

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLK 6/6/7
NRHP 9/6/7

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 Cool Well
other names/site number 042-0248

2. Location

street & number 8198 Shady Grove Road not for publication
city or town Mechanicsville vicinity
state VA code VA county Hanover code 085 zip code 23111

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 7/26/2007
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: Not In Use

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Early Republic - Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Asphalt

walls Wood

other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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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 ca. 1834/35 - 1882

Significant Dates ca. 1834/35

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 0.296

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	290297	4	16	6849	2			3		
									4		

See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Ashley Neville & John Salmon
 organization Ashley Neville, LLC. date March 2007
 street & number 112 Thompson St., Suite B-1 telephone 804-798-2124
 city or town Ashland state VA zip code 23005

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Additional Documentation
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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 Sarah Cooleen, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
 street & number 204 W. Franklin Street telephone 804-648-1889
 city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220

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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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Cool Well
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7. DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Cool Well, is a small, one-and-a-half-story, frame Tidewater cottage located in eastern Hanover County in the midst of the rapidly developing suburban area around Richmond. Cool Well is one of a relatively small collection of this type of dwelling found mostly in the eastern half of the county, which is located in the coastal plain geographic region. The house retains many of its original interior elements including a unique style of mantel that links it with five other houses in the immediate vicinity, including Laurel Meadow and Rural Plains. The well, from which Cool Well supposedly derives its name, is located to the south of the rear kitchen porch. A modern garage is located at the end of the short driveway. The property consists of the house, the contributing resource, and a modern, non-contributing garage.

DESCRIPTION

Cool Wells stands on Shady Grove Road, which was an early thoroughfare in eastern Hanover leading from the Hanover Courthouse area to Mechanicsville and Gaines Mill. The road takes its name from the historic Shady Grove Methodist Church that is now located across the street from Cool Well, but originally located on the same side as the house. The house's location on this road was an asset to its probable early use as an ordinary. Cool Well now stands on a relatively small lot, with the serpentine brick wall of a new subdivision to its rear separating the house from the new development. The land around the house is mostly open with several dogwood trees and boxwood in the front yard.

Cool Well, constructed about 1834-1835, is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling on a raised foundation of brick laid in an irregular five-course American bond. The original beaded weatherboards survive beneath its current synthetic siding. A gable roof of composition shingles tops the house. There are three gable dormers across the front and a shed-roof dormer, not original, across the rear. Most of the windows are replacements and shutters flank the front windows. The most notable exterior features are the two, brick, exterior-end chimneys. The south chimney is laid in an irregular bond while the north chimney is laid in five-course American bond. There is a one-story, three-bay front porch with square posts and a three-board horizontal balustrade. There is an enclosed, shed-roof, bulkhead cellar entrance on the south end of the house. The rear of the house has sustained several additions. When the house was purchased by the King family between 1950-1952, there was a small frame addition on the rear of the house with a small open porch on the south end. The present one-story rear kitchen was added by 1970 and the enclosed porch was added onto the south side of the kitchen by 1972.

The interior of the house retains many of its original features. It has a central-passage, single-pile plan with an enclosed, quarter-turn stair located at the rear of the central passage. The stair apparently has had several entrances over the years – the existing doorway into the center passage, a doorway to the rear, which still exists, and one to the north room that no longer survives. The stair door is a beaded, batten door with HL hinges and the original iron latch. The rear door to the stair is also a beaded batten door with HL hinges. At one time there were steps from this door onto the rear porch. When the porch was converted into a bathroom, the steps, but not the door, were removed. The center passage and the flanking rooms have a solid, wide board wainscot with a narrow chair rail. Removal of modern paneling in the passage revealed wide horizontal beaded-board paneling above the wainscot on the north passage wall. The original paint appears to survive

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on these boards. The windows and doors, in both the rooms and the passage retain their original architrave trim. Many of the original doors and door hardware survive. The doors are either six-panel or batten doors.

