

VLR 12/3/3
NRHP 2/11/4

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

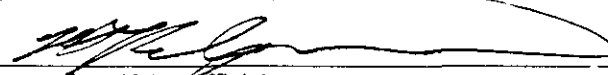
historic name New Baltimore Historic District
other names/site number VDHR # 030-5166

2. Location

street & number Area including parts of Old Alexandria Turnpike, Mason Lane, Georgetown Road, and Beverley's Mill Road not for publication N/A
city or town New Baltimore vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20187

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.)

 12/23/03
Signature of certifying official 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: _____ Signature of Keeper
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____ Date of Action
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

New Baltimore Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Materials (Enter categories from instructions) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

foundation _____
roof _____
walls _____
other _____

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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1822-1953

Significant Dates 1822

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder _____

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

Acreage of Property Approximately 88 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian/ Architectural Historian and Margaret T. Peters/Research Historian

Organization: Maral S. Kalbian date July 30, 2003

street & number: 2026 Old Chapel Road telephone 540-837-2081

city or town Boyce state VA zip code 22620

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 See Attached Property Owners List

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Department Store
Restaurant

EDUCATION

School

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Storage
Animal facility

TRANSPORTATION

Road-related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Storage
Animal facility

TRANSPORTATION

Road-related

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7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

EARLY REPUBLIC
Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Bungalow Craftsman

OTHER
I-house

Materials:

FOUNDATION
Stone
Concrete

WALLS
BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
log
STUCCO

ROOF
METAL: tin

OTHER
WOOD
BRICK
STONE

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The New Baltimore Historic District is located about 5 miles north of Warrenton, Virginia, off current US Route 29, and developed as a 19th-century crossroads community centered on a mill and tavern. The town is situated at the base of Pond Mountain, at the junction of the old road from Warrenton to Alexandria (now known as Old Alexandria Turnpike) and two smaller roads that coursed around Pond Mountain to Thoroughfare Gap (modern Georgetown Road and Beverley's Mill Road). This strategic location made New Baltimore a commercial vantage point for trade being conducted in many directions. When modern US Route 29 bypassed the community in the 1920s, many of the historic resources and setting of New Baltimore were consequently preserved. Traffic through New Baltimore is now primarily local.

The district boundaries are generally located along the stretch of Old Alexandria Turnpike, west of US Route 29, just past its junction with Georgetown Road, and the area west of US Route 29 to Beverley's Mill Road, and includes approximately 88 acres. This area includes 25 properties and is primarily a village setting except for two properties along Beverley's Mill Road that are more rural in nature yet have historical ties to the development of New Baltimore. Resources along the eastern side of US Route 29 are not included in the district because too many modern intrusions have eroded the integrity of that area and those buildings. The district contains 56 contributing and 17 non-contributing resources.

The majority of buildings in the district are dwellings, ranging in date from the 1820s to the mid-20th centuries. The most prominent building in the community is James Hampton's Tavern (030-5166-0009), long known as Ball's Inn. Located at the western edge of the district along Old Alexandria Turnpike, the Federal-style brick building was constructed ca. 1823 as a tavern to serve travelers along the busy turnpike. Other early buildings in the village are modest vernacular log dwellings that have been enlarged with later additions. A few examples of buildings from the late 19th century with subdued Victorian detailing are also found in the district. Early-20th-century buildings include a former school, a former store, and dwellings of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman Bungalow form. In addition, an early-20th-century, one-lane, concrete slab bridge across South Run is included in the district.

The buildings within the district along Old Alexandria Turnpike are all uniformly set back from the road and feature well-landscaped yards. Some properties have stone walls capped with flat concrete coping. Maps of the area by a local historian show that two mills were once located

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within the proposed boundaries, but no archaeological sites were evaluated as part of this nomination. The southern boundary line of most of the resources along the south side of Old Alexandria Turnpike corresponds to South Run, which functions as the southern boundary of the district. New Baltimore contains historic resources that span a period of nearly 150 years and maintains a fairly high degree of architectural integrity. The village developed as a crossroads community along a major 19th-century Virginia turnpike and remains today as a testament to that phenomenon.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

New Baltimore was an early-19th-century crossroads community that developed at the intersection of the Alexandria Turnpike and two local roads (Routes 600 and 674) that led to Thoroughfare Gap. Originally known as Ball's Mill or Ball's Store, named for local miller and storekeeper William Ball, New Baltimore was not officially incorporated until 1822. Local historians speculate that the name New Baltimore was chosen by Ball, who also was an agent for the *Niles Register*, a Baltimore, Maryland, newspaper. Perhaps Ball was attempting to promote his community as a great center of commerce, not unlike Baltimore.

The historical resources within the New Baltimore Historic District illustrate the story of the community's development. The district contains primarily dwellings, the oldest of which date to the 1820s. Although the earliest building in the district is of brick, log and frame are the most common construction materials and are often used in combination with each other. Examples of the Federal, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles are found in the district as well as vernacular I-houses, cross-gable-roofed forms, and vernacular log and frame dwellings. New Baltimore Historic District also contains a former tavern, store, and school as well as a 1920s concrete slab bridge, and examples of domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings. Four of the 17 non-contributing resources in the district are dwellings: the rest are outbuildings.

Although the area was settled before the 1820s, the earliest surviving resources in the New Baltimore Historic District date to the early 1820s. Ball's Store and Ball's Mill, which were probably in operation by the 1810s, are no longer standing. Much of the land on which New Baltimore is located was owned by William Hunton, whose family had settled in the region in the mid-18th century. When the General Assembly officially established the town of New Baltimore in 1822, official documents indicated that it was "on the lands of William Hunton and others" and included 25 acres. William Hunton died in 1830 and a tract of more than 300 acres immediately adjacent to New

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Baltimore was inherited by his son William G. Hunton. The main house at Eastview (030-5166-0024) was probably constructed by William G. Hunton just before his father's death and is one of the oldest buildings in the district (**Photo 1**). It is a fine Federal-style frame dwelling with large exterior-end stone chimneys and an interesting 1 ½-story log summer kitchen that is attached to the east end of the house. Although one of the few resources in the district that is rural in character, Eastview is included in the district because of its historical and physical connection to the community.

James Hampton's Tavern (030-5166-0009) is the most prominent building in New Baltimore. Located at the junction of Old Alexandria Turnpike, Georgetown Road, and Mason Lane, this two-story brick building was constructed ca. 1823 by James Hampton as a tavern (**Photo 2**). The front of the Federal-style building is laid in Flemish-bond brick and has two front doors, perhaps owing to its function as a tavern (**Photo 3**). Although the building has been enlarged several times, the original section is remarkably intact. Its location along the Alexandria Turnpike, a major early toll road, guaranteed use by travelers as well as teamsters who were transporting farm goods, and especially wheat to the port of Alexandria. Although commonly believed to have been constructed around 1810 by William Ball who ran a mill in town, recent research indicates the building was in fact constructed about 10 years later by James Hampton. The Marquis de La Fayette stopped at the tavern in 1825 as did President Andrew Jackson in 1832.

