charles Town ☒ vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Jefferson code 037 zip code 25414

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William G. Sauer 2.5.94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

Hopewell
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/dwellings
Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural field
Industry/processing/extraction/
manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Same
Same
Ruins not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: German influence log bank

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
walls weatherboard
clapboard
roof tin
other brick
wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

Hopewell
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1765-1942

Significant Dates

1765 - Little's Mills were operating

1862 - Watson's Woolen Mill was operating

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Little, Sr.

Name of repository: _____

Hopewell
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres approx.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	2	5	9	0	0	1	4	3	5	0	0	0	1
Zone		Easting						Northing						
2														

3														
Zone		Easting						Northing						
4														

☐ 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 Jean T. Crolus, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date Nov. 20, 1993

street & number P.O. Box 1644 telephone (304) 876-3614

city or town Shepherdstown state WV zip code 25443

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Sally Brewster Moulton, Attorney-in-fact for Barbara Moulton Browne

street & number 154 Scituate St. telephone (617) 646-4255

city or town Arlington state MA zip code 02174

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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

Farmhouse, ca. 1765-1920, contributing

Exterior

The five bay cross gable log and clapboard-covered house on limestone foundations at Hopewell is nestled into a steep hillside overlooking meadow land and the Shenandoah River. This white painted farmhouse with a two-story porch stretching across the facade has the appearance of Dutch-colonial style due to a steep red painted standing-seam tin roof with a kick at the eave ends. A curving brick walk from the driveway leads to the house which displays several periods of American architecture, the oldest being the gable-end clapboard on a stone foundation and the previously mentioned porches. This section, ca. 1765, began as a three-story single pen log house on a stone foundation revetted into the hillside, followed shortly, with a mirrored addition at the west end causing the building to become a three-story double pen log and stone house. The stone foundation is the first floor and the log, later covered with beaded-edge and weatherboard clapboard siding is the rest of this oldest part of the house. Evidence of the log beneath is visible at the southeast corner at the top of the stone foundation. There are brick chimneys with chimney pots at the gable-ends, the east one is inside, the west is an outside chimney, a later alteration. The house has a mid-19th century board-and-batten wing at its west gable end and another two story early 20th century addition at the rear or north elevation.

At the south elevation, there are entrances to the house from both porches. The first floor stone level has two doors each into a separate room. Both doors were originally heavy plank strap doors. The door at the west end has been replaced with a narrow contemporary door. Two 9x6 single-hung windows flank this entrance. A three light short fixed window is east of the other original plank door. The second floor entrance raised panelled door with a three-light transom is at the center of the old section and is flanked by symmetrical 9x6 single-hung windows with green painted louvre shutters. This entrance can be reached by a simple wooden stairway at the east end of the porch. Eave ends under the roof are visible at this level indicating an alteration to accommodate the porch roof and the center entrance at the turn of the 19th century. The screened porches are enclosed with a square posted balustrade capped by a simple hand-rail. The interrupted symmetry of the first floor porch posts reveals an earlier entrance to the porch.

The west elevation of the house displays the gable-end of the older section with its outside narrow brick chimney flanked by a pair of six-light casement windows at the attic. Also visible is a two-story early 1920's ell at the north end and the mid-19th century kitchen and laundry addition at the gable-end of the old section also revetted into the hillside. This one-story mid-19th century stone and wood framed board and batten addition has a red painted standing seam tin roof and entrances from its porch to a laundry room and bathroom on the south elevation. A stairway at the front of the porch leads to a dirt basement under the kitchen. The two story 20th century ell has a contemporary door at the center of the first floor leading to a sun porch. It is flanked by twelve-light French windows at the north side and a small projection with a pair of short 1x1 windows to accommodate a bathroom south of the door. (See sketch #3.) The second story

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

has a pair of symmetrically placed 6x6 double-hung windows with green louvred shutters.

The north gable-end of the ell has two pairs of 18-light French windows at the first floor sun porch. The second floor has three 6x6 double-hung windows, the center one slightly higher than the others to accommodate a bathroom. Also at the north side of the house, part of the older section second story can be seen with one 6x6 single-hung window at the west end.

The east elevation in the older section is nearly a duplicate of the west side with the exception of no outside chimney and one 6x6 double-hung second floor window at the south end. The entrance to the first floor porch is at this end. The east elevation also shows the ell with an addition to the older section at the ell's first floor. It has two entrances of contemporary design into the older section's north wall with a 6x6 double-hung window between the doors. The rest of the ell mirrors the west elevation.

The whole roof, originally wood shake shingle is red painted standing seam tin with snowbirds on the north and south elevations. There are a pair of gable dormers on the older section on the north elevation and on the south side, the dormers are engaged shed where the ell roof meets the older section. The dormers are an early 20th century alteration.

The clapboard siding on all elevations is not uniform due to additions and alterations. The facade (south elevation) has beaded-edge clapboard below weatherboard at the first floor porch indicating repair work took place. The west elevation is early 20th century siding as is the ell addition. The east elevation has painted weatherboard siding on the older section.

Interior

One entrance to the house is from the first floor of a two-story porch which stretches across the south facade. This door leads into a living-room and is flanked by 6x6 single-hung windows with two-foot reveals. The north wall of this room is white plaster over a limestone foundation dug out of the hillside that rises sharply at the rear of the building. At the east end of this wall is an enclosed stairway to the second floor. At the center of the west wall beneath a simple wood mantel is a bricked in fireplace surrounding a cast-iron oven. The hearth has been replaced with contemporary brick. Immediately to the south of the fireplace is a door to the kitchen. South of center of the east wall is a door to the earlier single pen which is lower than the livingroom. Wood panelled two-foot reveals are at the doors. Window reveals are not panelled. The doors and fireplace wood surrounds have a center bead flanked by an ogee moulding and bulls eye corner blocks. All doors have four fielded panels, the longer pair above the shorter and box locks with ceramic knobs. Baseboards are a flat board capped with an ogee moulding and borders a grey ceramic tile floor. All wood is painted Williamsburg blue.