The most significant aspects of the house's interior are the surviving mantels. The mantels in Cool Well link it stylistically with five other nearby houses: Rose Cottage (042-0239), Laurel Meadow (042-0244), Avondale (042-0258), the renovations at Rural Plains (042-0029) and the recently demolished Hilly Farm (042-0275). The mantels found in these houses suggest a common history -- perhaps executed by the same builder. The mantels have engaged columns supporting a plain mantelshelf and a wide and unornamented frieze. The mantel survives intact in the north room but only the top third of the original mantel survives in the south room. The lower portion of the mantel was deteriorated from termite damage and was removed.

The second floor, technically a half story, contains three rooms with a narrow, north/south passage that provides access to each room. The original plaster survives in some of the second floor rooms. The rooms have plain board trim around the windows and doors, and a narrow baseboard. The doors on the second floor are batten doors with box locks and porcelain knobs. No mantels survive on the second floor and the fireplaces were enclosed but have now been reopened. The passage has the same beaded, horizontal board paneling on both sides of the passage as found on the first floor.

Cool Well and Hanover County Architecture

Hanover County architecture in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries reflected the county's stylistic conservatism and adherence to traditional building practices. The use of forms and details continued well past the periods in which they were introduced. The builders and craftsmen working in Hanover County were unlikely to be academically trained. Their adherence to tradition indicates that they were probably trained by apprenticeship and experience.¹

Building traditions established in Hanover County during the mid- to late-eighteenth century persisted in vernacular residences until after the Civil War.² Most of the surviving historic buildings in Hanover were built when the Federal style was popular, which remained so until the 1850s. As a result, other styles popular during the mid-nineteenth century, such as Greek and Gothic Revivals, and Italianate had little influence in the county.³ Cool Well is an example of Federal-style vernacular architecture in eastern Hanover County.

While many of the houses built before 1840 were probably one story or one-and-a-half stories, fewer of this size of dwelling survive in the county today. The larger, two-story houses, both frame and brick, are more likely to survive. Almost all of the one-and-a-half story houses that survive in Hanover are located in the eastern half or coastal plain region of the county and all have been altered with additions.

Cool Well is one of five pre-1840 dwellings in Hanover with the same mantel indicating a connection among these houses. They are all clustered in the same geographical area of Hanover and most likely had the same builder, but all had different owners. Nothing is known about builders who were active in Hanover County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the builder of these five houses has not been identified. All of the ante-bellum houses in Hanover have been documented, thus additional houses with this type of mantel are unlikely to be identified. Most of Hanover's antebellum

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architecture was heavily influenced by the Federal style and most of the Federal-style mantels in these homes have paneled pilasters instead of engaged columns. A few of the larger and grander Federal-style homes, such as Williamsville or Shrubbery Hill, have highly decorative mantels with engaged columns, but are distinctly different from the more vernacular architecture of Cool Well and the other houses.

Benjamin Hazelgrove, who built Cool Well about 1834-35, was an innkeeper like his father and operated a tavern that most likely was Cool Well. In addition to Cool Well, only six taverns survive in Hanover County today: Old Church, Hanover Tavern, French Hay Tavern, Brock Spring Tavern, Denton's Tavern and Sycamore Tavern. Cool Well and Sycamore Tavern are the smallest of the taverns, both are one-and-a-half story frame buildings. Sycamore Tavern, however, is located in far western Hanover. The remaining taverns are all large two-story buildings.

Cool Well is a small house that now stands on a small lot along an old road that it would have served as an ordinary. It has survived the vicissitudes of 172 years including the unremitting development now occurring in Hanover County. It largely retains its original form and many of its original interior architectural features and is representative of a small but adequately appointed house type that was probably once more common in Hanover than it is today.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cool Well, located in eastern Hanover County, Virginia, was constructed about 1834–1835 for Benjamin Hazelgrove, a prosperous tavern keeper, farmer, and slaveholder. The story-and-a-half frame dwelling contains mantels virtually identical to those in four other nearby houses constructed or remodeled between about 1810 and 1835—Rose Cottage, Laurel Meadow, Avondale, the now demolished Hilly Farm, and Rural Plains—suggesting that the owners shared a craftsman. Cool Well is a good example of the Tidewater type of antebellum dwelling, a type that evokes Hanover’s historic connection with tidewater Virginia and is becoming increasingly threatened by development and the suburbanization of the county. Its identification as a tavern adds to its importance and rarity.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERION

Cool Well is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion C as an example of an antebellum dwelling. It is a Tidewater type of house that once was common in the area. Significant portions of the dwelling’s historic fabric remain largely intact and retain integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, design, and materials. The period of significance is from ca. 1835, when Benjamin Hazelgrove built Cool Well, to 1882 when his wife died. This period marks the period of primary ownership of the Benjamin Hazelgrove family and it was during this time that the house was built, possibly used as a tavern, and became a successful farm.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Benjamin Hazelgrove, for whom Cool Well was constructed in 1834–1835, was the son of James and Mildred Hazelgrove. He was born in Hanover County about 1787–1788. He had at least one sibling, a brother named Josiah, who was born about 1799 and died of “paralysis” in 1858.⁴

James Hazelgrove farmed and operated a tavern or ordinary on a twenty-five-acre tract of land he purchased from Henry Tyler in 1807. It was located in the vicinity of Studley, about seven miles southeast of the Hanover County seat at Hanover Courthouse. His house stood on the north side of the road leading from Hanovertown southwest to Meadow Bridge, between Totopotomoy Creek on the south and Crump’s Creek on the north. The county court issued him a license to operate an ordinary on September 1, 1806 (he may have received licenses before that date, but the records are not extant), and he continued in the business off and on until he was issued his last license on May 24, 1826. Beginning in 1820, the county tax assessor valued the buildings on his property at \$300, suggesting that Hazelgrove’s residence and ordinary was likely a story-and-a-half frame structure.⁵

Benjamin Hazelgrove does not appear in the few extant records of Hanover County until 1815, when he was about twenty-eight years old. He probably lived on his father’s property, perhaps helping him operate the tavern. He also would have been enrolled in the county militia at about the age of sixteen, probably serving as a private and attending periodic musters at the county seat. As the home guard and first line of defense in the Commonwealth, at a time when the U.S. Army was small and scattered, the militia was liable to be called out when danger threatened, as it did during the War of 1812.

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Virginia's governor and executive council summoned several companies of the Hanover militia—the 74th Regiment, Virginia Militia—into service in the spring and summer of 1813, when it appeared that the British fleet might invade the state by way of the James or York Rivers. Later, a few companies were sent to Norfolk to help guard that city, and some Hanover companies were called up in the summer of 1814 to serve in and around Richmond. Benjamin Hazelgrove's company does not appear to have been among any of those summoned; his name does not appear on the payrolls or muster rolls of those called. On July 24, 1815, however, the Hanover County court recommended that he be promoted to ensign—the lowest-ranking commissioned officer—in the county militia, and the governor soon issued the commission. The court recommended Hazelgrove for promotion to lieutenant on April 24, 1817, to replace Bowling Starke, who had been promoted to captain. Again, on September 27, 1826, the court recommended him for promotion to captain, again to replace Starke, who had been promoted to major. Hazelgrove held the post until 1830, when he resigned, and on March 24 of that year, the court recommended John S. Atkinson in his place.⁶

At one point during his years in the county militia, Hazelgrove took sides in a dispute between two officers contesting a promotion that one of them received. In 1824, Captain Thomas L. Nelson disputed the promotion of George S. Netherland from ensign to captain of a new militia company. Nelson, under whom Netherland served, believed that the junior officer had secured the promotion by deliberately misleading the court and fellow militia officers and men—alleging that Nelson would decline the position—and thereby cheated Nelson out of the appointment. Hazelgrove supported Nelson, signing with other officers a petition for his promotion that accompanied Nelson's own complaint to Governor James Pleasants, Jr. The governor received the complaint on July 16, 1824; Netherland soon sent the governor his own petition and letter, backed by his supporters. Unable to sort out the charges and countercharges, which included voting irregularities among the soldiers and the court, Pleasants let the appointment of Netherland stand. Such disputes over promotions were common in the militia, and apparently no one held Hazelgrove's support for the loser against him, since he was subsequently promoted to captain himself.⁷

