

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

**VLR Listed: 12/12/2019**  
**NRHP Listed: 2/27/2020**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mount Gideon

Other names/site number: VDHR File #016-0020

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 33295 Mt. Gideon Rd.

City or town: Hanover State: VA County: Caroline

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

    **national**                          **statewide**                      X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    **A**                          **B**                      X **C**                          **D**

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

---

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuildings

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD/Weatherboard; ASPHALT

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

Mount Gideon, today situated on 45 acres, is located on a high bluff, 100 feet above the Pamunkey River basin. Located four miles north of the Hanover Courthouse off US Route 301 and State Route 651, it remains in a very rural area of Caroline County. The main house, centered by two large magnolia trees, sits 700 feet back from the road on a cedar tree-lined drive. The house began as a late colonial period one-story, three-bay, side-passage, double pile dwelling. After 1817, the building was extended to the west with a one-story, one-room, gable end addition, thus creating a five bay, central passage plan house. The dwelling received its last significant modifications in the 1930s, consisting primarily of decorative trim and erection of partition walls to create closets and bathrooms. The contributing resources include the dwelling, a nineteenth century granary, and three resources from the 1930s: a garage/guest house, an equipment shed, and a two-story barn. The non-contributing resources include a small equipment shed (1985) and an in-ground swimming pool (1986), both of which postdate the property's period of significance. In a near-pristine agricultural setting with no modern dwellings in the view shed and few alterations to the historic buildings since the 1930s, Mount Gideon retains a high degree of historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

---

### Narrative Description

#### Setting

Mount Gideon is located in rural Caroline County on a road bearing its name. This section of Mt. Gideon Road was part of the original route through this area upon which the troops of General

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

George Washington and French General Rochambeau marched to Yorktown, Virginia, during the late summer of 1781, culminating in the defeat of General Cornwallis, effectively ending the American Revolution. The National Park Service's 680-mile historic trail known as the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route follows modern Route 301 just to the west of Mount Gideon. Today, the house sits on just over 45 acres of agricultural and forested land on a bluff overlooking the Pamunkey River. The current cedar tree-lined approach drive and circle in front of the dwelling were created in the 1930s. The original approach drive was further east on Mount Gideon Road, extending southeast, then turning sharply south, passing by a historic family cemetery (Hill/Tunstall ca. 1855-1968) that is no longer part of the Mount Gideon parcel. Today this original approach road is visible as a grass and gravel path. The majority of the current 45-acre parcel is in agricultural cultivation with the remaining portion to the south in trees.

### **Main Dwelling**

The house at Mount Gideon began ca. 1778 (period I) as a one-story, double-pile, side-passage house with two exterior brick chimneys on the east end. A large parlor with a brick end chimney was added to the west side of the house ca. 1817 (period II), thereby creating a central-hall plan house. The dormers that adorn both sections of the house were likely added at this time. The brick foundation is Flemish bond for both periods I and II, with a seam visible in the foundation just below the porch on the north façade. The east side (period I) double chimneys are Flemish bond with numerous glazed headers. Typical of the eighteenth century, the double-shoulders have brick tiled weatherings and the stack is corbeled at the top. The initials TGS (unknown person) are inscribed in one of the bricks. The brick pent-closet that now connects the two chimneys was added during the 1930s. The period II chimney on the west façade is laid in 3:1 common bond, with double shoulders that are stepped, and is topped by a corbeled cap. The chimney base is stepped out five courses at a height of about ten feet. This may have been a later addition to provide support for the chimney. The initials HH are inscribed in one of the bricks, presumably for owner Henry Hill, who built the addition.

Much of the beaded weatherboard siding is original. The side gable roof has a forty-five-degree pitch and has five gabled dormers on each roof slope. A simple box cornice extends along both the north and south facades. There are several small wood porches on the house which are not original and likely date to the 1930s or later. The porches on the front (north facade) and the original back entrance (south façade) are one-story, one-bay with gable roofs supported by chamfered posts. The small covered stoop on the east side (period I section) has a shed roof and is likely an added doorway. The west façade side porch has been enclosed as a sunroom.