The first instance when properties in New Baltimore were listed as being in New Baltimore was in 1824, at which time seven improved lots were listed. Only one of those, belonging to James Hampton and presumably the tavern, appears to survive from that period. The architectural evidence suggests that perhaps a few other resources date to that time, but have been enlarged and remodeled to reflect a later period. By 1833, the land tax records show 14 improved lots in New Baltimore, indicating a flurry of building activity during the decade since its establishment.

The district contains several resources from that period. Two of them are vernacular dwellings constructed of log with later frame additions. The house at 5258 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0004) was constructed in at least three sections, the earliest of which is log and dates to ca. 1825 (**Photo 4**). The two-story frame section has a replacement exterior-end chimney and the unusual feature of a one-story shed-roofed bay on the south side of the chimney. Two lots to the west at 5274 Old Alexandria Turnpike is another house of similar configuration (030-5166-0006). The earliest portion of this dwelling is the log section to the west with an exterior-end stone chimney while the frame one-bay wing to the east is a later addition (**Photo 5**). The house at 5277 Old Alexandria Turnpike is similar to these two dwellings except it dates to ca. 1850 and

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is entirely of frame construction (030-5166-0013).

Another early building in the district is located at 6425 Mason Lane on the northern edge of the district (030-5166-0021). The original portion of the main house is the two-story, two-bay stuccoed section with a large exterior-end stone chimney and stone foundation (**Photo 6**). Built ca. 1830, the house appears to be of frame, not log, construction.

According to Joseph Martin's New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, written in 1835, at that time the town had a population of 115, two of whom were physicians. There were 17 dwellings, two stores, an academy, several commercial establishments, and a nearby Baptist Church. Only five structures that were part of Martin's description survive in the district. His description captured New Baltimore during its peak of greatest activity, as it served the surrounding rural area as a commercial, religious, educational, and social center.

The vernacular house at 5263 Old Alexandria Turnpike was constructed shortly after Martin's assessment of the town (030-5155-0015). The small 1 ½-story log house, with an exterior-end stone chimney, was constructed ca. 1840 by Samuel Clagett on land he bought from the Hunton family (**Photo 7**). It is one of the most original of the early- to mid-19th-century dwellings that survive in the community.

The house at Quail Hollow (030-5166-0025) is the other resource in the district that dates to the mid-19th century. The two-story, three-bay, frame, I-house was probably constructed for a relative of William G. Hunton of Eastview, as it was part of that property until the late 1940s. Relatively plain on the exterior, the house features large exterior-end stone chimneys, six-over-six-sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a stone foundation (**Photo 8**).

By the mid-1850s, New Baltimore witnessed an economic downturn that included a decline in property values and a repeal by the Virginia General Assembly of the act establishing the town. Because of its strategic location at the intersection of major roads, New Baltimore was often the scene of troop movements during the Civil War. The original Broad Run Baptist Church, located outside the district boundaries, was apparently burned by Federal troops, destroying the century-old landmark of New Baltimore. A replacement was built in the years following the war to serve a growing residential population. The New Baltimore Academy, which was founded in 1827, closed in 1861. The building now on the site of the Academy was constructed around 1915 as a public school and has been modified to accommodate its current residential use (030-5166-0001) (**Photo 9**).

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Despite New Baltimore's decline in the mid-19th century, it appears to have made somewhat of a recovery in the last decades of the 19th century and the early 20th century. Four dwellings from that period survive in the district, reflecting the renewed growth. One of the largest of these is the house at 6423 Georgetown Road, at the western edge of the district (030-5166-0020). The large two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is a fine example of a late-19th-century vernacular I-house and includes a nice collection of outbuildings (**Photo 10**).

Two examples of cross-gable-roofed form dwellings, popular during the 19th century, are also found in the district. The house at 5285 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0012) is a well-preserved example and features such fine Victorian-era detailing such as double-leaf front doors with decorative transom, round carved attic ventilators in the gable ends, a projecting one-story bay window on the front cross gable, and a three-bay front porch with turned posts and spindle work brackets (**Photo 11**). The old post office, a store, and a blacksmith shop were once located on this property right along the old turnpike.

Located across Old Alexandria Turnpike at the junction with Georgetown Road is another cross-gable-roofed dwelling from ca. 1915 (030-5166-0010). The house at 6432 Mason Lane (030-5166-0022) was constructed ca. 1910 and is a vernacular frame dwelling with a wrap-around porch.

The New Baltimore Historic District also contains four dwellings from ca. 1920 that use elements of popular high-style architecture of the period. Both 5236 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0002) and its neighbor to the west, 5248 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0003) were constructed by members of the Grant family during the 1920s and are intact examples of vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwellings (**Photo 12**). The properties also include period outbuildings such as barns, chicken coops, garages, and sheds. Two Craftsman bungalows from the same era are also in the district: 5263 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0016) and 5237 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0019). The house at 5263 Old Alexandria Turnpike is a 1 ½-story, gable-roofed frame bungalow with a large shed-roofed dormer, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an integral front porch with square supports made of decorative formed concrete blocks (**Photo 13**).

A one-lane bridge along the old Turnpike at South Run marks the southwestern edge of the district (030-5166-0011). The non-arched concrete slab bridge was constructed ca. 1920, was repaired in 1937, and is still in use. It measures roughly 16 feet long and has plain solid parapet walls that are 22 inches in height (**Photo 14**).

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The only commercial building in the district from the 20th century is a former store that has been converted into a dwelling (030-5166-0017). Located at 5253 Old Alexandria Turnpike, this vernacular two-story, gable-end building was constructed ca. 1922 and operated for many years as Thorpe's Store (**Photo 15**). The most recent contributing buildings in the district are two, 1 ½-story, mid-20th-century, Cape Cod-style cottages, one brick and one frame (030-5166-0018 and 030-5166-0008).

When present-day US Route 29 was shifted away from the crossroads of the Old Alexandria Turnpike and Route 674, it bisected New Baltimore. Fortunately, the collection of buildings west of the bypass was preserved, whereas new construction and inappropriate remodelings have occurred along the new US Route 29 roadbed. This portion of New Baltimore still maintains its historical character and the collection of buildings illustrates the growth and development of the community from its establishment in the 1820s to modern times (**Photos 16 and 17**). Of the 73 resources in the district, 56 are contributing. The non-contributing elements are mainly outbuildings and four modern dwellings that do not detract from the historical character of the district.

NEW BALTIMORE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

The properties are listed numerically by street address. All resources are contributing unless otherwise noted and are keyed to the map in regular order.