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The earliest late 18th century single pen at the east of the livingroom is a utility room. A chimney breast protrudes into the room at the center of the east wall flanked by mid-height plywood cabinets. The fireplace has been sealed. At the ceiling's north and south ends two log rafters can be seen where the plaster skim coat has not covered them. (See picture #⁹). The rafters are about 18 inches apart. One three-light fixed half window is on the south wall east of the large panel entrance door. The walls have been skim coated with plaster and the floor is concrete.

A contemporary kitchen is in the one-story west wing and can be entered by the door on the livingroom's west wall. A door on the kitchen's south end of its west wall leads to a porch for entering a bath and laundry. The north and south walls of the kitchen have six-light hopper windows. Cabinets are along the north wall. The other walls are plaster as is the ceiling. The floor is vinyl.

The second floor of the older section is where 19th century refinement took place such as the graceful walnut balustrade and a second floor entrance to the more formal living area. This floor has rooms of the same configuration of the rooms below with the exception of a center hall from front to rear leaving the room over the livingroom approximately the same size of the room on the east side of this hall.

Both rooms have two symmetrically placed 9x6 single-hung windows on the south wall. Their fireplaces are at the center of their gable-end wall. The fireplace on the east wall is shallow and plastered with a machine tooled surround and a raised panel over-mantel. The room at the west has a contemporary federal-style non-functioning fireplace with a bookcase where a stove has been. Other differences in these rooms are the east room has a beaded-edge panelled full-length cabinet flush with the fireplace on the north side and a 6x6 double-hung window at the south side. A panelled strap door replaces a window at the north wall which leads into a room added in the early 20th century. It also has a cork tile floor over its original random width pine floor. The other room still retains its original window. The rooms are painted off-white and have a beaded-edge capped chair rail. The baseboards, doors and surrounds are the same as the livingroom.

The hall between these rooms which serves as an entrance hall from the second floor porch also leads to the 20th century additions at the rear. It has the same chair rail and baseboards as the flanking rooms. At its west wall is an open end staircase with walnut hand rail and mushroom capped newell post on a square plinth. The balusters are square. The staircase is against a beaded-edge random width vertical panelling which serves as the east wall of the west bedroom. A closet under the stairs reveals the original random width pine floor which now has three inch oak flooring covering in the hall.

The rest of the second story is the early 20th century additions and has a bath on the west side of the hall. The bath is panelled with white painted 3" beaded-edge tongue and groove panelling and has white ceramic wash bowl and

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light fixtures. A room opposite has two outside doors leading to a patio on its north wall. (See picture # 19). These rooms were the first of the 20th century addition. (See sketch # 3). Stretching across the rear of this floor is a sunroom of two inch beaded edge panelling above stone, also dug into the hillside. The entrances to these rooms is at the north end of the center hall. The enclosed panelled stairway from the first floor ends here and has a simple wood banister between it and the center hall. The doors of these rooms are 20th century vertical fielded panel. The surrounds are of simple flat boards. The hardware is simple brass plated early 20th century with the exception of the door leading to the sunroom which is a door from the older part of the house with its box lock and ceramic knob.

The top floor of this house can be reached by a continuation of the second floor stairway, which at a landing leading to the north wing, doubles back to the older section. The walnut balustrade gracefully curves around the stairwell at the top floor landing. Narrow beaded edge wood cabinets are built under the eaves at this landing. In this older section are a pair of rooms which mirror each other in configuration. They have sloping plaster ceilings with 20th century dormers at the center of their north and south walls and casement windows flanking chimneys at their gable-end walls. The east room chimney breast again, as in the rooms below, comes into the room. The fireplace is sealed and has a contemporary ceramic tile hearth. Low cabinets are built under the flanking windows. It has a random width pine floor, a recent alteration. The west room has a metal cap for a stove at its gable end. This wall has horizontal beaded edge panelling which is built out away from the wall beneath the windows. Sliding door cabinets are built under the eaves on the north wall. The west and east walls and door into this room are of random width beaded-edge panelling. The door to the east room, however, is the same as the room below.

The center hall at this level, as below, leads to the rooms in the 20th century wing. At the landing the original roof line of the older section is visible. (See picture # 20). The wing has rooms on either side of the hall and a contemporary bath between with white ceramic fixtures.

Each room has a closet on its south wall, 6x6 double-hung windows symmetrically placed on the outside wall and a single 6x6 double-hung window at the north wall. A white ceramic wash stand is at this end of the rooms against the bathroom wall. The doors and hardware match those below, as do the flat board beaded edge surrounds. The floors are of three inch yellow pine in the rooms and hall.

This farmhouse has suffered some deterioration but has been carefully repaired without losing its architectural historicity that tells the story of rural American architecture of two centuries, beginning with its mid-18th century log pen with German influence, to 19th century refinements, and finally early 20th century additions.

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

Tenant House (Viand Cottage) ca. 1765, contributing.

Exterior

This mid-18th century five-bay gable-end one and one-half story clapboard over horizontal log house has a similar configuration and addition activity as the main house. The logs are resting on a limestone foundation. The white painted clapboard with bevelled-edge corner boards, is the same on all elevations with the exception of the west elevation of the kitchen wing at the rear of the house. It is German clapboard siding. A gable-end stone chimney is at the north elevation and the south elevation chimney is inside and brick. The front elevation on the east side has a center door flanked by two pairs of 6x6 single-hung windows. A porch spans the front entrance and the window to the north, only. The south elevation is the second single log pen with a pair of four light awning windows at the gable flanking the inside chimney. The kitchen addition west of this section has a variety of windows and doors borrowed from other structures. There is evidence that the badly deteriorated porch at the rear of the house once stretched along the whole west elevation. Part of the porch was incorporated into the late 20th century kitchen addition. The north elevation displays the stone chimney flanked by a pair of four-light awning windows at the attic level.

Interior

The interior first floor has a hall from front to rear and a stairway on its south wall leading to the upper floor and down to the stone basement. There are two rooms flanking this hall of same configuration except a bathroom has been installed at the west end of the south room. The stairs to the top level lead to two more rooms directly over these rooms. Original beaded-edge random-width panelling and panelled strap doors are still evident in the halls on all levels. The rooms at the stone foundation are symmetrical with rooms above. The south room ceiling displays large log rafters. The cottage was a side hall single pen, ca. 1765, and shortly after became a double pen with a center hall with the addition on the south side. The original log exterior southwest corner of the single pen is visible at the top of the stairway from the stone basement to the first floor. (See #5 in sketch 1).