The foundation is punctuated by wood slatted vents which are aligned symmetrically with the windows above. There is a bulkhead entrance to the basement adjacent to the period I double chimney on the north side. First-story windows have wood, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash, with the exception of one window on the south (rear) façade that was modified to accommodate a door from the southeast room (present-day kitchen). This narrower window has a six-over-six, double-hung sash. All first-story windows are flanked by black-painted, louvered shutters. The

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

ten gable dormers are identical, each aligned with the first-story sash window below and each one with a wood, four-over-four double-hung sash window, simple trim and splayed rake-boards defining the gables. The entire roof, including dormers and porches, is clad with asphalt shingles.

Entrance to the house on the north façade is through a wide, 44-inch six-panel door, which opens to the center passage. The ceilings on the first story are all 10 feet high. The walls in the center passage are plaster; there is a baseboard and a chair rail, but no crown moulding. The door casings are pegged and appear to date to the 1817 remodeling, however, some have corner blocks, which may be 1930s additions. Most of the doors in the house are heart pine with raised panels, measure 36 inches wide, and have HL hinges. The staircase is on the north end of the hall on the west wall and has four winders before the straight run. The balustrade and each baluster are rectangular and are set into a closed string. There is a doorway under the stair that leads to the basement. Architecturally, the stairway appears to date from the 1817 remodeling, at which time it was relocated in the passageway to accommodate an entrance into the new west parlor addition. There is evidence in the floorboards of the original location of the period I staircase. At the south end of the hall are double wood doors, also 44 inches wide, with recessed panels and a wooden bar to secure the doors. The flooring (except in the kitchen and baths) are all random width heart pine. The floorboards in the dining room have been replaced. In the north entrance door, the top two panels have been replaced with glass.

There are three main chambers on the first level. The front, northeast chamber (period I), currently contains the dining room. Trim includes baseboard, chair rail, and crown moulding (likely added in the 1930s). There are two original nine-over-nine double hung sash windows on the north wall and one six-over-four double hung sash window on the east wall. The mantel was replaced in the 1960s. There is a termite-damaged, Federal period mantel, currently stored in the granary, which may have been in this room. An open, arched bay is just to the right of the fireplace. This was originally an entrance door, but was converted to an enclosed space between the chimneys in the 1930s. There is a twelve-pane casement window added into the brick wall that joined the two chimneys, giving the exterior the appearance of a brick pent-closet. This room was also modified on the west wall during the 1930s to accommodate a closet and a half-bath, which is entered from the center passage. There is a door opening between the dining room and the southeast chamber installed in the 1930s. The southeast chamber (period I) now houses a modern kitchen and has a plain, beaded baseboard and chair rail. There is one nine-over-nine double hung sash window and one six-over-six that is two lights wide and three lights high. Both windows have much of their original glass. The fireplace mantel has been replaced. The ceiling was lowered in the 1930s when a kitchen was first installed in this space. In 2005, the lowered and plaster ceilings were both removed and the room was returned to the original 10-foot height with the original hewn beams left exposed.

The 40 feet by 30 feet parlor addition (period II) has a large fireplace in the center on the west wall. In the early 1900s, the room was divided into two spaces, but restoration in the 1930s returned it to its present size and uncovered the fireplace. The original heart pine mantel was found in the granary and was put back in place with the paint removed. That mantel is detailed with a corbelled and dented cornice, a fluted frieze and engaged fluted pilasters. There is heart

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

pine paneling below the chair board. The paint has been removed from the paneling as well as the window trim. The ceiling has crown moulding, likely added in the 1930s. There are two doors that lead to the center passage and a third door that leads to the sunroom porch addition that is located on the southwest side of the chimney. This room is lit by four nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with much original glass. One of the panes on the north side has “annie hill” etched into the glass.

The second floor is a four-room plan with center hall. The dormer windows all have four-over-four, double hung sash. The east gable end has a centered, four-pane casement window. The west gable end has two of the same on either side of the chimney stack, all added post-1935. The baseboards are plain and there are three fireplaces upstairs, one each in the period I chambers and one in the large northwest chamber of period II. The small southwest chamber has no fireplace. A bathroom was added in the center hall on the north wall and is lit by the center dormer. The floor was raised in this space to accommodate plumbing. On the hall’s south wall closets have been added on each side of the central dormer. Random width pine floorboards survive in both period sections of the second floor.