In 1818, Hazelgrove purchased his first tract of land, ten acres from William Timberlake. The tract was located about ten miles south of the courthouse. Apparently the property had no buildings on it, or none of any value, according to the 1820 assessment. In 1822, however, the tax assessor reported new buildings valued at \$120. Hazelgrove sold the property to George Trantum in 1830, and for the next four years owned no land. He then bought seven acres adjoining the estate of Peter Tinsley from a free black named George Staves in 1834, and in 1835 the tax assessor reported a new building worth \$826 on the property, which increased in value from \$12 an acre to \$130 an acre. The new building was the house known today as Cool Well. Hazelgrove soon acquired more land adjoining this tract. He bought parcels of five and two and a half acres in 1836 from the estates of Samuel and Thomas Murray, respectively; both parcels were adjacent to S. Richardson's and A. S. Jones's property.

The smaller tract had buildings worth \$150, while the larger had none. The next year, Hazelgrove bought a fifty-seven-acre tract from Thomas Austin, described as being next to A. S. Jones's property. It had no buildings of value. In 1840, the tax assessor lumped all of these adjoining properties together into one tract of seventy-one and a half acres. The tract was located about seven miles southwest of James Hazelgrove's property, close by Shady Grove Church, where Benjamin Hazelgrove served as a church trustee.⁸

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Before he constructed Cool Well, Hazelgrove succeeded his father as innkeeper, receiving his first ordinary license from the Hanover County court on May 23, 1827, a year after James Hazelgrove had received his last license. Benjamin Hazelgrove paid for a new license every year thereafter (except in 1829, when he was not listed among the license-holders, perhaps as an oversight by the court clerk) until he obtained one for the last time on May 22, 1838. In 1830, a Hanover County grand jury presented Benjamin H. Skelton and Richardson Haw “for running a horse race in the public road at or near Benjamin Hazelgrove’s tavern on Monday 11 Oct. 1830.” Hazelgrove probably operated his business at his father’s old house – about seven miles away -- until Cool Well was constructed.⁹

While the historical records show that Benjamin Hazelgrove was a prosperous tavern or inn keeper, despite careful and thorough research no conclusive evidence has been uncovered that identifies Cool Well as that tavern. The property’s association with Hazelgrove, however, strongly suggests that Cool Well was used as a tavern -- particularly since the research conducted has identified no other tavern associated with him.

Benjamin Hazelgrove married twice. About 1815, he wed Elizabeth Cross. He is listed in the 1820 census as between the ages of twenty-six and forty-five, as is his wife. They owned one male slave between fourteen and twenty-six years old, two females under fourteen, and one female between fourteen and twenty-six. Three persons in the household were engaged in agriculture, probably Hazelgrove and the male and female adult slaves. Hazelgrove is recorded in the 1830 census as being between the ages of forty and fifty, residing with a woman aged thirty to forty and a girl aged ten to fifteen. The 1840 census listed six members of the household: a male aged between fifty and sixty, a female aged between forty and fifty, another female between twenty and thirty, and one boy and two girls between ten and fifteen. Elizabeth Hazelgrove apparently died early in the 1840s. On June 12, 1844, Benjamin Hazelgrove married Martha Ann Archer, who had been born about 1811–1812. In 1850, the census taker reported his occupation as “farmer,” with real estate worth \$1,200, and gave his age as sixty-two; hers, as thirty-eight. The household included the couple’s daughter Elizabeth S. Hazelgrove, aged five, and son Andrew L. Hazelgrove, aged four, as well as Catherine Potter, aged twenty-eight, and Susan Thomas, aged forty-four. Another daughter, America M. Hazelgrove, was born the following year; she died on June 17, 1858, of dysentery. Benjamin Hazelgrove owned six slaves in 1850: five females aged twelve, fourteen, sixteen, thirty, and seventy, and one male aged sixty-four.¹⁰