Beverley's Mill Road

**6470 Beverley's Mill Road; Eastview; Fauquier Farm 030-5166-0024 Other DHR Id
#: 030-0276**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1825**
Previous survey work indicates this house was constructed ca. 1825, although it appears that it could in fact date to ca. 1800. The 2-story, 3-bay frame house is clad in weatherboard siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof and features two large exterior-end stone chimneys with detached brick stacks. Other details include stone foundation, gable-end returns, 9/6 and 6/6-sash windows, double-leaf front door with 4-light transom, Colonial Revival-style door surround and 2-story 3-bay portico with square posts. The 1 ½-story wings flanking the main block were

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added ca. 1926 and are of the Colonial Revival style. The house has a center-passage single-pile plan. The staircase and much of the woodwork is original although the mantels seem to be later replacements.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Summer Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

6422 Beverley's Mill Road 030-5166-0025 *Other DHR Id*
#: **030-0277**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1845**
Two-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (weatherboard) I-house on stone foundation with 6/6-sash windows, paneled wood shutters, exterior-end stone chimneys on both gable ends, corner boards, 3-light basement windows, and modern stone stoop. Additions include side 1-story wings, rear 2-story shed-roofed wing, and 1-story rear wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

Georgetown Road

6423 Georgetown Road 030-5166-0020

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**
Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), I-house with gable-roof (standing-seam metal), 2/2-sash windows, 4/4-sash windows in south gable end, interior-end brick chimney, stone foundation, gable-end returns, and 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. The house has a rear 2-story ell with interior flue, 6/6-sash windows, a polygonal 1-story bay off the south side, and a 2-story shed-roofed wing infilled in the L and attached to a shed-roofed building that appears to have originally been detached.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Mason Lane

6425 Mason Lane 030-5166-0021

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1830**

The original section of this dwelling appears to be the 2-story, 2-bay, frame (stucco), vernacular section that is unusually tall. It features gable-end returns, 4/4-sash attic window in the east gable end, a large exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack on the west gable end, 6/6-sash windows and modern shutters, a stone foundation, and no exterior door. To the side is a 1 1/2-story, frame (stuccoed) wing with shed dormer, 6/6-sash windows, standing-seam metal roof, and stone foundation. A 2-bay porch with square posts ties the two sections together. The front door is in the 1/2-story wing. Perhaps a door was once located in the 2-story section. Other details include a rear wing of the side wing as well as a screened-in rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

6432 Mason Lane 030-5166-0022

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1910**

Two-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling with multi-light door with transom, exposed purlin and rafter ends, 2/2-sash windows, central flue, batten shutters, and 3-bay porch with turned spindles that was originally wraparound but side bays have been enclosed. To the side of the 2-story section is a 1-story wing on concrete block foundation with 2/1 windows. The standing-seam metal gable roof of this wing seems to predate the concrete foundation, which may have been rebuilt at a later time. The current front of the house is actually the rear and includes a shed-roofed 1-story wing with exterior flue along the rear of the 2-story section, as well as a 1-bay entry porch on the rear of the 1-story section.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pump House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meathouse**

Contributing

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6446 Mason Lane 030-5166-0023

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1995**
Modern, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with vinyl siding and attached garage.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Old Alexandria Turnpike

5230, 5232 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0001

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1915**
This 1 1/2-story, 6-bay, frame (vinyl), cross-gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) former school from ca. 1915 has been converted into a duplex. Details include: stone foundation; brick flue; new vinyl windows with false lights; 3-bay porch (chamfered columns with central projecting gable-roof bay with German-lap siding in gable); new multi-light doors, new siding, and new vinyl shutters.

Individual Resource Status: **School** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

5236 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**
Two-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling in very intact condition. Details include: 6/6 windows; paired 6/6 under porch; paneled door with lights; central brick chimney with corbelled cap; 4-bay shed-roofed porch with square stucco supports on solid stone parapet; 4-light attic windows; enclosed rear shed-roofed porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

5248 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0003

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**
This frame (stucco), 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling is in very intact condition. One of the outbuildings appears to predate the main house, indicating that perhaps there was originally an older house on the property. Details on the house include: pent roof on the facade between the first and second floors that ties into a pedimented portico; 6/6 (paired on first floor front) windows; gable-end returns; 6-paneled door with 5-light sidelights; 1-bay

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pedimented porch with square supports; enclosed side porch; semi-exterior end chimney; and enclosed shed-roofed rear porch.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meat house	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing

5258 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0004 Other DHR Id #: 030-0173

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1825**

This vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed in at least three sections: an early-19th-century, 1 ½-story exposed log section on the west end; a mid-19th-century, 2-story, log or frame section to the east with an exposed exterior-end concrete block chimney (originally stone); and a rear 2-story ell off the east section that appears to date to the late 19th century. The exposed log section (v-notch) is 2 bays wide with modern windows and a paneled door with light fronted by a 1-story modern shed-roofed porch. It features a large gable-roofed dormer with a modern 16-light window, a rear shed-roofed wing, a projecting side 1-story bay window, and house wrap on the side and rear indicating recent remodelings. The 2-story section to the east features German-lap siding, modern 1/1 vinyl windows, a gable roof of standing-seam metal and an unusual shed-roofed 1-story chimney pent along the south side of the chimney. The original stone chimney was in place until fairly recently when it was replaced with the current concrete block one. A 2-story rear ell extends north off of this section and features a side/rear wraparound porch and wood shingle siding in the north gable end.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meat house	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

5268 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1980**

Modern, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), frame (vinyl siding) dwelling with 1-story pedimented portico with spindle supports, vinyl 1/1 windows, exterior-end brick chimney and

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rear lean-to.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

5274 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0006 Other DHR Id #: 030-0171

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1825**

This vernacular 2-story log dwelling is currently (2003) undergoing renovation. It is composed of a 2-story 3-bay, gable-roofed (modern standing-seam metal with ridge vent), log dwelling clad in vinyl siding with an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack. To the east is a one-bay gable-roofed frame wing with a slightly taller roof line. The two sections are joined by a 5-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts and each section has a door leading out to the front porch. To the rear of the log section is a 2-story wing that is currently being remodeled and it appears that the roof was raised on this section. Details include new siding, new roofing, stone foundation, and new vinyl 1/1 windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop**

Contributing

5278 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0007

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1980**

Modern, 2-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered, 5-bay dwelling with side 1-story wing that houses an apartment. The two sections are tied together by a multiple-bay 1-story porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

5284 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1945**

This 1 1/2-story 3-bay frame dwelling exhibits elements of the Cape Cod form, popular during the mid-20th century. It rests on a cinder block foundation, and has a gable roof of asphalt shingle with two gable-roofed dormers. The house is clad in Masonite siding and features 6/6-sash windows, a central brick flue, a side 1-bay gable-roofed set-back wing, and a 1-bay pedimented portico with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop**