The large hearth in the basement under the period II addition was used as the winter kitchen. The basement reveals hand-hewn and pit-sawn timbers supporting the floorboards above. There is one step down between the west addition and the original part of the house, into a basement that was dug under the period I house in the 1930s. A boiler was added in the 1930s to heat the house with cast iron radiators and indoor plumbing was installed. The house was also wired and electrified at his time.

### **Outbuildings**

The second resource of significance on the property is the granary (contributing). It is a heavy timber nineteenth-century frame building with a steep pitched gable metal roof and one-story shed-roof additions on each side that date to the 1930s. There are original stairs that lead to a loft. It has mortise-and-tenon structural framing with L-shaped, or “guttered” corner posts. The walls are framed with horizontal rails instead of vertical studs and on both the east and west exterior walls, now sheltered by shed additions, survives some of the original vertical exterior siding. The siding is unfinished pine or cypress boards, nine-and-one-half inches wide, with one-half to three-quarter inch gaps between them for ventilation. The nails used throughout the granary are cut and date from the 1820-1840 period. The tax records for the property indicate it may have been built in 1839. At the rear there is a 20<sup>th</sup> century, shed-roofed, drive-through lean-to addition. The granary was re-supported on concrete block piers in the mid-twentieth century. Window and door openings appear to be 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State



*Image from the 1930s with nineteenth century kitchen still standing. Photographer unknown. In the collection of the owner of Mount Gideon.*

Three additional contributing buildings were added to the property in the late 1930s. Just east of the house, on the site of the nineteenth century detached kitchen, a one-story, three-bay garage with guesthouse was constructed. Built in the Colonial Revival style, the garage originally had two open bays for vehicles and a single-leaf entrance door to the first floor of the guest space. Movable double-leaf garage doors have been added to the open bays. The building has a side-gable roof with three dormers on each slope. Each gable end has two, four-light casement windows. A brick exterior chimney is located on the west end of the building. The living quarters are entered at ground level into a small kitchen area. From here stairs ascend to the second floor, which contains a bedroom and sitting area. The floors, ceilings, and walls are finished with horizontal flush boards, painted white.

Situated to the northeast of the garage is a long, frame, mostly open equipment shed, also from the 1930s. Each end of the shed has small framed-in storage areas, with the center section open for equipment. The one-story building has a metal shed roof over the storage area, and another shed roof extending out from the front to provide additional shelter.



Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

East of the garage, across an open grassy area is a large, two-story, frame gambrel-roof barn. The barn is oriented to face west. One-story shed additions have been added to the south façade and the east façade. The primary (west) façade has a two-bay sliding barn door that has been modified from the original single entry doors that appear in a 1937 photograph of the barn when it was new. Second- and third-level doors centered on the west façade remain, the third level's being a wide door with a gable extension off the roof sheltering it, presumably for lifting hay into the upper level of the barn. On the north side of the barn, two original single-leaf doors have been converted to small windows to match the four original windows on this façade.

The two non-contributing resources at Mount Gideon are a small modern equipment shed (1985) and a modern in-ground swimming pool (1986). The equipment shed stands northwest of the primary dwelling but is partially blocked from view by a tree line. The swimming pool is located south of the main dwelling within a cleared area surrounded by trees. Both of these resources are non-contributing as they postdate Mount Gideon's period of significance.

### **Integrity Analysis**

Although Mount Gideon is situated on only 45 acres of its original 600+ acres, it retains its rural agricultural setting. Surrounded by mature plantings, agricultural fields in active use, and wooded areas with no modern buildings in view, it retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting. Very few changes have been made to the main dwelling or historic outbuildings since the 1930s. One small shed and an in-ground pool were added to the property during the mid-1980s but are placed unobtrusively. Although time and the need for more modern conveniences has required periodic alterations to the house and outbuildings, little of the historic design, materials, and workmanship have been lost, but rather, have been maintained in place. The only notable losses of historic materials are the modern roofing material, the mid-twentieth century rebuilding of the porches, and the replacement of some of the dwelling's interior plaster with sheetrock. Bathrooms, the kitchen, and the plumbing, heating and air systems have been added in a sensitive manner with minimal disturbance to the original design, thus retaining a moderately high degree of integrity of design. Overall, Mount Gideon has good integrity of feeling and association as a multi-century prosperous farm, with the dwelling, outbuildings, and setting effectively conveying a historic sense of time and place.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1778-1938

