

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Slaughter-Hill House
other names/site number Corrie Hill House Roger Dixon House DHL File No. 204-21

2. Location

street & number 306 N. West St. not for publication
city, town Culpeper, vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Culpeper code 047 zip code 22701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [ ] public-local, [ ] public-State, [ ] public-Federal
Category of Property: [X] building(s), [ ] district, [ ] site, [ ] structure, [ ] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (1), Noncontributing (3 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects), Total (3)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: Feb. 6, 1989
Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: [Signature] Date:
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[ ] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: sandstone; Brick

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Metal: tin

other Wood: log

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

### Summary Description

The Slaughter-Hill House is located at 306 N. West Street in the town of Culpeper, Virginia. The two-story L-plan residence had its beginnings in the late 18th<sup>century</sup> as a one-room plan structure built of plank log construction. A frame addition in the early 19th century doubled the building's size to form a hall-and-parlor plan. The house was further enlarged ca. 1835-40 when the older sections were renovated and enlarged into a frame I-house with a rear ell. Two small additions to the ell were made in the first half of the 20th century.

### Architectural Analysis

The Slaughter-Hill House stands on a half-acre lot in the town of Culpeper, Virginia. Although most of the shrubs and trees around the house date from the mid-20th century, a number of mature English boxwood, and terracing to the rear of the lot, remain from an earlier garden, probably of late 19th century vintage. Three non-contributing structures: two dilapidated small frame sheds built in the first half of the 20th century, and a frame workshop, of mid-20th century date, stand to the rear of the house.

The house is a two story, L-plan log and frame structure, covered with weatherboards and resting on a rubble and brick foundation. The front portion of the house, two stories high over a low brick foundation, is built on a central-passage plan. A brick chimney, laid in variable course American bond, is built flush with the south gable end.<sup>1</sup> The roof displays a boxed cornice and a sawtooth bargeboard with a pendant at the peak. The one-story Classical Revival front porch is one bay in width, covering the front door only. It has paired square boxed columns, with recessed panels, supporting the hipped roof with its simple entablature. Along either side of the porch is Chinese latticework. On the rear (west) of the house is a two-story gable-roofed ell, set on a rubble foundation. A small room, expressed as a one-story gable-roofed addition, is attached to the west wall of the ell, while an enclosed porch runs the length of the ell's south wall. All roofs are covered with standing-seam metal.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

ca. 1775-1840  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

ca. 1775-1800  
ca. 1800-1817  
ca. 1835-1840

Cultural Affiliation

European  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Statement of Significance

The Slaughter-Hill House is the only known surviving example in the central Virginia Piedmont of a one-room urban vernacular structure built in the medium of plank log construction. Probably built in the late 18th century, and possibly originally serving a commercial or dual commercial/ residential purpose, the original structure was converted into a hall-and-parlor plan residence by a frame addition in the early 19th century. Further enlargements of the structure ca. 1835-40 brought the house to its present dimensions, and the house, little altered from that time, demonstrates the evolution of a small, 18th-century plank log structure into a mid-19th century vernacular Greek Revival town house. The owners of the Slaughter-Hill House have included a number of political and social leaders of Culpeper. During the 1820s, it was the residence of the Hon. John S. Pendleton, later Virginia Representative, United States Congressman and Minister to a number of South American countries. The Hill family, who owned the house from 1888 until 1944, were close relatives of both Confederate General A.P. Hill and President James Madison.

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Culpeper, Virginia

An analysis of deed records and architectural evidence indicates that the house had its origins in the late 18th century, originally as a one-room-plan structure of plank log construction, measuring 16 by 20 feet, which now forms the rear (west) ell of the house. The structure was set back some forty feet from West Street, and its gable end, with exterior chimney, was oriented towards the street. Other deeds, coupled with structural evidence, particularly the surviving Federal woodwork in the house, suggest that the original building was doubled in size in the early 19th century. This enlargement constituted the addition of a two-story frame wing, also measuring 16 by 20 feet, to the original house, and also the raising of the roof of the original section. It is uncertain whether these two changes occurred precisely at the same time, although the style of the interior woodwork in the two sections is consistent with the proposed early 19th century date, and this would indicate that these changes are at least roughly contemporary. The frame addition was made to the east gable end of the older section, extending towards West Street and encasing the chimney between the two sections. The resulting structure, still oriented with its gable end towards West St., had a hall-and-parlor plan with a central chimney.<sup>2</sup>