Shed ca. 1850, contributing.

This mid-19th century small building of board and batten construction on stone and concrete foundation is immediately west of the main house kitchen wing. A concrete stairway leading to the hillside in the rear is between the shed and the kitchen wing. The shed has a panelled door and red painted standing seam tin roof. It is unfinished inside but has a concrete floor. (See picture # 3 , #2 in sketch 1).

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Spring House, ca. 1850, non-contributing

This vaulted stone and brick structure with a wood panelled door is built into the hillside south of the main house. Inside, there is a concrete trough along the west wall. Its inappropriately repaired roof and walls prevent it from being a contributing structure. (See photo # 2; See # 3 on sketch map).

Garage, ca. 1950, non-contributing

An asbestos clapboard-clad double garage is east of the main house. (See # 4 on sketch map 1).

Woolin Mill Ruin, ca. 1850, unevaluated

This is an unevaluated ruin (site) on the bank of the Shenandoah River. It was the largest woolen mill operating on the river from the mid-19th century to the early 1920s; it was built of limestone. The ruin has one wall (south wall) standing, and the sluice that powered the mill wheel, is visible. (See photo # 32).

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

Hopewell is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the milling industry along the Shenandoah River and its role in the development of agriculture in the area and Criterion C for its architectural significance. In the mid-18th century the Shenandoah River powered iron mills, grain mills, sawmills and later woolen mills; especially in what is now called Jefferson County. The Little family acquired the property shortly after it was originally granted to Col. John Carlyle of Scotland from Thomas Lord Fairfax in 1761, and began operating two mills, a grain mill and sawmill. William Little built the farmhouse into the hillside on the property of log later covered with weatherboard. It grew as the family grew and became more prosperous and prominent in the community. The period of significance ranges from 1765 to 1942 (the 50 year requirement), representing the mill operators who built the house; their residency at Hopewell; their association with farming and industry; and the house's architecture.

Beginning in the mid-18th century and well into the 19th century, the Shenandoah River Valley, because of its abundance of limestone, copper, iron and its fertility and water resources, attracted migrants, largely German, from their original debarkation at the Port of Philadelphia. Another element in their migration was the geographic barrier to the west, the Appalachian Mountains, thus the major wagon route was the Valley which saw a flow from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. The area was then known as Frederick County, Virginia. They used the abundant limestone to build their barns, farmhouses and mills. The area along the river from Harpers Ferry to Martinsburg was lined with thriving farms. Hopewell is one of the few still in operation. The area also had an unusually large number of mills. Flour mills appeared on nearly every crest when water was sufficient to turn a wheel. The river and soil fertility provided a favorable climate for such industry. The early log grist mills and sawmills were usually run by the same water power as was the case when the Littles established their mills in the 1760's. That area of the Shenandoah was known as Little's Falls. Farmers would carry grain to the nearest grist mill for grinding into flour. Wagon lanes to serve their locations established many roads used today. Such is the case of the Bloomery Road is part of the southern boundary of nominated property. (See sketch #1). To power these mills a dam was built at Little Falls which also was to provide easier navigation of the rapid but shallow river. By 1783, William Little had two white men and nine slaves working for the farm and the mills. The area at this time was known as Berkeley County, Virginia. Two houses were on the farm by this time and are still standing. As his prosperity grew so did his political activity. In 1786, he was appointed a trustee to govern the newly incorporated town of Charles Town. In 1801 when Jefferson County became separated from Berkeley County, William Little was appointed a Justice of the Peace and also the county's first sheriff. His son William Little, Jr. was a deputy.

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Little, Sr. died in 1803 and was buried in the Zion Episcopal Church cemetery in Charles Town. By this time this was and currently is in West Virginia. The eight heirs inherited eight equal shares of the then 360 acres. William Little, Jr. bought out his brothers and sisters and continued to run the mills until 1827 when he sold the mills and farm to James Hite and Jacob Newcomer. It was under this ownership that Hopewell received its name. Hite chose this name to identify it with the Hopewell in Leetown owned by his ancestor Jacob Hite as early as 1742 and the Hopewell Quaker Meeting House there, established by the large German community.

Thomas Hite Willis, a descendent of Jacob Hite, continued to operate the mills and the farm until he sold it to James Watson in 1862. By then the large stone woolen mill was in operation and had the reputation of being the largest woolen mill on the Shenandoah River. It continued to operate under various other operators until the early 1920's, due to a new process not requiring water power. From these early beginnings a thriving woolen mill business continued in the Martinsburg area well into the time of making uniforms for the military during World War II. The Hopewell farmhouse and tenant house (Viand Cottage) ownership, however, did not reflect the operators of the mill after Watson's heirs sold the property in 1880. It should be noted that Thomas Hite Willis was a Justice of Magistrate Court and was in attendance at the preliminary hearing in Charles Town of John Brown, October 25, 1859.

The farmhouse displays today much of the German influence at the time it was built; the last half of the 18th century. Germans had emigrated from the Rhine Valley in Germany to Pennsylvania and continued to the Shenandoah Valley bringing with them their building skills; such as the bank farmhouse. The only other known building of this kind is Gerrard House, ca. 1747, in Berkeley County and is listed on the National Register. Building into the hillside not only protected the house on the north; it allowed more of the rich flat meadowland along the river in front of the house for farming and orchards.

The Littles used the resources of their land beginning with a limestone foundation for the house. The horizontally piled logs with V notches, two entrances and a steep shake roof (identified as German building methods), were applied to the earliest section, a 2-1/2 story single pen. This older section is now a weatherboard and German clapboard-clad double entrance, double pen with a steep tin roof.

The architectural history of the house continues with its 20th century north wing of the narrow hardwood floors machine-tooled windows, doors and their surrounds, brass-plated hardware, and ceramic bath fixtures.

The additions, alterations and repairs on the house of nearly 150 years have never caused it to lose its rural farmhouse ambience. It nestles against the hillside with a commanding view from its double gallery of meadowland with a backdrop of the Shenandoah River winding through the valley. Its simple architectural embellishment pronounce it today the practical farmhouse it always was.