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1778

Ca. 1817

Ca. 1840

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The primary dwelling at Mount Gideon was constructed during two distinct architectural periods, beginning in the last quarter of the eighteenth century (period I) with a major expansion in the second decade of the nineteenth century (period II). Although the ca. 1817 Federal style addition to the original late Colonial house included stylish updates throughout the house, architectural detailing from both periods I and II remain in situ. Also evident in the architecture of the house and several of the outbuildings is the ever-popular Colonial Revival style, which has flourished in Virginia since the late nineteenth century. The combination of these three distinct architectural periods at Mount Gideon contribute to the dwelling's significance at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of a well-planned, evolved house over three centuries. The ca. 1840 granary, along with three outbuildings from the 1930s, further add to the architectural context of a property that has seen several generations of prosperous farming. The granary is one of no more than a half-dozen pre-Civil War farm buildings in the county and is of special note as a rare survivor. Mount Gideon's period of significance begins ca. 1778 with the likely purchase of the land and construction of the period I house by Robert Graham and ends in 1938 with the final significant changes to the house, the construction of three prominent outbuildings, and the reorienting of the entrance drive.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Background History**

Caroline County was formed from King William, Essex, and King & Queen counties in 1728. The new county was named after Queen Caroline, wife of King George II, who was in the first year of his reign. Like most counties in the Virginia colonies at the time, it was a rural area with an economy based on large subsistent plantations, with a few small towns scattered about. Geographically, Caroline County is somewhat of a transitional area between the regions of Tidewater and the Piedmont. Major navigable rivers form two of its boundaries, the Rappahannock to the north and the Pamunkey to the south, which is the river that Mount Gideon overlooks. Like most of Tidewater Virginia, Caroline's first major agricultural crop was tobacco, followed by grains in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, all of which relied heavily on the labor of enslaved African American persons prior to the Civil War. Very close to Mount Gideon's western border is one of the oldest roads in Virginia, the Bowling Green to Hanover Highway, which roughly follows modern day Route 301. It extended through the entire length of the county and was considered a major stage road from an early date. The route figured prominently during a critical time in the Revolutionary War. The end of the war is marked by the victory at Yorktown, Virginia, against British General Charles Cornwallis by the Continental Army along with their French allies. This victory would not have occurred had it not been for a decisive and earnest mass movement of troops from the New England area colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York under the leadership of General George Washington and

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

French General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau. With Cornwallis entrenched in the Yorktown area and the French navy headed up the Chesapeake Bay, Washington had to move quickly to confront the British from the west. Using both land and water routes, Washington and Rochambeau moved thousands of troops through Virginia to corner Cornwallis<sup>1</sup>. The portion of the route taken through Caroline County generally follows the path of this historic road, passing very near to Mount Gideon, and is well-illustrated on the French-drawn maps ordered by General Washington in 1781<sup>2</sup>.

William Clark and his enslaved servant York, both famous for their participation in the Lewis and Clark Expedition of the Pacific Northwest, were born in Caroline County near the community of Ladysmith, north and west of Mount Gideon. Clark, and likely York, both were born in/or close to 1770 and lived on the Clark tobacco plantation for 15 years before the family moved to Kentucky. Clark's older brother, George Rogers Clark, was also born in Caroline County and was a renowned Revolutionary War hero.

Caroline County experienced quite a bit of military action during the Civil War; however, most was to the north and west of Mount Gideon, which seems to have escaped the war without physical damage. The Battle of the North Anna River, part of Grant's overland campaign to push Lee's army south and capture Richmond, was fought in part in Caroline County along the banks of the North Anna River. It was in Caroline County that General Stonewall Jackson died of pneumonia following a friendly-fire wound. In April of 1865, President Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was fatally shot by Federal troops in a barn just north of Mount Gideon near the town of Bowling Green. Toward the end of the Civil War period, in 1865, Caroline County's court records were moved to Richmond for safekeeping. The attack on Richmond left Caroline County's records burned. There are a few land tax records that date from 1782, with the first complete tax records dating from 1787. Local parish records, county order books and advertisement in local newspapers of the time period are some examples of means to help in identification of land transfers. Therefore, some of the early land ownership history for Mount Gideon is surmised from a careful study of the records that do survive and the known connections that appear in the very early nineteenth century.