The census taker rounded up Hazelgrove’s landholdings to eighty acres for the 1850 Hanover County agriculture report. Cool Well farm consisted of sixty improved acres and twenty that were unimproved. Hazelwood owned \$30 of farming implements and machinery, three horses, three milch cows and three other head of cattle, and twenty hogs, with a total value of \$223 for the livestock. The farm produced 151 bushels of wheat, 250 of Indian corn, 50 of oats, 20 of Irish potatoes, and 25 of sweet potatoes, as well as 150 pounds of butter. The value of Hazelgrove’s homemade products was given as \$10, and the value of the animals he slaughtered was \$50. The report revealed Hazelgrove to have been a moderately prosperous man, a fact confirmed by the personal property tax books for the period from 1815, when his name first appears, to 1858, the year of his death. The categories of property taxed changed frequently during those years, but the records showed that at various times he was taxed for four to six slaves, one to three horses, five to twenty-one cattle, a gig or two-wheeled carriage, a clock, a watch, a clothes press, a chest of drawers, and between \$80 and \$300 worth of household furniture.¹¹

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Benjamin Hazelgrove died on April 19, 1858, of “consumption.” He is buried in the Stubbs Family Cemetery located near Meadowbridge Road at the corner of Routes 627 and 638. Martha A. Hazelgrove was listed in the 1860 census as the head of the household, occupation “farmer” and aged forty-seven. Her real estate was valued at \$1,400 and her personal property at \$2,850. Living with her in the household were daughter Elizabeth S. Hazelgrove, aged fourteen, son N. J. Hazelgrove, aged thirteen, and Catherine Potter, aged thirty-eight.¹²

During the Civil War, the armies of both sides passed close to Cool Well, especially in 1862 and 1864. The major battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines’s Mill, and Hanover Court House were fought within a few miles of the house, which appears on several Civil War–era maps of the area, during the Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days’ Battles of May–July 1862. Two years later, as the Army of the Potomac marched south toward Richmond from Spotsylvania County in May and June 1864, the Army of Northern Virginia moved also, interposing itself between Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant’s forces and the Confederate capital. Several bloody clashes occurred in Hanover County as the armies maneuvered: North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor. Other, smaller engagements occurred almost in front of the house in 1864 as well as in 1862. Several reports mentioned Shady Grove Church, which was adjacent to Cool Well, or the road leading to the church, as the scene of cavalry actions and reconnoitering. Just before the Battle of Cold Harbor, which culminated on June 3, General Robert E. Lee established his headquarters at Shady Grove Church. On June 1, concerned that Grant might attempt to cross the James River, Lee twice wrote to General P. G. T. Beauregard, who was commanding the Confederate forces in that area, of his concern and hinted that Beauregard might consider moving north of the river to block any Union advance (Beauregard did not act on the suggestion, and Grant later crossed the river unopposed). Lee dated his second message “Shady Grove Church, June 1, 1864, 4 p.m.” Toward the end of the war, on February 21, 1865, two Confederate cavalry divisions camped at Shady Grove Church and undoubtedly on the Cool Well property as well.¹³

Despite the battles that raged around Cool Well, the house emerged from the war intact. Martha Hazelgrove continued to live there after the war, and she later applied for and received a widow’s pension for Benjamin’s militia service in the War of 1812: \$8 a month, beginning March 8, 1878.¹⁴ She died July 3, 1882 of “old age.”¹⁵ Cool Well stands today as one of Hanover County’s significant antebellum dwellings, and continues to reflect its long history as a residence, tavern, and local landmark.

Hanover is a rapidly developing suburban county in the greater Richmond metropolitan area and this trend will only accelerate as more residential developments are constructed on former farmland. The eastern half of the county where Cool Well is located has sustained much of this development and has lost many of its historic buildings, cemeteries, and landscapes within the last ten to fifteen years. The Hanover County Historical Commission and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities have worked tirelessly to save Cool Well from demolition when the adjacent land was developed, achieving one of the few recent victories in Hanover County. Cool Well’s importance to its community as a possible tavern, ante-bellum house, and as a symbol of preservation in Hanover County is incalculable and should not be underestimated.

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Slatten, Richard, ed. *Hanover County, Virginia, Superior Court Records.* Richmond: The Black Swan, 1987.

U.S. Census. Agriculture Schedules. 1850. Virginia. Hanover County. Microfilm. LVA.

U.S. Census. 1820; 1830; 1840; 1850; 1860. Schedule of Inhabitants. Virginia. Hanover County. Microfilm. LVA.

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U.S. Census. 1850. Slave Schedules. Virginia. Hanover County. Microfilm. LVA.

Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics. Deaths. Hanover County. 1853–1892. Microfilm. LVA.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Survey File 042-0248. Cool Well, Hanover County. Richmond, Va.

Yates, Helen K., comp. *Family Graveyards in Hanover County, Virginia*. Hanover, Va.: Hanover County Historical Society, 1995.

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National Park Service**

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10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is Hanover County parcel number 8705-83-5516, Lot 140 of Cool Well Subdivision.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists only of the lot on which the house and its garage are located. Other land that was once part of Cool Well are no longer associated with the house and are not included within the boundaries. No buildings associated with Cool Well are located outside the proposed boundaries.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Cool Well, Hanover County, Virginia

The photographs were taken by Ashley Neville, November 2006.

Negatives are on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

1. Façade and south end, view to the northeast (Negative 23403:20)
2. Façade, view to the northeast (Negative 23403:21)
3. Center passage looking to the rear, view to the northeast (Negative 23394:5)
4. Batten door to stairs, view to the north (Negative 23394:1)
5. Mantel, view to the north (Negative 23394:32)
6. Second floor passage and doors, view to the north (Negative 23394:20)

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END NOTES

¹ Land and Community Associates, *Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia*, prepared for the Hanover County Planning Department, 1992, p. 30.

² Land and Community Associates, *Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia*, prepared for the Hanover County Planning Department, 1992, p. 30.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

⁴ Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths, Hanover County, 1858, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va. (LVA).

⁵ Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, 1802–1820, LVA; Map, Hanover County, n.d., 755.45/1820?, LVA, shows a building marked “Hazlegrove” at the location described (the land tax books for the period list one other Hazlegrove—Elisha Hazlegrove’s estate—but it was located 18 miles southeast of the courthouse on the New Kent County line); Auditor of Public Accounts, License Returns, Hanover County, 1806–1826, LVA; the amount assessed for buildings on James Hazelgrove’s property is at the lower end of the spectrum, probably reflecting a small frame dwelling and a few outbuildings.

⁶ Governor’s Office, Militia Commissions, Box 65, Hanover County, 1782–1830, LVA; Stuart L. Butler, *A Guide to Virginia Militia Units in the War of 1812* (Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing Co., 1988), 101; Auditor of Public Accounts, *Pay Rolls of Militia Entitled to Land Bounty under the Act of Congress of September 28, 1850, Copied from Rolls in the Auditor’s Office in Richmond* (Richmond: W. F. Ritchie, 1851); Auditor of Public Accounts, *Muster Rolls of the Virginia Militia in the War of 1812, being a Supplement to the Pay Rolls Printed and Distributed in 1851, Copied from Rolls in the Auditor’s Office in Richmond* (Richmond: W. F. Ritchie, 1852).

⁷ Governor’s Office, Militia Commissions, Box 65, Hanover County, 1824, LVA.

⁸ Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, 1818–1863, LVA.

⁹ Auditor of Public Accounts, License Returns, Hanover County, 1827–1839, LVA; Richard Slatten, ed., *Hanover County, Virginia, Superior Court Records* (Richmond: The Black Swan, 1987), 2:71.

¹⁰ U.S. Census, List of Inhabitants, 1820, Virginia, Hanover County, 78, LVA; *ibid.*, 1830, 240; *ibid.*, 1840, 88; William R. Cocke III, comp., *Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978), 44; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths, Hanover County, 1858, LVA; U.S. Census, Slave Schedules, 1850, Virginia, Hanover County, 99, LVA.

¹¹ U.S. Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850, Virginia, Hanover County, 11–12, LVA; Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, 1815–1858, LVA.