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

It should be noted that the Viand Cottage of the same period as the farmhouse is a small duplication with the exception of its low pitched roof.

Jefferson County today is still a rural agricultural county and its beginning is credited to the European migrants settling there over 250 years ago. Hopewell capsulizes the story of how the County agriculture developed and grew.

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Berkeley County Land Records Office, Martinsburg, WV.

~~Jefferson County Land Records Office, Charles Town, WV.~~

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Interviews: All interviews listed below were conducted by
Jean Crolius

September, 1992, Rodney Dias, craftsman at Hopewell

August, 1993, Paula Stoner Reed, Ph.D, architectural
historian by phone.

August, 1993, Galto L. Geertsemer, surveyor at
his home.

August, 1993, John Washington, visitor of former
owner at Hopewell, by phone.

United States Department of the Interior
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Hopewell, Jefferson Co., WV

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the north bank of the Shenandoah River, the boundary runs northwest approximately 625 ft. along the west edge of Co. Rt. 27 (Bloomery Road); hence in a straight line southwest approximately 190 ft.; thence southeast in a straight line approximately 125 ft.; hence in a line northeast 93 ft.; thence in a straight line approximately 590 ft. southeast to the bank of the Shenandoah; thence along the bank of the river to the point of beginning. (See sketch maps and red lines)

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property, enclosing approximately 3 acres, is selected because it includes the principal elements of a farm complex. These elements, a well-preserved 18th century house, tenant cottage (Viand Cottage), open farmland between the house and river, and a mill ruin, all recall the ambience of an 18th century farm established on the banks of the Shenandoah River.

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

Index to photographs:

Pictures 1 through 6 were taken in June, 1992 by Patrick Dockeney. Negatives are at the Spirit of Jefferson County Office, Charles Town, WV. Pictures 7 through 32 were taken in September, 1993, unless otherwise dated on lower right at front of photo, by Jean Crolius. The owner is in possession of the negatives.

Exterior

1. Facade of house; facing northwest.
2. Facade of house with springhouse in foreground; facing north.
3. West elevation of oldest section of house with shed in foreground; facing east.
4. West elevation of house; facing east.
5. Rear of house; facing southeast.
6. East elevation of house; facing west.

Interior

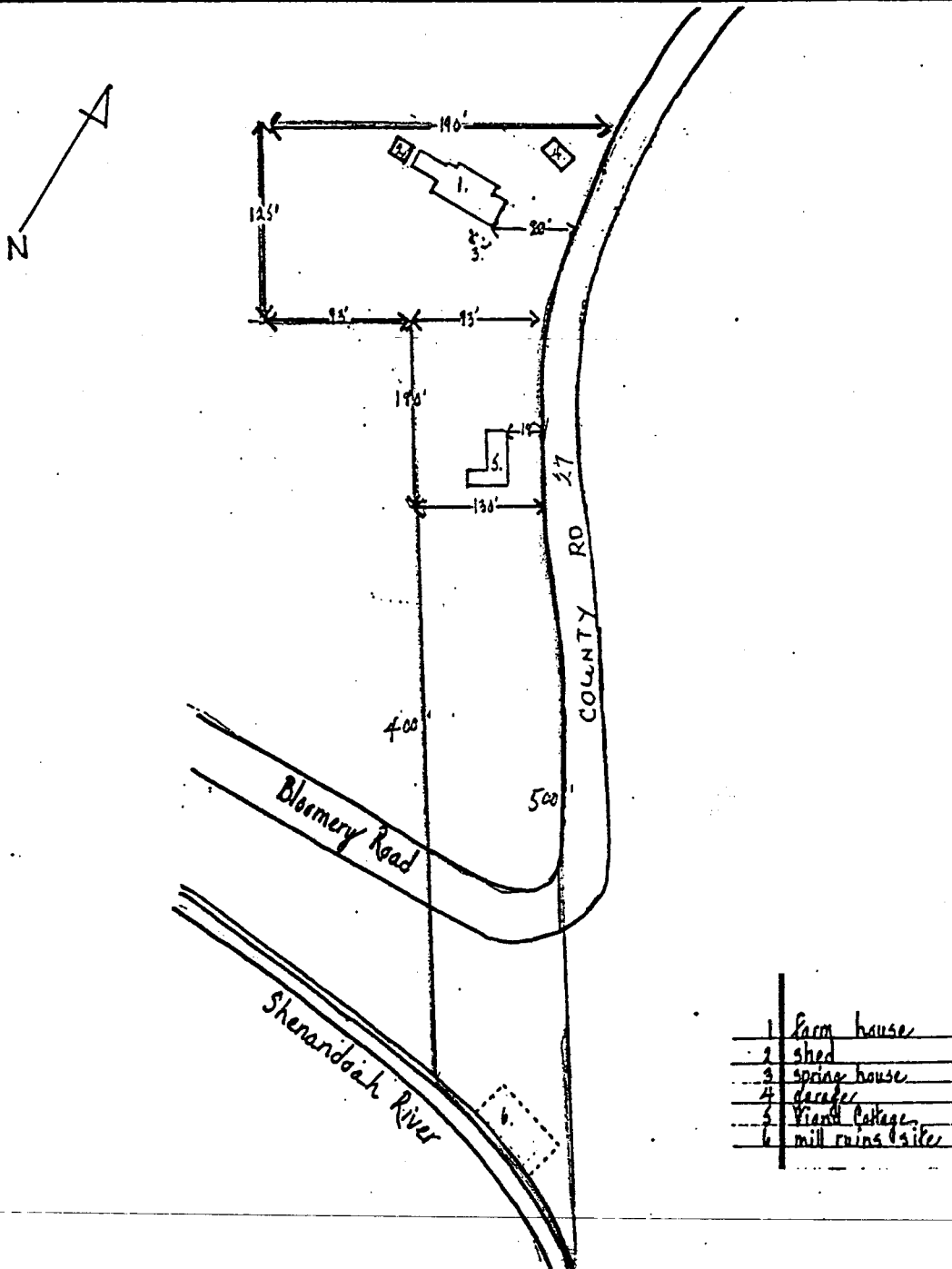
7. First floor livingroom; facing southwest.
 8. Stairway from livingroom; facing north.
 9. View of log rafter in first floor utility room; facing north.
 10. Chimney breast on east wall of utility room; facing east.
 11. Kitchen in wing on west side; facing northeast.
 12. East bedroom on second floor of older section; facing northeast.
 13. West bedroom on second floor of older section; facing west.
 14. Stairway from second floor to third floor in older section; facing northeast.
 15. second floor hallway toward rear 20th century ell; facing north.
 16. Hall at top of rear stairs from the first floor; facing north.
 17. First floor bathroom in 20th century ell; facing southeast.
 18. Sunroom on first floor of 20th century; facing northwest.
 19. Room on first floor of 20th century ell with doors leading to patio; facing northeast.
 20. View of older section roof at junction of 20th century ell; northwest.
 21. Balustrade at top floor of older section; facing southeast.
 22. View from east bedroom across hall to west bedroom at older section top floor; facing west.
 23. Entrance to west bedroom, top floor older section; facing southwest.
 24. West bedroom of older section, top floor; facing west.
 25. East bedroom of older section, top floor; facing northeast.
 26. Hallway to second floor of 20th century ell; facing north.
 27. A bedroom, second floor, 20th century ell; facing northwest.
- Viand Cottage Exterior only.
28. Facade; facing southeast.
 29. South elevation; facing north.
 30. West elevation; facing east.
 31. North elevation; facing south.
 32. Mill ruin; facing southeast.