The Reconstruction Era brought little change to the physical landscape of Caroline County as it remained largely rural and agricultural. During World War II, the U.S. Army acquired a large tract of land north of Mount Gideon along the Route 301 corridor between the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal and established the Fort A.P. Hill Training Facility. Established in 1941 on over 77,000 acres, the facility was a major staging area for General George Patton's Task Force A. Later functions included an officer candidate school and a staging area for the Korean War and an officer candidate school during the Vietnam War. It remains today a training facility for all branches of the military and now has an explosive ordnance disposal center.

---

<sup>1</sup> Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, [nps.gov/waro/learn/historyculture/Washington-rochambeau-revolutionary-route.htm](https://nps.gov/waro/learn/historyculture/Washington-rochambeau-revolutionary-route.htm).

<sup>2</sup> Anonymous. Rochambeau Map Series, "Seventh Camp at Page's Bridge" or "Graham's House," 1782.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

Just a few miles north and west of Mount Gideon is The Meadow, birthplace and training facility of the famous Triple Crown winning racehorse, Secretariat. The State Fair of Virginia purchased The Meadow in 2003 and the State Fair is held there every fall, along with other numerous equestrian events throughout the year. The Meadow was listed in the National Register in 2015.

### **Mount Gideon's History**

By the mid-1760s, Duncan Graham, a wealthy Scot merchant, had moved to Caroline County and was active in buying and subdividing land. Duncan Graham lived at Elson Green, which still stands today just down the road from Mount Gideon. In 1765, Graham purchased land from neighbor Thomas Wild and in 1768, Graham purchased additional land in the area from Richard Davenport and his wife Kesiah. Duncan Graham's, oldest son, Robert, married Sarah Thilman, daughter of Paul Thilman, owner of the Hanover Tavern. In 1776, Robert had an interest in trading houses founded by his father in Hanover town [Hanover Court House] and Port Royal. On July 9, 1778, a deed from Duncan Graham to Robert Graham was proved in court and Robert, Sarah, and their three children were living in Caroline County. With this transaction of 1778, it is believed that Robert Graham acquired a portion of his father's land and built his home, Mount Gideon.

With the onset of the American Revolution, Robert Graham joined the 14<sup>th</sup> Company from Caroline County as a Captain and his brother Duncan Graham Jr. joined as Lieutenant. While they were away at war, their father died. On February 10, 1780, the last will of Duncan Graham Sr. was recorded with son Robert Graham as executor. Later that same year, Robert was injured in the war and died. On Oct 14, 1780, Sarah Graham took the oath to administer the estate of Capt. Robert Graham.

Following the victorious battle at Yorktown, General Rochambeau had a series of maps created detailing his march north from Williamsburg to Boston in July-December 1782. The maps illustrate the camps that were occupied for four or more nights<sup>3</sup>, one of which is the Seventh Camp at Graham's House or Peage's Bridge. The map shows the camp on the bottomland of the Pamunkey River. On that map, southeast of Graham's house is a road that leads to the bluff above the Pamunkey River, presumably the Mount Gideon property. The road in this configuration was known as Old Mill Road as late as 1941, but is now a service road to the agricultural fields lying east of the house. With the death of both Duncan Graham Sr. and his son Robert, and widow Sarah Graham presumably living at Mount Gideon, the Graham House on the 1782 map was likely occupied by Duncan Jr. at that time, who had served as a Lieutenant in the Revolution. South and east of "Graham's House" on the map is an unlabeled building that may be Mount Gideon.

---

<sup>3</sup> Library of Congress notes on the map collection, "Amerique campagne," Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, 1725-1807. These maps were created in 1782 and are pen-and-ink and watercolor. There is no scale and generally each is oriented with north to the top. The volume of maps in the Library of Congress was once owned by Rochambeau himself. It was purchased by the Library of Congress in 1883 and is part of a larger Rochambeau collection.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State



*"Seventh Camp at Peage's Bridge or Graham's House, 1782." Image 115, Facsimile reproduction printed in The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780-1783. Translated and edited by Howard C. Rice, Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown, 1972.*