Based on a map of the town of Culpeper drawn ca. 1835-40 by local merchant F.J. Thompson, additions were made around this time to the south end of the early 19th century frame wing, producing a two story, three-bay frame I-house, fronting on West St. and incorporating the early 19th century frame wing as its north first- and second-story rooms. The center passage, which contains the stair, and the south first- and second-story rooms date entirely from the ca. 1835-1840 additions. A new gable roof, with its ridge orienting north-south, was constructed to form the roof of this new front wing of the house. The original, log section of the house was left as the ell on the north rear of the house.

The walls of the downstairs room in the original, log section of the house have been plastered, although cracking and unevenness of the plaster reveal the logs beneath. The room still retains portions of an early beaded baseboard, mutilated by later remodelings. The mantel has crossettes outlined by simple molding, a low overmantel with a single horizontal raised panel, and a heavily molded mantel shelf. On the north wall of the room is a single-flight enclosed stair, originally a narrow stair of 19th-century vintage, and enlarged in the mid-20th century to communicate with the upstairs rooms when the stair in the adjoining north front room was removed.<sup>3</sup> The unfinished space under the

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stairs, made into a utility closet at that time, also contains fragments of the early beaded baseboard, chair rail and plain wide-board wainscoting which once adorned the room. Most significantly, a portion of the corner of the original plank log walls, each log cut to a 3 1/2" depth, survives there as well. The plate of the log structure is visible in the stairway, and indicates that the walls of the upstairs room were framed up from the plate, suggesting that the log structure was one-story with a loft or a story-and-a-half high as originally built, and that the roof was later raised to two stories. Probably this occurred at the time of the addition of the north front room in the early 19th century, as the ceiling heights of the two upstairs room are similar, but the floor in the oldest section is a foot and a half lower than that of the north room, necessitating several stairs between the two levels. A beaded chair rail and baseboard, as well as a mantel which is a simpler version of the one downstairs, survive upstairs in the oldest section. To one side of the mantel in the downstairs room, a raised paneled door with Federal architrave surround leads to a small closet which expresses the depth of the original chimney. A similar door in the other side of the closet opens into the north downstairs room.

The north front downstairs room is the early 19th century portion of the house which was incorporated into the ca. 1835-40 section. Its Federal mantel, plain wide board horizontal wainscoting, beaded chair rail and beaded baseboard were retained when the house was enlarged, and have survived relatively unchanged, although the beaded chair rail has an unusually heavy molding applied to the top, and this appears to represent a Colonial Revival addition to the earlier woodwork. The mantel has a plain surround with simple molding around the fireplace opening and periphery of the mantel, and below the molded mantel shelf. The mantel shelf is decorated with a pattern of alternating round and vertical chisel cuts. The east (front) window was added during the 1835-40 renovations, and is identical to that in the south room. The use of boards as infill under this window points to the location of the original front door in this section. A door in the north wall was added when the house was used as apartments in the mid-20th century.<sup>4</sup> At the same time, the early enclosed stair which stood in the northeast corner of the room was removed, and there is currently no direct access to the upstairs room, which has a beaded baseboard and a similar mantel. The floor of this upstairs room is one foot lower than the rooms in the ca. 1835-1840 section.

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The present front porch of the house enters into a central passage, part of the ca. 1835-40 additions to the earlier structure. The front door and the doors into each of the side rooms are notable for false paneling: flat moldings attached to a plain door to give the illusion of a paneled door. The front door is further embellished by a transom and sidelights with unusually small rectangular and square panes. The central passage contains a winding stair with a turned newel and plain rectangular balusters. A lighting fixture was formerly suspended from a circular molded plaster ceiling ornament, which is probably of contemporary date with this portion of the house. The plastered walls are unadorned except for a wide beaded baseboard. The south room, also added ca. 1835-40, is similarly plain except for the ornate Greek Revival surround of the door communicating with the central passage. The door is flanked by flat pilasters supporting a full entablature with a dentiled cornice. Other than this one notable example, all door and window surrounds in this section of the house have simple architrave surrounds on both the interior and exterior. The other doors have simple vertical panels; the overscaled windows, which extend nearly from ceiling to baseboard, have six over six lights. Both the first and second floor south rooms have extremely simple classical mantels, and like the downstairs rooms, the second floor south room has plastered walls and a simple beaded baseboard. The second-floor mantel is flanked by closets with vertical paneled doors. An unheated second-floor room at the head of the stairs has been divided and converted into bathrooms, and no early woodwork remains. In the process of this renovation, access between the older and newer sections of the house was eliminated on the second-story level.