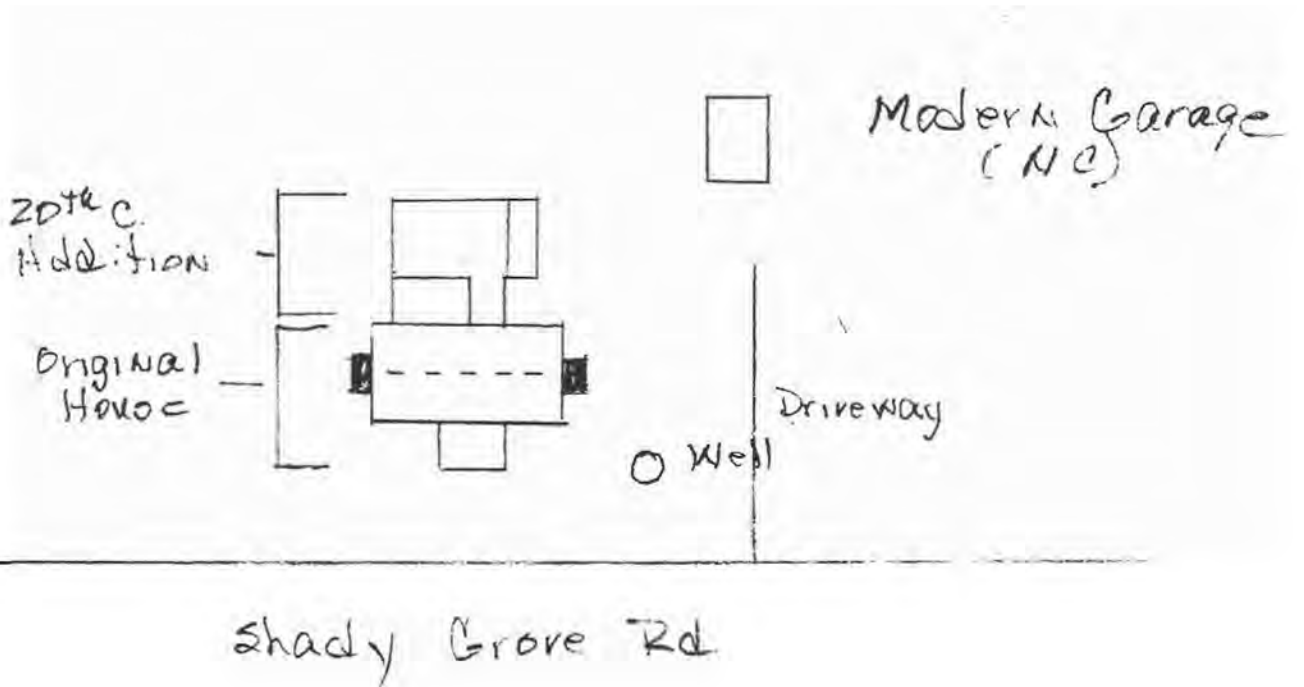
¹² Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths, Hanover County, 1858, LVA; Helen K. Yates, comp., *Family Graveyards in Hanover County, Virginia* (Hanover, Va.: Hanover County Historical Society, 1995), 52; U.S. Census, List of Inhabitants, 1860, Virginia, Hanover County, 356, LVA.