In 1783, the first personal property tax records for Caroline County show Sarah Graham with no white male in her house, but 4 enslaved people over the age of 16 and 7 enslaved persons under 16. Her other taxable property included 2 horses and 14 cattle. Soon after, Sarah married her first cousin, Paul Woolfolk. They were both grandchildren of Robert George of Middlesex County. The Woolfolk family was influential in Caroline County and owned the stagecoach line from north of Fredericksburg to Richmond. In 1782, Paul Woolfolk was living in Hanover. Land tax records in 1782 show a land transfer of 525 acres between Paul Woolfolk and Sarah Graham. Land tax records show Paul Woolfolk with 980 acres in Caroline in 1783. By 1784, Paul Woolfolk had married Sarah Graham and settled at Mount Gideon with Sarah and her three

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

children from her marriage to Robert Graham. The 1784 Personal Property Tax record for Paul Woolfolk in Caroline County lists 1 white male along with 6 enslaved African Americans over age 16 and 8 enslaved children under 16. Woolfolk's other taxable property included 3 horses, 9 cattle, and 2 wheels.

Paul and Sarah Woolfolk had three children together: in 1785 John, in 1788 Sarah, and in 1792 Ann. By 1787, Paul Woolfolk was still being taxed on 980 acres, which remained the total until 1798 when his land holdings dropped 604 acres. In 1800, Woolfolk paid a personal property tax for 2 white male tithables, as well as 12 enslaved people over age 16. At this time, he also paid a tax on his 6 horses.

Ben Woolfolk, born a slave of Paul Woolfolk at Mount Gideon, but belonging to his stepson Paul Graham, was a part of Gabriel's Rebellion in 1800. Gabriel, enslaved by the wealthy Thomas Prosser of Brookfield Plantation in Henrico County, was a trained blacksmith who had learned to read. Possessing a skill in high demand, Gabriel was contracted by Prosser for his smithy services around the Richmond area, giving him the ability to move about and have contact with other enslaved persons. After an extensive recruiting campaign, Gabriel planned, and nearly executed, an armed insurrection that was intent on destroying slavery in Virginia by marching to Richmond and taking captive the armory and then-Governor James Monroe. Ben Woolfolk had been leased by Graham to William Young of Henrico County, and it was there that he encountered Gabriel.<sup>4</sup> Ben Woolfolk was tasked with recruiting co-conspirators in both the Caroline County and Henrico County areas. The enslaved participants would gather at Littlepage's Bridge for meetings, a location on or adjacent to the acreage of Mount Gideon, where today there is a state highway marker about the event. After a dramatic storm delayed the planned march on Richmond by one day, the conspiracy was revealed and white militia members were sent out to stop the march before it could get underway. Gabriel and many of his closest followers were captured, quickly tried, and executed. Ben Woolfolk was pardoned when he confessed and gave many of the names of the enslaved persons involved in the uprising. Edmund, a slave belonging to Paul Woolfolk of Mount Gideon, also gave testimony in one of the many trials against co-conspirators in Caroline County.<sup>5</sup> Trials and sentencing progressed rapidly; although tensions and a spirit of rebellion remained high for some time. At Hanover Court House, within miles of Mount Gideon, a group of enslaved people overtook the jail and freed two of the insurrectionists. It was also reported that, Paul Woolfolk "going down to his plantation [Mount Gideon], fell in with two slaves armed with bayonets." Woolfolk, who was armed with an axe, "threaten [ed] them with an assault" if they did not surrender. The insurrectionists, equal to the occasion, told him "to come on, they were ready for him – that they would go where they pleased." They did, and were last reported "crossing Charles Carter's

<sup>4</sup> James Sidbury, Ph.D., *Gabriel's World: Race Relations in Richmond, Virginia, 1750-1810*, p. 180.

<sup>5</sup> Katharine E. Harbury, "Times of Turbulence, Times of Peace: Hanover Tavern," 1993, p. 41. Harbury's paper quotes portions of both Ben Woolfolk's and Edmund [Woolfolk's] testimonies, transcribed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 9*, by H.W. Flournoy, Ed. (Richmond: James E. Goode, 1890), p. 158 and 156.



Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

Plantation.”<sup>6</sup> Gabriel’s Rebellion, although not successful, raised fears among the white populace of the possibility of future armed revolts. State legislators imposed a host of new restrictions on the ability of enslaved persons to move about in society and to learn to read.