The house reached its present dimensions with the two small additions to the rear of the ell in the 20th century.

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Endnotes

1 The flush chimney of the Slaughter-Hill House, while primarily a coastal feature in Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, is by no means unique in the Virginia Piedmont. Architectural research now being undertaken by Ann L. Miller, Research Historian of the Orange County Historical Society, Orange, Virginia, has revealed that flush chimneys are a feature of three standing houses in Orange County, just south of Culpeper County, as well as over a dozen in Madison County, bordering Culpeper to the west. All these houses predate the 1870s.

2 The assignment of dates is based upon an analysis of the description and value of the property in late 18th and early 19th century deeds. This is more fully discussed under Historical Background. Only one other plank log structure, Locust Grove, a rural dwelling near Rapidan, is known to exist in Culpeper County. No other urban plank log structures are known to survive in the central Virginia Piedmont. The Burgandine House, traditionally reputed to be the oldest house in the town of Culpeper, and traditionally assigned a date of 1749, is of squared, not plank, log construction. The Preliminary Information Request forms on the Slaughter-Hill House (styled the Miss Corrie Hill House or Roger Dixon House) contains information formulated by the late M.L. Steadman, a local amateur, who declared the house to be a claims house dating from the Spotswood ownership, and all outbuildings and most of the gardens to survive from the original plantation complex. He also represented the log portion of the house to have served as the Clerk's Office during Roger Dixon's tenure as Clerk of Culpeper County. No specific documentation on Spotswood's patent improvement structures is recorded with his accounts filed in Spotsylvania County Will Book A, p.27. The original plat of the town of Fairfax (now Culpeper), recorded in Culpeper County Deed Book C, p.211, places the original Courthouse and Clerk's Office on the east side of Main Street, several blocks away from the Slaughter-Hill House. Roger Dixon purchased 146 acres surrounding the site of the Slaughter-Hill House in 1770, when he was a resident of Fredericksburg and Burgess from Spotsylvania County. He fell ill in 1771 and died in 1772 without having moved to his Culpeper lands (Paula Felder, Forgotten Companions, pvt. prt., Fredericksburg, 1982; pp.126-127).

3 Information on the changes in the stairways was supplied by in November 1987 by personal communication from Mrs. Ann Carder, Culpeper, Virginia, who witnessed the renovations while living in the house as a tenant in the 1950s.

4 Personal communication from Mrs. Carder, November, 1987.



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### Historical Background

The land on which the Slaughter-Hill House stands was originally part of Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood's 40,000-acre Spotsylvania tract.<sup>1</sup> After Alexander Spotswood's death in 1740, the majority of his lands descended to his eldest son, John.<sup>2</sup> In 1754, John Spotswood conveyed to Robert Coleman 235 acres "where the [Culpeper County] Court House now stands", and where "Coleman now lives". The land had previously been leased to Coleman, and had been the site of the county courthouse since the creation of Culpeper County from Orange in 1749.<sup>3</sup> The "Town of Fairfax at Culpeper Court House on the land of Robert Coleman", comprising forty lots, was formally created by act of Assembly on 22 February 1759.<sup>4</sup> The land where the Slaughter-Hill House stands was not within the original town limits, but was part of a separate tract of 146 acres to the west and south of the town. In 1770, Robert and Sarah Coleman conveyed twenty one lots within the town, along with the 146 acres, to Roger Dixon, the Clerk of Culpeper County.<sup>5</sup> Dixon died in 1772, and in 1774 his brother and executor, the Rev. John Dixon, sold the 146 acres to John Jameson of Culpeper County.<sup>6</sup>