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Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV



Hopewell
not drawn to scale

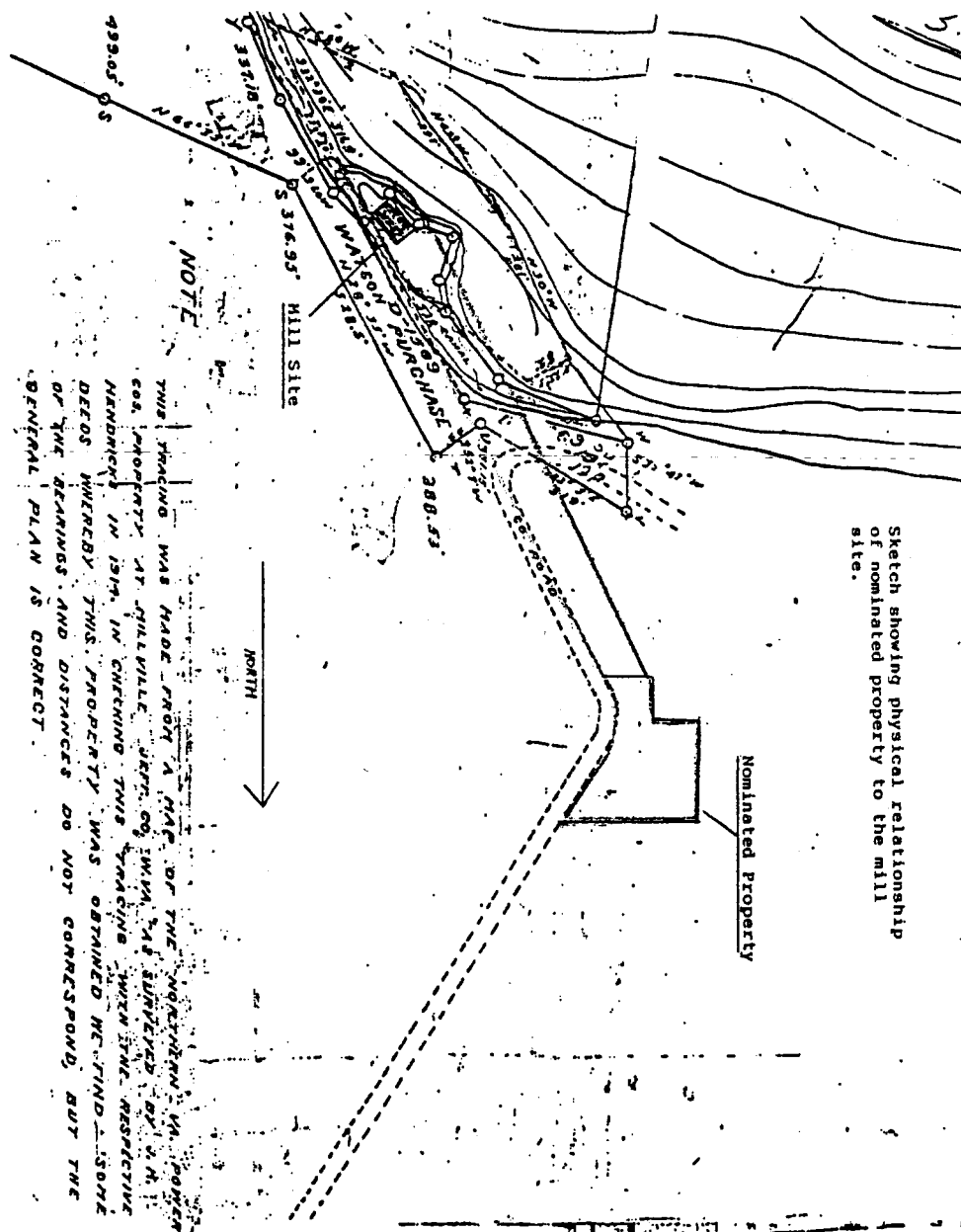
Kenneth Kevin Burton

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National Park Service**

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Section number Sketch Page 1a

Hopewell, Jefferson County, W.V.