Contributing

5290 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0009 Other DHR Id #: 030-0160

Primary Resource Information: **Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1823**
Two-story, 4-bay, Flemish-bond brick Federal-style building with two front doors was constructed ca. 1823 by James Hampton as a tavern. Since then it has been enlarged with five additions but the main core is remarkably intact. Details include 6-paneled front doors with 4-light transoms; a gable roof of standing-seam metal; 5-course American-bond brick on sides and rear; doors and windows on front have wooden lintels with bull's-eye corner blocks while side elevations show simple brick jack arches; 12/8-sash windows on first floor and 2/2-sash on second floor; wooden stepped cornice; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; 4-light attic window in gable end; gable-end returns; and 2-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. Some of the additions include rear 2-story brick ell of 5-course American bond (ca. 1900); side, 1-story, mid-20th-century wing; and modern rear 2-story L-shaped ell. Although the interior was not inspected, earlier survey forms indicate that the "right front room has a beautifully carved mantel, simple chair rail, and wide floor boards."

Individual Resource Status: **Tavern/Ordinary**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Carriage House**

Contributing

5298 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1915**
Early-20th-century, vernacular, 2-story, 3-bay, cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame dwelling clad in weatherboard siding with 6/6-sash windows, interior-end brick chimney, modern exterior-end brick chimney, 7-bay wraparound porch with turned spindles, 3-light sidelights around door, round-arched attic vent, paired 6/6 windows on right side of house, modern 12-light fixed windows with round-arched transoms on south, stone foundation, and modern rear 2-story ell with partially enclosed side porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Bridge over South Run, Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0011

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, ca. 1920**
Single-lane non-arched concrete slab bridge over South Run. It is constructed of formed and

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poured concrete and measures roughly 16 feet long. It has abutment wing walls in the water that were reinforced on July 17, 1937 (according to an inscription in the concrete along with the initials JMR). The bridge also has plain solid parapet walls that are 22" high and 11" wide. The bridge is marked with bridge State Code "101."

Individual Resource Status: **Bridge**

Contributing

5285 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0012

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling on brick foundation with following details: 2/2-sash windows, 2 central interior brick flues, double-leaf front door with transom, 3-bay front porch with turned posts and spindlework brackets, projecting 1-story bay window on front cross gable, round carved attic ventilators, rear 1-story wing, and modern rear deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

5277 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1850**

The front left 3-bay, 2-story portion of this frame dwelling was constructed first. The original end chimney on the east side was taken down in 1983. The side 1 1/2-story frame wing with exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack was probably added in the late 19th century. To the rear is a 1-story, gable-roofed section that was the original summer kitchen and was attached to the front of the house by a two-story wing sometime in the late 19th century. The side, rear, and front porches are new. The building is clad in stucco and features 6/6 windows, a 2-story 2-bay full-height porch with square posts, and a front shed-roofed dormer on the side 1 1/2-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

5271 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0014

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

One-story, frame dwelling clad in Masonite siding with a gable roof of asphalt shingle, 1/1 windows and an exterior-end brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

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5265 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1840**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), log dwelling is clad in stucco siding and features 2 gable-roofed dormers with 6/6-sash windows. Details include a stone foundation, 6/6 sash windows, an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, a 1-bay porch with square posts, and a rear 1-story lean-to addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pump House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

5263 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5,
Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) bungalow features modern 1/1 windows, a large shed-roofed front dormer with exposed rafter ends and 2 windows, an exterior-end brick flue that breaks through the overhanging eaves, an integral 3-bay front porch with square supports of decorative concrete block, and a large 1-story modern rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

5253 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0017

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1922**

Two-story, 3-bay, gable-end (standing-seam metal), frame (stuccoed) building that appears to originally have been a store but is now a dwelling. Details include a stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows on first floor, 1/1 vinyl windows on second floor, 3-bay front porch with modern turned spindles, a central brick flue with corbeled cap and a large modern rear deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

5243 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0018

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1950**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, brick Cape Cod-form dwelling is of brick construction and features 2

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gable-roofed front dormers and a central brick chimney. Other details include: metal casement windows in dormers and 1/2-story gable end, 1/1 wood windows on main floor; enclosed side porch, rear shed-roofed dormer, and walkout basement in rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

5237 Old Alexandria Turnpike 030-5166-0019

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style:**

Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), frame (vinyl siding) bungalow sits on a brick foundation and features exposed rafter ends, shed-roofed front and rear dormers, brick chimney in rear, modern vinyl 4/4 windows, and a 1-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts as supports and a 2-rail handrail.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

New Baltimore, a small village just north of the county seat of Warrenton in Fauquier County, Virginia, and located on what was the main road from Alexandria to Warrenton, is significant as an unusually well-preserved crossroads settlement with resources dating from the early 19th century to the early decades of the 20th century. The roots of the village are closely related to the Huntons, a prominent and well-known Fauquier County family. New Baltimore was also the site of a well-documented visit by the Marquis de La Fayette in 1825 and as the location of a particularly prestigious boys' academy in the middle years of the 19th century. Like many tiny settlements throughout Virginia, New Baltimore thrived because of its location on a major thoroughfare as well as because of the commercial, milling, and educational institutions that once were active there. The construction of US Route 29 in the 1920s bypassed this portion of New Baltimore and preserved much of its rural character as a 19th-century crossroads community along the old Alexandria Turnpike. The New Baltimore Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because of its varied collection of buildings dating from the 1820s to the mid- 20th century. The locally significant district possesses a high degree of integrity and its interesting history as a rural crossroads in central Fauquier County further enhances its significance.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to its actual incorporation in 1822, New Baltimore was known as Ball's Mill or Ball's Store. The small settlement was strategically located on the mid-18th-century Alexandria Road at its intersection with two other roads that led to Thoroughfare Gap, one of the few passageways from northern and eastern Virginia to the Shenandoah Valley. The road was completed from Alexandria to Warrenton ca. 1824-25 and became known as the Alexandria Turnpike. According to local historians, William Ball was the owner of both a mill and a store and also served as agent for the *Niles Register*, a Baltimore, Maryland newspaper. It is speculated that the name of the village derived from Ball's association with the Maryland city newspaper.¹ Tax records indicate that a tavern building at 5290 Old Alexandria Road (030-5166-0009) was built ca. 1823 by James Hampton. It was adjacent to an earlier building which is referenced in two deeds as Ball's Store. In one deed from 1819, from William Hunton to William Saunders, a reference point for describing the boundaries is the "chimney of store house [that was] formerly William Ball's in New Baltimore."² In a deed from William Saunders recorded in 1823 to James Hampton for the parcel on which the tavern was to stand, the property is described as located on the south side of the road at New Baltimore with one of the boundary markers "stopping under the eaves of the storehouse at New Baltimore."³ The tavern lot was acquired by James Hampton in 1822 and records indicate that Hampton was very much involved with the establishment of the town. The tax records for 1824 show a value of the tavern building as \$1200, a substantial amount and by far the largest valuation for a building in the town in that year.⁴ Hampton received a license to operate a "house of private entertainment in the Town of New Baltimore" from the Fauquier County Court on May 27, 1823 and it was renewed in 1824.⁵