Jameson would gain fame during the Revolutionary War as the captor of Maj. John Andre. He was also Clerk of Culpeper County from 1771 until his death in 1810.<sup>7</sup> In 1805 he conveyed the land where the Hill House stands to William Broadus, Jr. for £100. Jameson had apparently subdivided portions of his land immediately adjoining the town limits into lots, as the property was described in the deed as "One Acre of Ground with its appurtenances, situate at the North West corner of the Town of Fairfax, and is the same lott at present occupied by Thomas Eldridge...".<sup>8</sup> "Eldridges work shop" is mentioned in the deed as being near the southeast boundary of the property, fronting on what is now West St.; the plank log section of the present house would have been located near the northeast boundary, on the same thoroughfare, but set back from, and with its gable end towards, the street. Jameson's own residence stood on the west side of Main Street between Stevens and Scanlon streets, on the south end of the original town boundaries.<sup>9</sup> He apparently maintained the log structure as rental property. The position and orientation of the log building, taken with the subdivision of the 146 acres and reference to the workshop, points to an early commercial or commercial/residential use of the lot, and Jameson or one of his tenants as the probable builder.

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William Broadus, Jr. sold the one-acre lot "whereon the said William Broadus Jr. now resides" to Jonathan C. Gibson in 1817 for \$2000. The increased valuation (roughly twice that of the L100 that the building sold for in 1805), taken with the style of the interior woodwork in the early frame addition to the original plank log section of the house, strongly suggests that it was built by Broadus.<sup>10</sup> The addition produced a two-story hall-and-parlor house, still with its gable end facing West Street. Broadus sold the house and lot to John S. Pendleton in 1825.<sup>11</sup> The deed states that Pendleton, who would later serve as Culpeper's Delegate to the Virginia General Assembly (1831-1833) and Representative to the U.S. Congress and a Congressional "whip" (1845-1849), as well as minister to Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, was already in residence as a tenant when he bought the property. In 1829, he purchased and moved to the Redwood estate, a family property west of town, but retained the old Broadus house, apparently as rental property.<sup>12</sup> A court decree in a chancery suit involving Pendleton occasioned the sale of the house and lot in 1840, when it was purchased by prominent local physician Dr. Philip C. Slaughter.<sup>13</sup>

Further additions, which brought the house to a form approximating its present appearance, were apparently made by Pendleton or Slaughter. A map of the town and its outskirts, made by local merchant F.J. Thompson "around 1835" shows the outline of the present front of the house parallel to West St., as opposed to the orientation of the older sections, with gable end facing the street. "Dr. Slaughter" is listed as occupying the building, indicating, if the 1835 date of the map is correct, that he was a tenant later in the Pendleton ownership, prior to his purchase of the house. Culpeper County Land Tax book evidence is inconclusive as to the date of the addition, but the map would seem evidence that the front of the house was constructed in its present form either in the mid-1830s or at latest by soon after 1840, early in the Slaughter ownership.<sup>14</sup>

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The Culpeper town boundaries were expanded in the mid-19th century, putting the Slaughter property within the town limits. As the result of a chancery suit involving the Slaughter heirs, the house was sold in 1883 to John F. Rixey.<sup>15</sup> Rixey, later Representative to Congress, lived at Beauregard, the estate he maintained near Brandy Station.<sup>16</sup> He probably purchased the town property as an investment. He sold the old Slaughter house in 1888 to Sarah F. Hill, widow<sup>17</sup> of Thomas Hill, a second cousin of Confederate General A.P. Hill.

Following Sarah Hill's death, the property was divided between her children, Corrie B. Hill and Ambrose Powell Hill, in 1908. Corrie, the daughter, received the front half of the lot and the house, her brother, Ambrose Powell, the rear.<sup>18</sup> Miss Corrie Hill, who never married, lived in the house until 1944, when she conveyed the property to the Town of Culpeper.<sup>19</sup> After straightening the portion of West Street in front of the house, the house was sold to George B. and Bia Chapman the following year.<sup>20</sup> The widowed Mrs. Chapman conveyed the house to John L. and Emily Hicks in 1961.<sup>21</sup>