NOTE

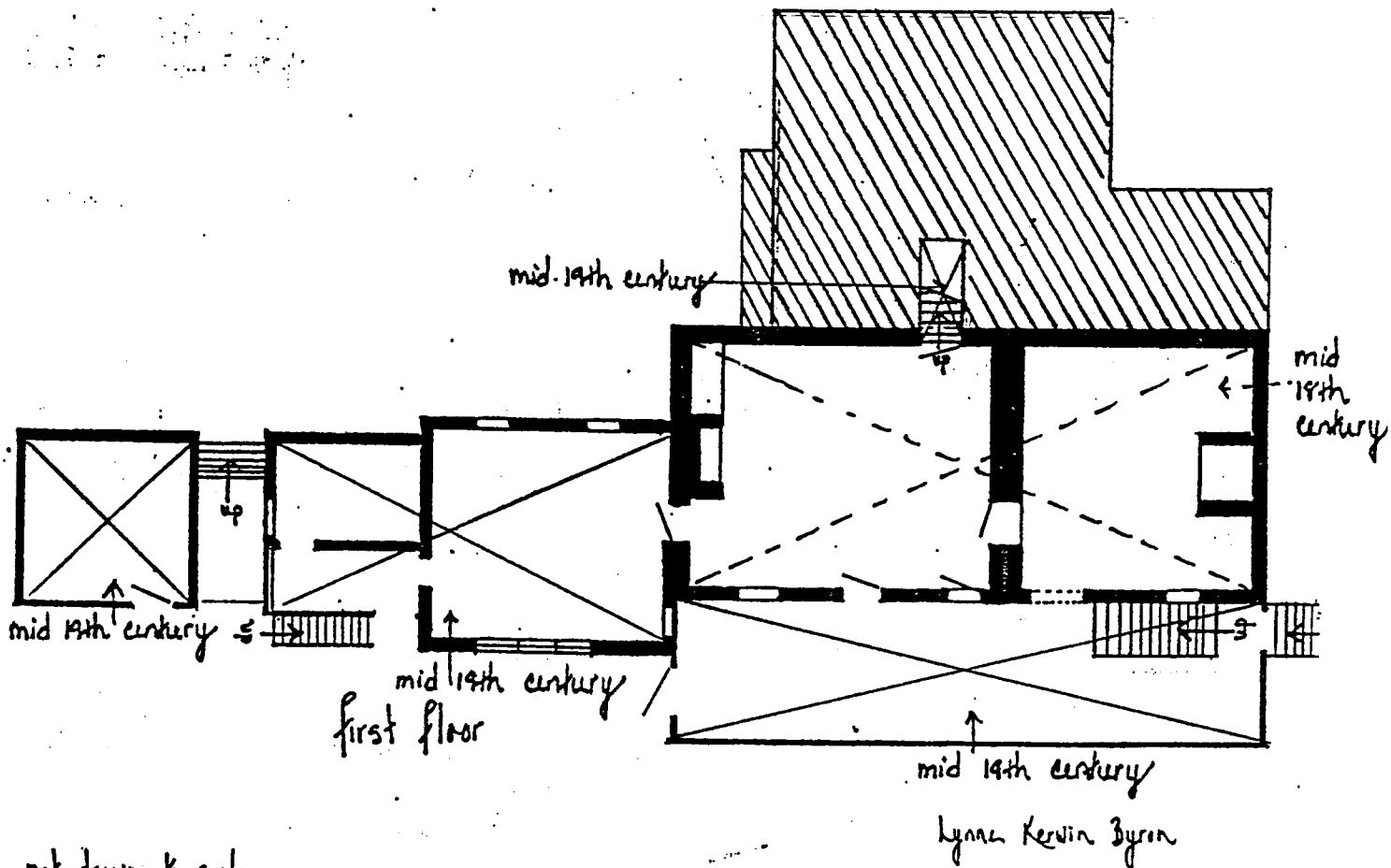
THIS TACHING WAS MADE FROM A MAP OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN CONCORD
CO., PROPERTY AT MILLVILLE, S.E. OF MILWAUKEE, AND SURVEYED BY A. H.
MEMBERS IN 1914. IN CHECKING THIS TACHING WITH THE RESPECTIVE
DEEDS INTERESTED THIS PROBABLY WAS OBTAINED BE-CAUSE SOME
OF THE BOUNDARIES AND DISTANCES DO NOT CORRESPOND, BUT THE
GENERAL PLAN IS CORRECT.

Nominated Property

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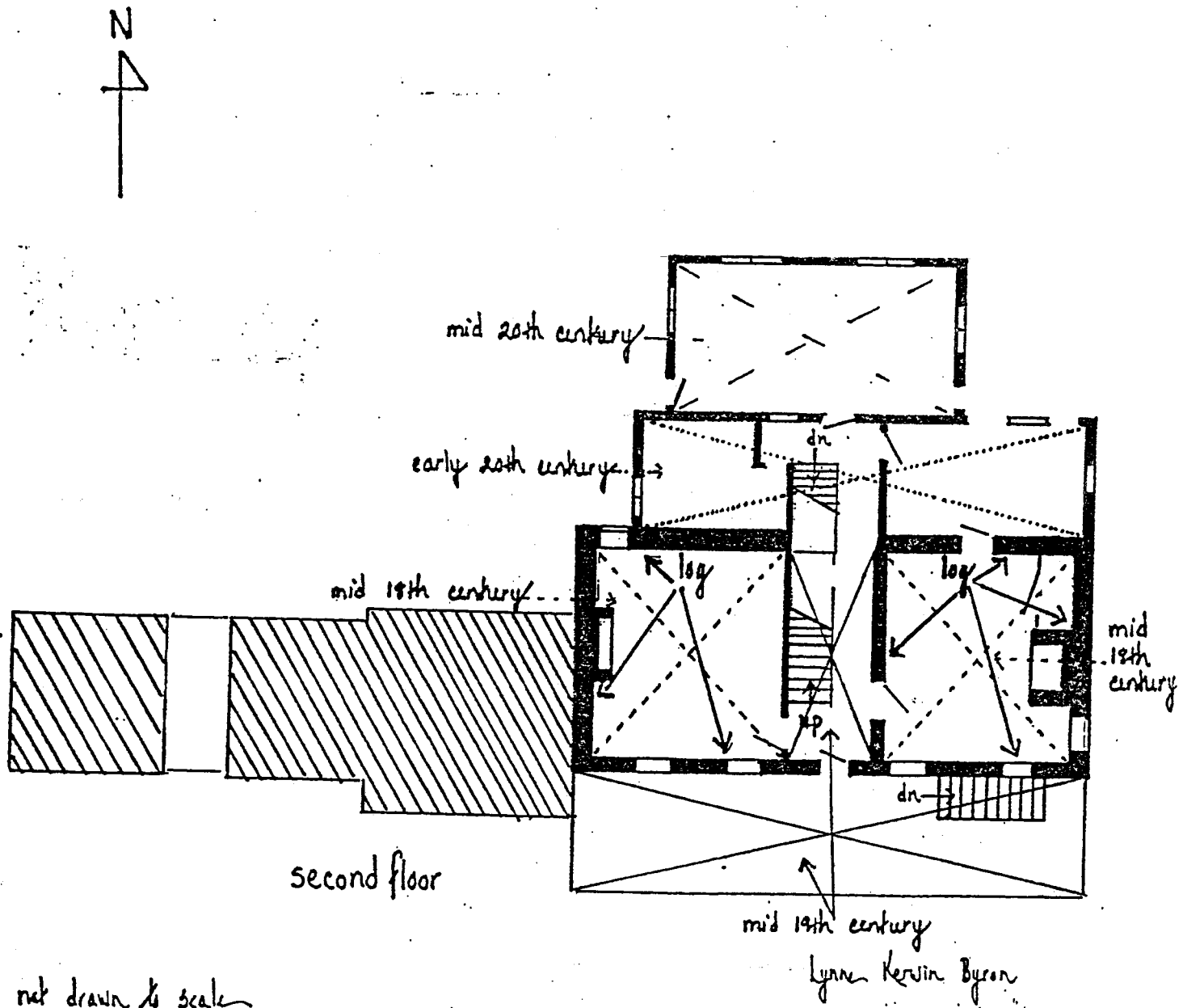