Much of the land on which New Baltimore is located, along with a number of substantial surrounding tracts, were owned by William Hunton and his family who came to Fauquier from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the mid-18th century. William Hunton settled on a tract that came to be known as "Fairview," which includes much of the present-day New Baltimore. His son James lived adjacent on a farm known as "The Valley."⁶ His son William Hunton ultimately inherited a large portion of the Hunton lands, and it was William who provided much of the land for the town of New Baltimore in 1822. In that year, the General Assembly passed an act "establishing a town on the lands of William Hunton and others at the village of New Baltimore in Fauquier County." The parcel was described as having 25 acres with the trustees named as Owen Thomas, James Saunders, John Hampton, Armistead Utterback, and Martin E.

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Carter. William Hunton was elected as a trustee in 1824 to fill a vacancy. The incorporators first met March 29, 1823 at the tavern of James Hampton (030-5166-0009).⁷

Fauquier County tax books first present New Baltimore as an incorporated town in the record in 1824, at which time seven improved lots are listed: three owned by Mary Ball; one by Richard Chew; one by James Hampton; and two by William Hunton.⁸ The architectural evidence in the district suggests that the only building that exists from that time was the tavern. By 1826, Thomas Roach had acquired a lot and was taxed for \$750 worth of buildings. All of the lots were valued at \$100 without any structures. Tax records indicate as well that the trustees of the town all owned larger tracts of land in the general vicinity. By 1827, Charles and Eppa Hunton had acquired and improved three additional lots, two obtained from William Hunton and one from William Saunders. John Hampton, possibly a brother to James the tavern operator, was also charged with an improved lot. By 1833, there were 14 improved lots in the village, indicating that considerable construction activity took place in the decade between 1825 and 1835. It was not until 1852 that the tax books include the actual lot numbers. Unfortunately, a plat of the town prepared in connection with its incorporation and cited in a 1930 WPA report cannot be located to indicate the precise location of individual lots. The only lots that can positively be identified are lot number three for the Tavern, and lot number 12 for the dwelling house at 5265 Old Alexandria Pike (030-5166-0015).⁹ It is also likely that lot number 5, which was charged to the Grayson family in 1852, is the property at 5284 Old Alexandria Pike (030-5155-0008).¹⁰ A division of the estate of Philip A. Klipstein in 1870 as well as a deed from William Ball and his wife Catherine to Philip Klipstein in 1830 mention "Roache's Shop", lot number 7 which was probably located at 5268 Old Alexandria Pike (030-5166-0005).¹¹

A fascinating source for the plan for New Baltimore was published in the *New Baltimore Journal* in 1882. In keeping with many American towns of the 1820s, the main street was called "Washington Street." A parallel street to the main street was named "Jefferson" and the cross streets were named Crawford, Franklin, Madison, and Monroe. Crawford was a presidential candidate from Georgia who had wide support in Virginia; the others honored were major early national leaders. The area comprising the western portion of the town that bordered South Run was called "the Wharf," although there is no indication that any boat traffic ever existed. More interesting, the eastern part of the town was called "Fells Point" again suggesting the connections to Baltimore, Maryland.¹²

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New Baltimore must have been a busy place during its illustrious history. Again the *New Baltimore Journal* recollects a Billy Nickens, "a free man of African descent" who kept a "house of entertainment, or rather a wagon stand." Apparently as many as 20 wagons would be parked there in the evenings. Billy Nickens was a noted "trader" and regularly drove a wagon pulled by six horses to Alexandria. It appears that none of the buildings in "Fells Point" survive.¹³ Joseph Martin's 1835 New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia goes on to describe New Baltimore in its heyday as having "17 dwelling houses, 2 mercantile stores, a tan yard, wheelwright, blacksmith, boot and shoe factory, and two wheat fan factories on an improved plan." The town had a population of 115 including two physicians, all of which point to a thriving community in the 1820-1840 period. However, it appears that the town's fortunes must have declined by the 1850s as the Virginia General Assembly repealed the act establishing the town of New Baltimore in its 1855-56 session.¹⁴ Arthur Blackwell, who had purchased the tavern from James Hampton in the late 1820s, saw the value of the tavern fall from \$1200 to \$750. The vacant lots, instead of being valued at \$100, were now valued at only \$50. This is substantiated by the tax records for the county from 1860. By that year, the lot numbers are no longer recorded and the only property owners with improved lots being taxed were Samuel Claggett, F. W. Grayson, Susan Hampton, James Meeks, and Thomas Roach's estate. It is likely that other buildings stood on land that was taxed in the general rural real estate portion of the land tax books since New Baltimore no longer officially existed.¹⁵

Possibly the most notable visitor to New Baltimore was the Marquis de La Fayette in August, 1825. La Fayette enjoyed tremendous popularity in the United States for his support and assistance during the American Revolution. An account published in 1881, notes that "by particular invitation, they called at the village of New Baltimore...and were received with great cordiality."¹⁶ La Fayette was accompanied by General John Marshall and Colonel James Monroe, to whose house they were traveling. Another visitor described New Baltimore as "a pretty little town and inhabited by the most enlightened people I have seen in this state."¹⁷ Another illustrious visitor to New Baltimore was Andrew Jackson who stopped at James Hampton's Tavern on his way from his home "The Hermitage" in Tennessee to Washington in 1832 during his presidential term.¹⁸

One of the events that brought acclaim to New Baltimore was the founding of the New Baltimore Academy in 1827. On January 4, 1827, the General Assembly granted a charter incorporating the Trustees of New Baltimore Academy. The original trustees were William Hunton, Dr. Philip A.

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Klipstein, Owen Thomas, Eppa Hunton, John Brown, Dr. William T. Dyer, James Hampton and Willis Utterback, many of whom were trustees of the town.¹⁹ Eppa Hunton, according to his grandson, purchased the Mount Hope Plantation because it stood a mile nearer to the “fine academy,” the New Baltimore Academy.²⁰ According to a column in the *New Baltimore Journal* from July 15, 1882, the New Baltimore Academy was the “crowning glory and pride of New Baltimore.”²¹ Martin’s *Gazetteer* of 1835 describes New Baltimore as containing “1 flourishing Academy, incorporated 5 years since by the Legislature and now in high estimation.”²² The *Journal* points out that “every house in the village [of New Baltimore] that could accommodate borders was taxed to the utmost capacity...” with students. The Academy continued to operate until 1861.²³ Today, the tract is still referred to as the “academy lot,” and a 1915 school building, converted to a private residence, stands on the parcel (030-5166-0001).