It remained in the Hicks family until the present owner purchased the property in 1986.<sup>22</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Virginia Patent Book 14, p.378.
- <sup>2</sup> Orange County, Virginia, Will Book 1, p.131.
- <sup>3</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book B, p.163.
- <sup>4</sup> Historic Culpeper. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society, 1974), pp.1-5.
- <sup>5</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book Q, p.73; the original plat of the town of Fairfax (now Culpeper) is recorded at Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book C, p.211 .
- <sup>6</sup> Culpeper County Virginia Deed Book Q, p.123.
- <sup>7</sup> Mary Stevens Jones, ed. An 18th Century Perspective: Culpeper County, Va. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society, 1974), pp.60-61.
- <sup>8</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book AA, p.10.
- <sup>9</sup> Mary Stevens Jones, ed. An 18th Century Perspective: Culpeper County, Va. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society, 1974), p.61.
- <sup>10</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book II, p.62.
- <sup>11</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book SS, p.5.
- <sup>12</sup> Mary Stevens Jones, ed. An 18th Century Perspective: Culpeper County, Va. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society, 1974), pp.32.
- <sup>13</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, p.117.
- <sup>14</sup> F.J. Thompson, map, "Culpeper, About 1835" reproduction copy in collection of Orange County Historical Society, Orange, Virginia.
- <sup>15</sup> Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 20, p.429.
- <sup>16</sup> Eugene M. Scheel, Culpeper, A Virginia County's History (Orange, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society, 1982), p.260.

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- 17 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 23, p.226; "Hill Family" file, collection of the Orange County Historical Society, Orange, Virginia.
- 18 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 40, p.331.
- 19 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 109, p.420.
- 20 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 111, p.224.
- 21 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 160, p.161.
- 22 Culpeper County, Virginia, Deed Book 358, p.521.

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Historic Culpeper. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper County  
Historical Society, 1974).

Jones, Mary Stevens, ed. An 18th Century Perspective:  
Culpeper County, Va. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper  
County Historical Society, 1974).

Scheel, Eugene M. Culpeper, A Virginia County's History  
(Orange, Virginia: Culpeper County Historical Society,  
1982).

Thompson, F.J. Map, "Culpeper, About 1835" reproduction  
copy in collection of Orange County Historical Society,  
Orange, Virginia.

W.P.A. Historical Inventory, "Miss Corrie Hill's Home",  
comp. Margaret Jeffries, Culpeper, Virginia, 1936.  
Copies filed in the Circuit Court of Culpeper County,  
Culpeper, Virginia.

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PHOTO IDENTIFICATION LIST  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

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Culpeper, Virginia

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Photo No. 1  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: E and S facades, main house (contributing building,  
No. 1 on site plan); view facing NW  
Neg. No. 9200 (31)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 1 of 12

Photo No. 2  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: E and S facades, main house (contributing building,  
No. 1 on site plan); view facing NW  
Neg. No. 9200 (36A)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 2 of 12

Photo No. 3  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: N wall, main house (contributing building, No. 1 on  
site plan); view facing SW  
Neg. No. 9200 (12)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 3 of 12

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SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
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Photo No. 4  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Front door, main house (contributing building, No. 1 on site plan); view facing W  
Neg. No. 9200 (12A-13)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 4 of 12

Photo No. 5  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1 on site plan), mantel, downstairs W room, original section of house (late 18th century); view facing E  
Neg. No. 9201 (2)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 5 of 12

Photo No. 6  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1 on site plan), portion of plank log wall, downstairs W room, original section of house (late 18th century); view facing N  
Neg. No. 9201 (4)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 6 of 12



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Photo No. 7  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1  
on site plan), upstairs W room, original section of house  
(late 18th century), looking into north upstairs room (early  
19th century); view facing E  
Neg. No. 9201 (18)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 7 of 12

Photo No. 8  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1  
on site plan), stair in center passage (ca. 1835-1840  
section of house); view facing W  
Neg. No. 9201 (14)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 8 of 12

Photo No. 9  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1  
on site plan), Greek Revival door surround in S room (ca.  
1835-1840 section of house); view facing N  
Neg. No. 9201 (12)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 9 of 12

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION LIST  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, Virginia

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Photo No. 10  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Interior main house (contributing building, No. 1  
on site plan), upstairs S room; view facing S  
Neg. No. 9201 (16)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 10 of 12

Photo No. 11  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Frame workshop (left), mid-20th century and frame  
shed (right), first half of 20th century, (both  
noncontributing, No. 4 and No. 3 on site plan,  
respectively); view from E  
Neg. No. 9200 (4)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 11 of 12