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United States Department of the Interior
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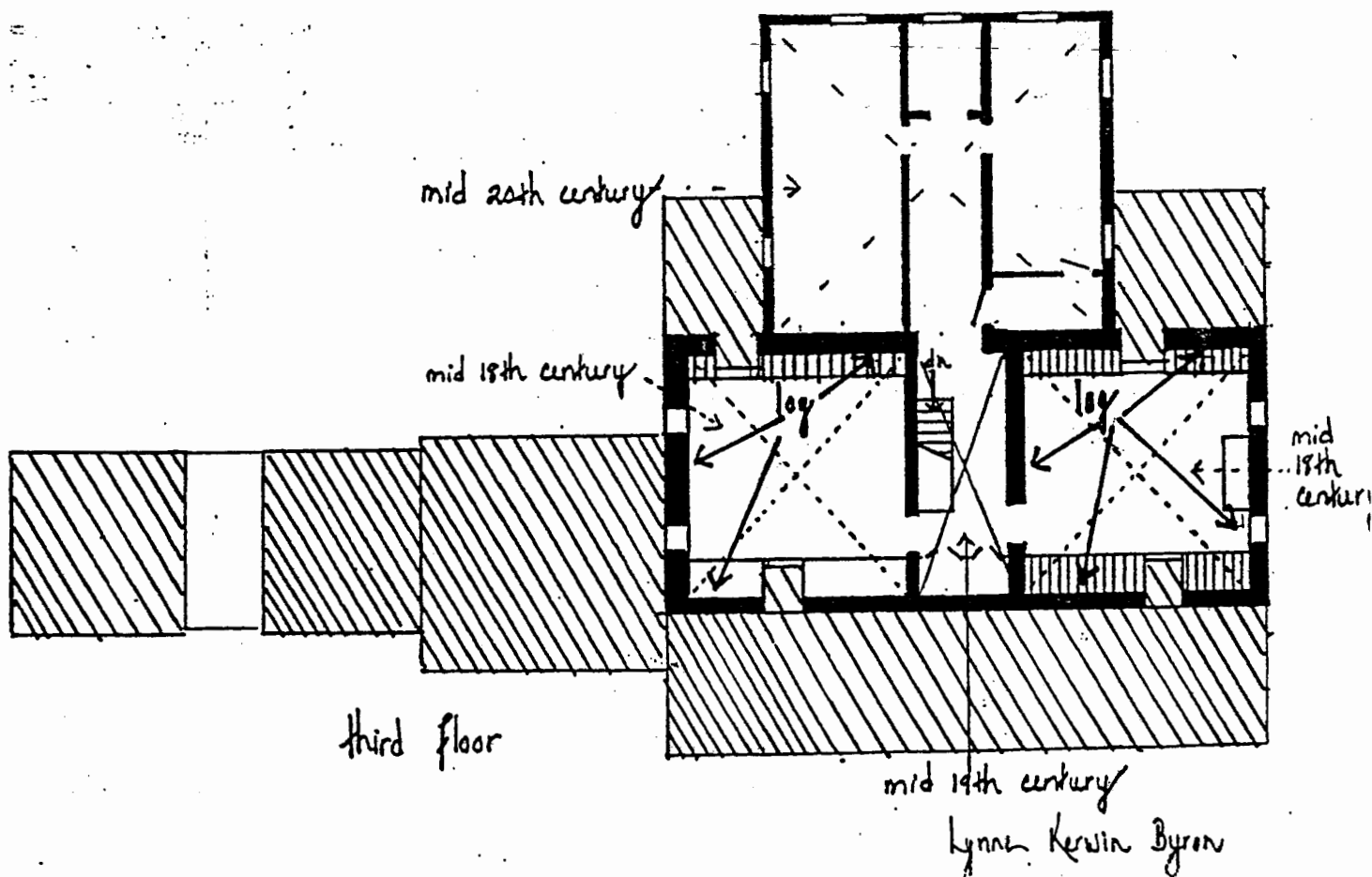
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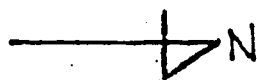