When William Hunton (Sr.) died in 1830, a tract of 333-1/2 acres immediately adjacent to New Baltimore passed to his son, William G. Hunton, who constructed “Eastview” shortly thereafter (030-5166-0024) at 6470 Beverly’s Mill Road. Hunton died just prior to the Civil War and his widow and children remained on the farm for the duration of the hostilities. Eastview served as a headquarters for Union General Edwin H. Stoughton. A pen drawing by Stoughton survives that illustrates the scene when Mrs. Hunton relinquished her last mare to the General rather than “prove herself a loyal (presumably to the Union) woman.”²⁴

In examining the titles for many of the parcels in the village, several families’ names keep reappearing throughout the later years of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. Many were related one way or another to earlier property owners. It appears that the Grant family amassed a number of the lots in the 1920s, 30s, and 40s. Lucille Ivey Grant, whose estate now owns 5248 Old Alexandria Pike (030-5166-0003), received parcels from her children, Laurence, Lorraine, Charlotte, and Charles. Charles received parcels in the town from Robert L. Grant in 1923 and 1929. Charles also received a parcel from T. K. Grayson in 1943 that contained a “storing house, ware- house, and buildings” and another lot from Mary T. Grant in 1946. The New Baltimore School Lot (030-5166-0001) was conveyed to Charles in 1946 by the County School Board and had earlier been the site of the New Baltimore Academy and a subsequent public schoolhouse; and several other lots in the town that Charles had acquired in the late 1940s.²⁵ The public school lot had been owned by the Hunton family and was condemned for a free school in 1873 following the enactment of a law creating a statewide system of public education;²⁶ later the school board acquired an adjacent lot for a public school

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in 1912.²⁷ It is not known when the original academy building was demolished; the frame public school building from 1915 has now been converted for residential use.

Another family name that is closely related to the history of New Baltimore is "Klipstein." One of the more revealing documents is a division of Philip Klipstein's estate in 1870. William Ball and his wife, likely the son of William Ball who was the storeowner prior to the town's incorporation in 1822, conveyed 100 acres to Philip A. Klipstein in 1830. This conveyance specifically describes the parcel as "lying partly in and adjoining to the town of New Baltimore...on which are situated two wooden dwelling houses and out houses with their appurtenances in said town of New Baltimore." The conveyance also included a "certain tanyard and brick dwelling house and out houses now in occupancy of William E. Ball." From the plat attached to this deed and the land division of 1870, it appears that Klipstein's property lay mostly to the south of New Baltimore and would explain the tanyard which would have been located near South Run which forms the southern boundary of the district. In another deed from 1871 John H. Klipstein conveyed to Robert R. Sanders for \$430 "his storehouse and blacksmith shop situated in the village of New Baltimore on north side of turnpike."²⁸ This parcel is again referred to in a conveyance to George W. Grayson, citing "shops and improvements purchased from Sanders."²⁹ This is currently the property at 5284 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0008). In 1934, a deed involving this property refers to buildings on the lot and a requirement to keep insurance on them.³⁰ A 1904 deed from George Grayson to Ben Grayson refers to this parcel as being on the "north side of Main Street [in New Baltimore] with house thereon."³¹

The property at 5253 Old Alexandria Pike was constructed as a commercial building ca. 1922 (30-5166-0017). In 1922 George Cook conveyed to John and Virgil Thorp for \$80 a lot in the town of New Baltimore.³² In 1926, J. W. and Virgil Thorp conveyed the same property to E. C. Curtis to include "all furniture, fixtures, and stocks of merchandise in said building as per inventory already adjusted."³³ Local residents often referred to this as "Thorp's Store." Although Samuel Claggett is charged with a lot in the town of New Baltimore in 1838, it is not until ca. 1852 that improvements of \$250 actually show up on the parcel. A deed recorded in 1857 refers to a dwelling house belonging to Samuel Claggett being sold by commissioners Philips and Hunton located on the "south side of the turnpike opposite said store house."³⁴ This property with its 19th-century house stands at 5265 Old Alexandria Pike (030-5166-0015).

Robert Florence is listed in the land tax books for 1867 as owning 11 acres at New Baltimore with no improvements. A 1921 deed indicates that Florence amassed several parcels including

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land from Charles A. Ware in 1857 and 38 acres from Henry Smith, trustee for William G. Hunton in 1856 for \$2600. This sum would point to some improvements on the property but the land books for the years 1857-64 are nearly illegible. The 1921 deed refers to this as "The Robert Florence Place" located at 6425 Mason Lane (030-5166-0021). The property ultimately passed to Annie Clatterbuck who conveyed it to R. L. Grant in 1929. The property again refers to it as the "Robert Florence Place."³⁵ A "dwelling house" is referred to in a 1933 deed; after changing hands several times in the 1930s and 40s, a 1956 deed refers to the property as the "Laing Place," owners in the 1940s and 1950s.³⁶

What is particularly significant about the community of New Baltimore is that its name has continued to be an identifying factor in so many land transactions in the area for nearly 190 years, from its first mention in the official records of the county in 1818 to the present day. Buildings in the village date from the 1822 tavern to the ca. 1850s Claggett dwelling. Most of the present-day structures date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The old turnpike road trace has not changed, and the physical defining features such as South Run and the road to Thoroughfare Gap have not varied from the early 19th century. Indeed, the construction of US Route 29 from Alexandria to Warrenton in the 1920s that bypassed New Baltimore allowed the tiny village to survive more-or-less intact into the 21st century. It is an important surviving example of a 19th-century community that served as a focal point for the surrounding rural setting in which it lies.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Eugene Scheel, The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors Bicentennial Commission (1976), 3.

² Fauquier County Deed Book 24, 2 (1819).

³ Fauquier County Deed Book 27, 115 (1823).

⁴ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1824.

⁵ Fauquier County Minute Book (1823/24).

⁶ Eppa Hunton, Autobiography of Eppa Hunton, Richmond: William Byrd Press (1933), 3.

⁷ Virginia Session Laws, 1822/23, December 21, 1822, 97; New Baltimore Journal, May 1, 1882.

⁸ Fauquier County Land Tax Book, Book "C", 1824.

⁹ Fauquier County Deed Book 56, 274 (1857); Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1838-52.

¹⁰ Fauquier County Deed Book 74, 202 (1883); Fauquier County Land Tax Book, 1852.

¹¹ Fauquier County Deed Book 31, 233 (1830); Fauquier County Deed Book 63, 26 (1870).

¹² New Baltimore Journal, May 1, 1882.

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ Virginia Session Laws, 1855/56, 176.