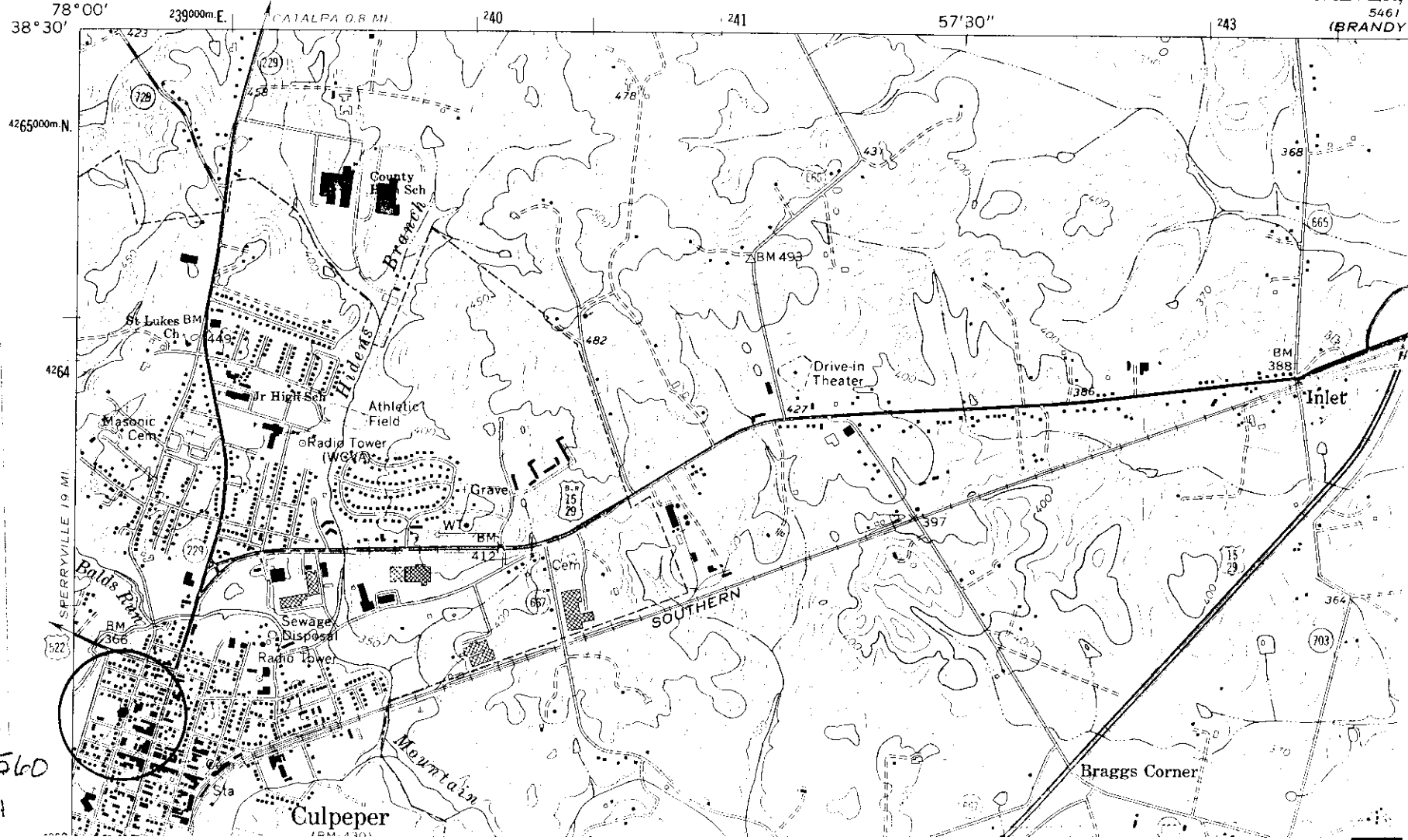
Photo No. 12  
SLAUGHTER-HILL HOUSE  
Culpeper, VA

Credit: Ann L. Miller  
Date: 1988  
Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA  
View of: Frame shed, first half of 20th century  
(noncontributing, No. 2 on site plan); view from N  
Neg. No. 9200 (2)  
File No. 204-21  
Photo 12 of 12

5361115E  
(CASTLETON)  
222

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH  
DIVISION OF MINE  
JAMES L. CALVER,  
54611  
(BRANDY)



Map 3 of 3  
Slaughter-Hill  
House  
Culpeper County,  
VA  
UTM References:  
1236470/4262560  
Culpeper East, VA