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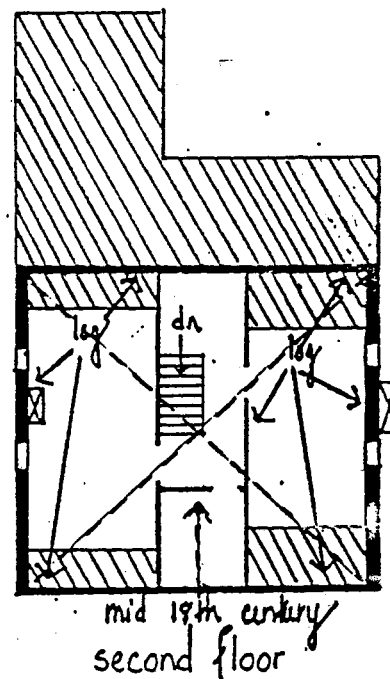
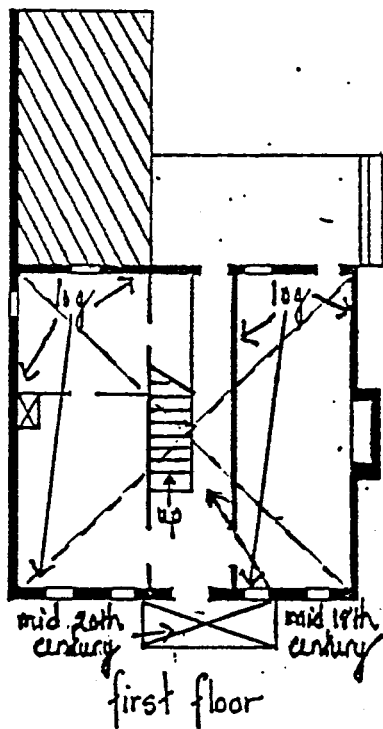
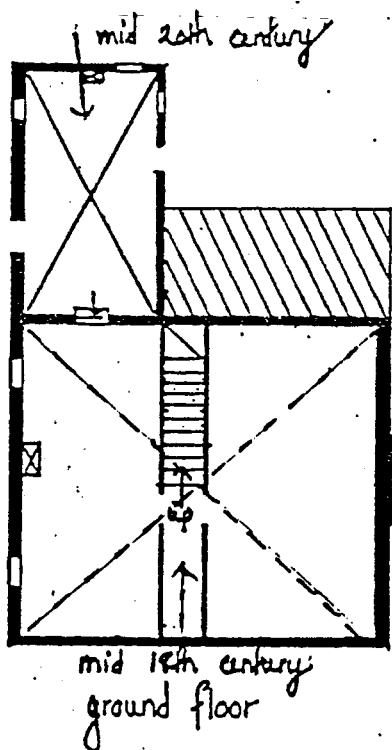
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Section number Sketch Page 5 Hopewell, Jefferson County, WV

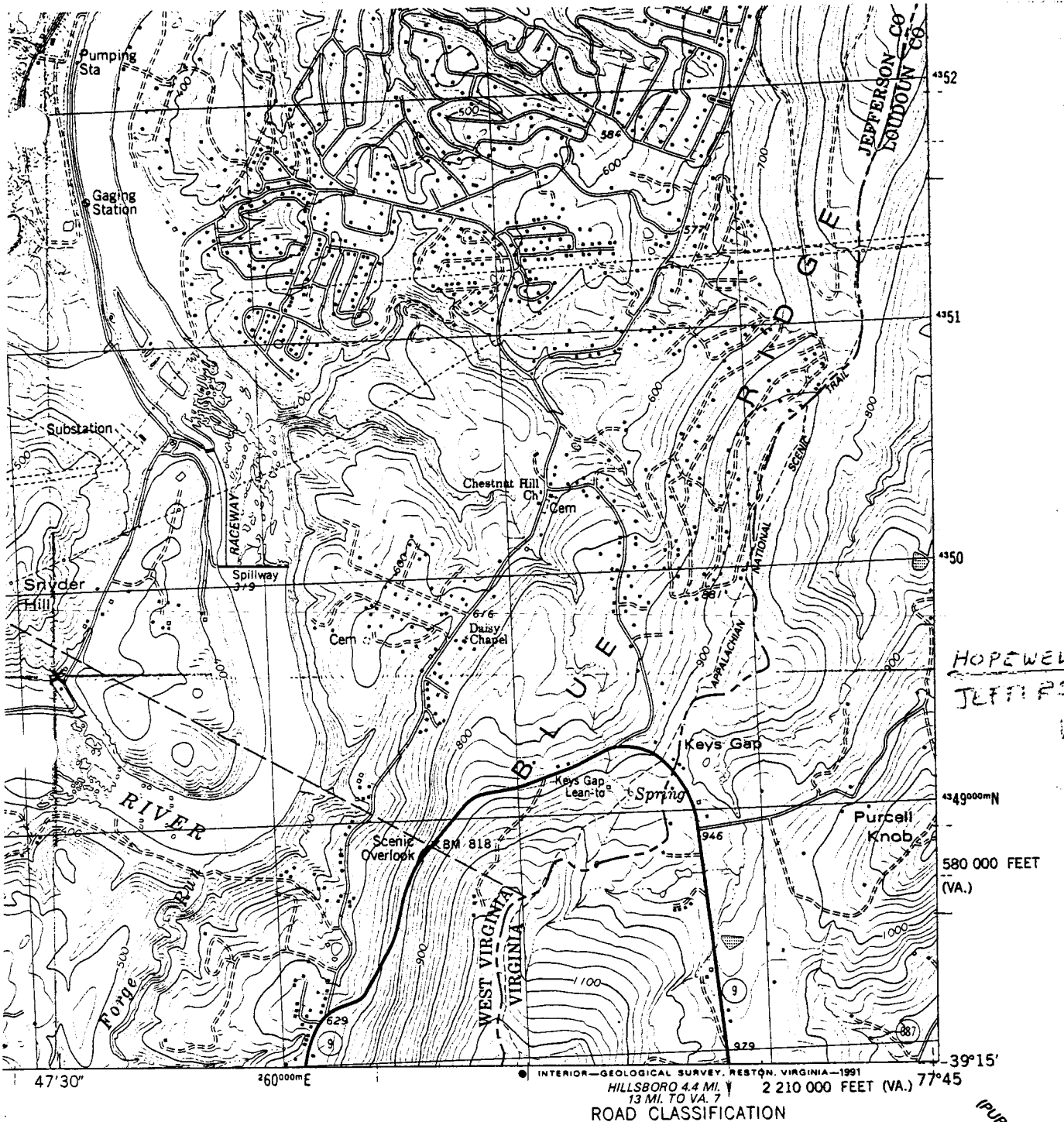


Viand Cottage



not drawn to scale

Lynne Kerlin Byron



visions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1984

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