¹⁵ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1852-1865.

¹⁶ Robert D. Ward, An Account of General LaFayette's Visit to Virginia in The Years 1824-25. Richmond: West Johnston and Co., (1881) 117.

¹⁷ Mrs. Royall's Southern Tours or Second Series of the Black Book, Volume I, Washington, D. C. 1830 [Rare Book collection, Library of Congress]

¹⁸ Scheel, The Guide to Fauquier..., 4.

¹⁹ Virginia Session Laws 1826/27, January 4, 1827, 98-99.

²⁰ Hunton, 4.

²¹ New Baltimore Academy, July 15, 1882.

²² Joseph Martin. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia. Charlottesville, VA: Joseph Martin, 1835: 173.

²³ New Baltimore Journal, July 15, 1882.

²⁴ Scheel, The Guide to Fauquier..., 3.

²⁵ Fauquier County Deed Book 125/37 (1923); Will Book 99/518 (1974).

²⁶ Fauquier County Deed Book 65/175 (1873).

²⁷ Fauquier County Deed Book 108, 277 (1912).

²⁸ Fauquier County Deed Book 63, 445 (1871).

²⁹ Fauquier County Deed Book 74, 202 (1883/84)

³⁰ Fauquier County Deed Book 140, 83 (1934).

³¹ Fauquier County Deed Book 95, 431 (1904).

³² Fauquier County Deed Book 122, 517 (1922).

³³ Fauquier County Deed Book 129, 391 (1926).

³⁴ Fauquier County Deed Book 56, 274 (1857); Fauquier County Land Tax Books 1838; 1852-1857.

³⁵ Fauquier County Deed Book 132, 508 (1929).

³⁶ Fauquier County Deed Books 121, 360 (1920 Plat); 138, 382 (1933); 139, 493 (1934) 145, 437 (1938); 153, 217 (1943); 196, 317 (1956); 241, 230 (1967).

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A: 18 262803E 4294311N
B: 18 262986E 4294646N
C: 18 263046E 4294667N
D: 18 263087E 4294585N
E: 18 263361E 4294352N
F: 18 263615E 4294514N
G: 18 263880E 4294504N
H: 18 263859E 4294138N
I: 18 263311E 4294108N
J: 18 262986E 4294087N
K: 18 262833E 4294189N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the nominated New Baltimore Historic District are included within a polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A- 18 262803E 4294311N; B- 18 262986E 4294646N; C- 18 263046E 4294667N; D- 18 263087E 4294585N; E - 18 263361E 4294352N; F- 18 263615E 4294514N; G- 18 263880E 4294504N; H- 18 263859E 4294138N; I- 18 263311E 4294108N; J- 18 262986E 4294087N; and K- 18 262833E 4294189N

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The New Baltimore Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the village of New Baltimore. District boundaries coincide with property lines whenever possible. Noncontributing buildings and more rural areas were excluded.

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Fauquier County, Virginia**

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

NEW BALTIMORE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location: New Baltimore, Virginia (Fauquier County)

VDHR File Number: 030-5166

Date of photograph: April 2003

Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian

All negatives are stored at the Department of Historic Resources Archives unless noted.

SUBJECT: Eastview; Fauquier Farm (030-5166-0024)

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.: 20466

PHOTO 1 of 17

SUBJECT: Ball's Tavern (030-5166-0009)

VIEW: South view

NEG. NO.: 20409

PHOTO 2 of 17

SUBJECT: Ball's Tavern (030-5166-0009)

VIEW: Detail of front doors

NEG. NO.: 20409

PHOTO 3 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5258 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0004)

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.: 20407

PHOTO 4 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5274 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0006)

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.: 20408

PHOTO 5 of 17

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SUBJECT: House, 6425 Mason Lane (030-5166-0021)
VIEW: South view
NEG. NO.: 20408
PHOTO 6 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5265 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0015)
VIEW: North view
NEG. NO.: 20410
PHOTO 7 of 17

SUBJECT: Quail Hollow (030-5166-0025)
VIEW: Southeast view
NEG. NO.: 20466
PHOTO 8 of 17

SUBJECT: House 5230/5232 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0001)
VIEW: Southeast view
NEG. NO.: 20407
PHOTO 9 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 6423 Georgetown Road (030-5166-0020)
VIEW: Southeast view
NEG. NO.: 20409
PHOTO 10 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5285 old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0012)
VIEW: North view
NEG. NO.: 20409
PHOTO 11 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5248 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0003)
VIEW: Southwest view
NEG. NO.: 20407
PHOTO 12 of 17

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Section _Photos_ Page __29__

SUBJECT: House, 5263 Old Alexandria Turnpike (03-5166-0016)
VIEW: Northwest view
NEG. NO.: 20410
PHOTO 13 of 17

SUBJECT: Bridge, Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0011)
VIEW: Looking north toward Ball's Tavern
NEG. NO.: 20409
PHOTO 14 of 17

SUBJECT: House, 5253 Old Alexandria Turnpike (030-5166-0017)
VIEW: Northeast view
NEG. NO.: 20407
PHOTO 15 of 17

SUBJECT: Streetscape, Old Alexandria Turnpike
VIEW: Looking West
NEG. NO.: 20407
PHOTO 16 of 17

SUBJECT: Streetscape, Old Alexandria Turnpike
VIEW: Looking East
NEG. NO.: 20408
PHOTO 17 of 17

47°30"
4297

4296

4295

4294
400 000
FEET

38°45'