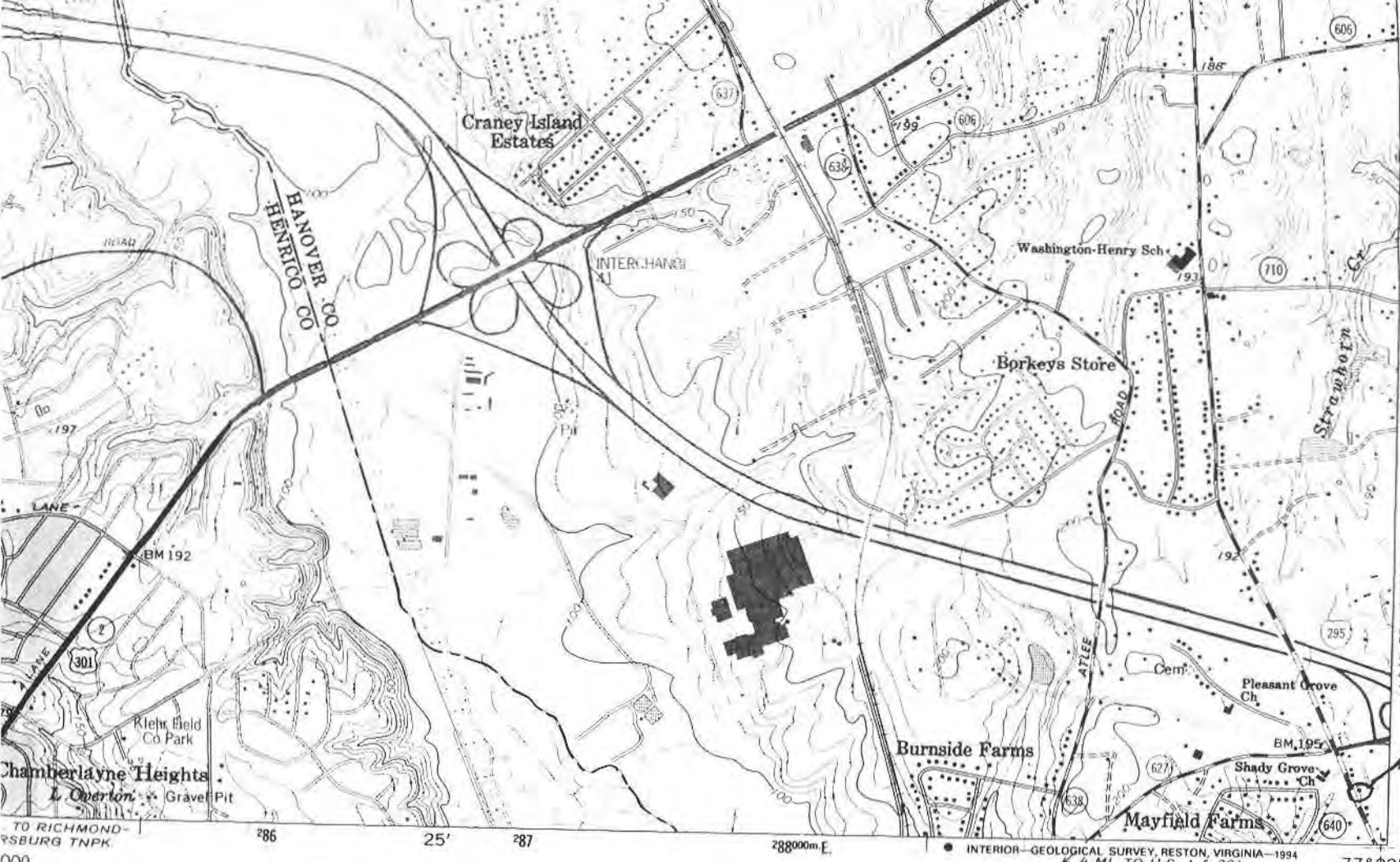
¹³ George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirkley, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, facsimile ed. (New York: Barnes and Noble Publishing, 2003), plates 20, 81, 92; for references to troop movements and encounters near Shady Grove Church, see Robert N. Scott, ed., *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), 11(pt. 2):232, 36(pt. 1):541, 36(pt. 1):921, 36(pt. 1):924, 36(pt. 1):938, 36(pt. 1):971, and 36(pt. 3):848; the messages from Lee to Beauregard are in 36(pt. 3):864–865, and the report concerning the cavalry divisions camped at Shady Grove Church are in 46(pt. 2):618.

¹⁴ John K. Martin Papers, War of 1812 Pensions, Box 12, Folder 6, LVA.

¹⁵ Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1853-1896, Hanover County, 1882, LVA.

Cool Well (092-02018)
Hanover Co. VA





Cool Well
 (042-0248)
 Hanover Co.
 VA

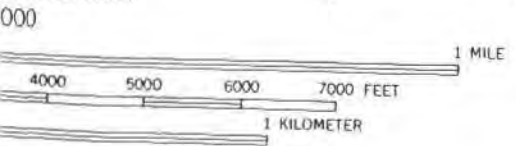
UTM Reference
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1.5 MI. TO U.S. 360
 10 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 28 & 200 (I-81)

4167000m N.

(SEVEN PINES)
 5559 III SE

TO RICHMOND-
 RSBURG TPK.



10 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	-----
○ Interstate Route	□ U.S. Route	○ State Route	

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1989 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994

Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

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

YELLOW TAVERN, VA.
 37077-F4-TF-024

1963
 REVISED 1994
 DMA 5559 III NW-SERIES V834