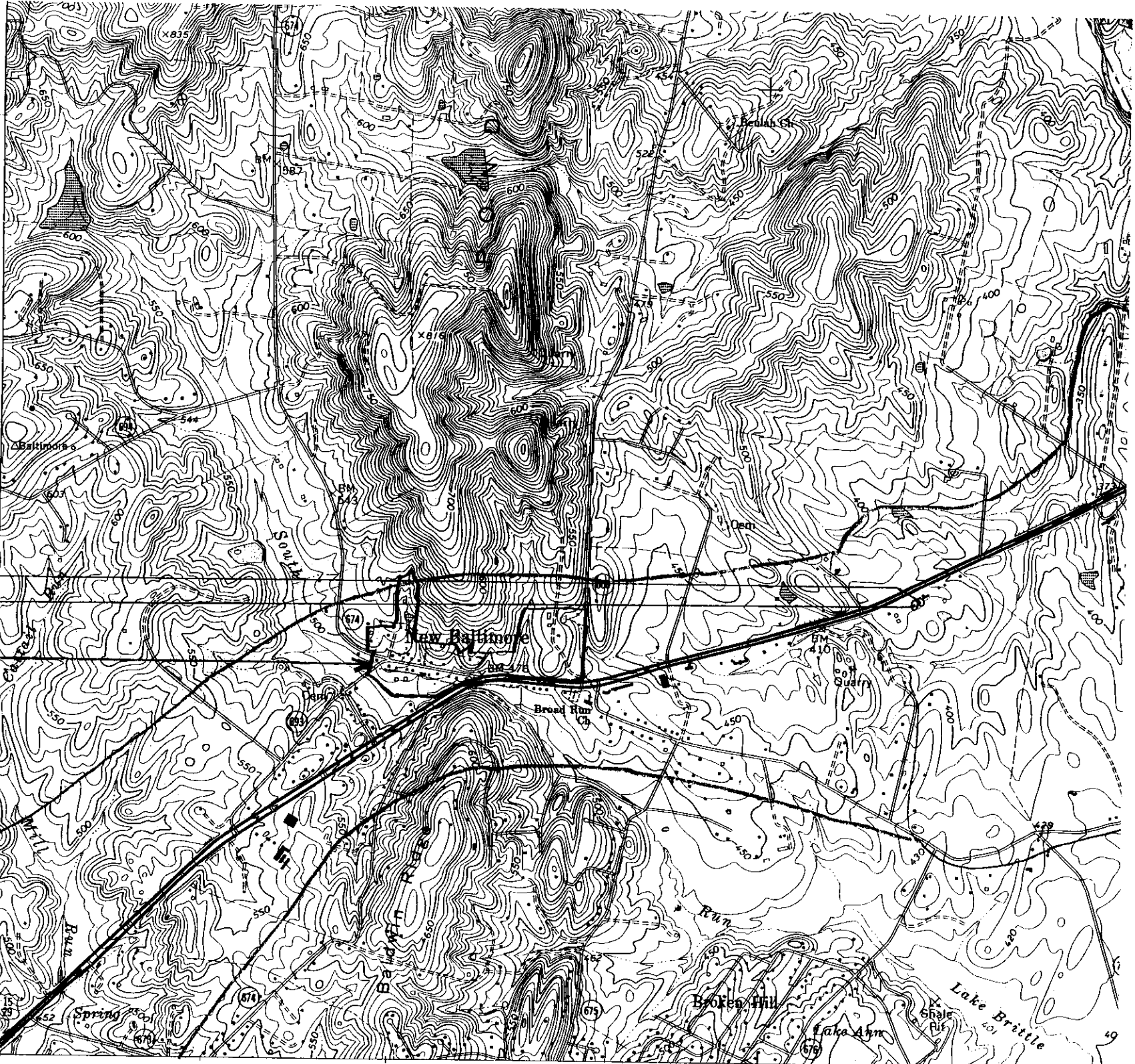
CULPEPER 27 MI.
WARRENTON 3.5 MI.

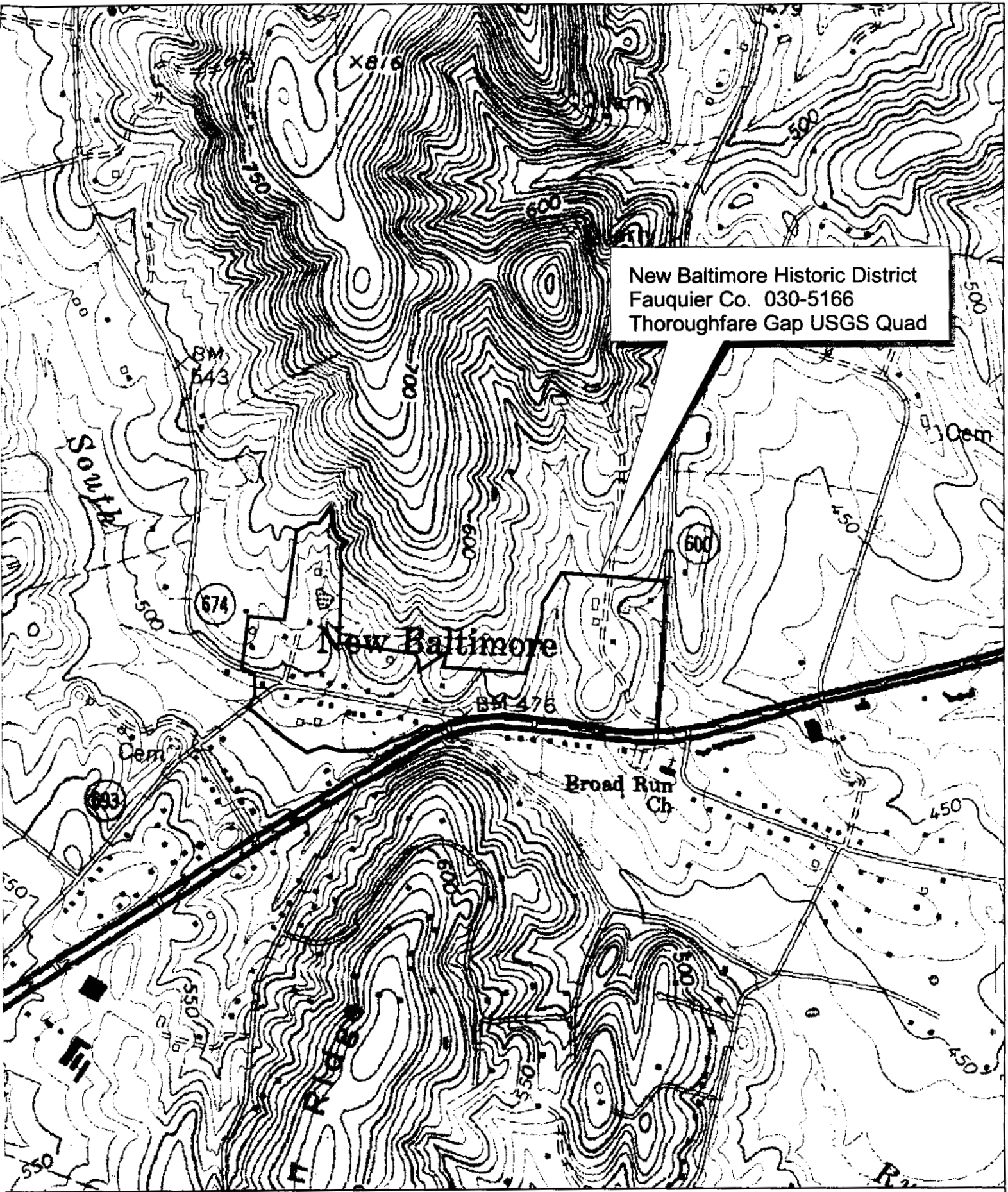
30-5079 House
30-5024 House

NEW BALTIMORE HD 30-5166

THOROUGHFARE GAP
QUAD

30-5152
Buckland Mills Battlefield





Virginia Department of Historic Resources

New Baltimore Historic District boundaries

August 2003 nomination

Map printed 8/22/2003

120 0 120 240 Meters



1:12000