In 1803 Paul Woolfolk insured Mount Gideon with the Mutual Assurance Society, declaring a wood frame house that measures the same as the period I section and a one-story frame kitchen (now the location of the 1930s garage). Paul Woolfolk died in 1804 with his estate settled in 1807. Paul Woolfolk’s daughter, Sarah Tilman Woolfolk married Henry Hill on May 17, 1804. In 1816, Hill purchased Mount Gideon from the estate of Paul Woolfolk and had a revaluation done with the Mutual Assurance Society. As before, the policy is for a one-story house, with measurements that match the period I section, along with a one-story frame kitchen. In February of 1819, Paul Woolfolk’s widow, Sarah Graham Woolfolk, died.

Henry Hill continued to live at Mount Gideon and raise his family, undertaking his expansion of the house shortly after acquisition. The addition enlarged Mount Gideon to its present size. The 40-foot by 30-foot chamber with two rooms above was added to the period I dwelling’s west side. These rooms were heated by a gable end exterior chimney. At this time, Hill updated most of the first-floor trim on the windows and doors and built a new stair in the passage on a different location than the original. Henry Hill lived at Mount Gideon until his death in 1858. He documented his extensive farm activities in his journal between the years 1836-1858 and was successful in the growth of his plantation from 630 acres to 1,039 acres. Hill’s journal reflects the movement of the nineteenth-century farmer from a tobacco monoculture to a crop rotation and diversification system in order to protect the soil from damage. His journal contains meticulous notes about the planting and harvesting of wheat, oats, corn, and cotton, with additional commentary on the weather trends and the quality and quantities of his harvests. Vegetable plantings mentioned include potatoes, pumpkins, and turnips. Pork yields and wool yields indicated the presence of hogs and sheep, along with references to the purchasing of bulls, cows, and calves. The journal does not have any mention of the enslaved or other workers at Mount Gideon who generated Hill’s wealth. It was during the period of the journal that the surviving granary was constructed, with tax records indicating it may have been in 1839. The building today remains an exceptional survivor of what was likely a large complex of barns and storehouses.

The 1850 Slave Schedule lists twenty-eight enslaved African Americans who were owned by Henry Hill. Fourteen of these individuals were male and fourteen were female. The document is not clear on the ages of six of the females. Of the males, six men were over the age of forty—two were forty, three were forty-five, and one was fifty. Four males were between the ages ten and twenty—one was twenty, two were fourteen, and one was ten. The remaining males were children under the age of twelve—one was eight, one was five, one was four, and one was two years old. Of the females, the eldest woman was sixty-seven-years-old. The other ages that are legible noted that there was one female aged twenty-three, another eighteen, two fourteen-year-

---

<sup>6</sup> Gerald W. Mullin, “Flight and Rebellion: Slave Resistance in Eighteenth Century Virginia.” 1972. Mullin quotes this report from “Mr. [Paul] Thilman’s Information respecting the Slaves in Hanover,” file cover is dated, “Nov. 1800.”

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

olds, two ten-year-olds, and one eight-month-old baby. It appears that only two of the females' race was recorded as "M," an abbreviation for the now-archaic term "mulatto," which referred to a person of mixed racial heritage. After Hill's death in 1859, the main house and 547½ acres were auctioned off, along with all of his personal property. Personal property at this time included the enslaved people owned by Hill and it is not known what happened to them.

Mount Gideon was sold many times during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, but much of its acreage remained with the house until the late twentieth century. The next owners who made notable changes to the property were A. Gerald and Bernice L. Bush. They purchased about 542 acres in 1936 and added almost 20 additional acres by 1941. Immediately upon their



*Mount Gideon, north façade and east elevation, as it appeared in 1935 (image by F. B. Johnston for the WPA Inventory of Virginia)*

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State



*Mount Gideon, south (rear) and east elevations, as it appeared in 1935 (image by F. B. Johnston for the WPA Inventory of Virginia)*

purchase, the Bushes embarked on a building campaign that included modernizations to the house, reorientation of the entrance drive, and the construction of the garage/apartment, the equipment shed, and the large gambrel-roofed barn. Likely a “gentleman farmer” with a manager to run his day-to-day operations, A. Gerald Bush was employed as the manager of the prestigious Jefferson Hotel in Richmond from 1941 until his retirement in 1952. Virginia hotel magnate Col. Charles Consolvo, the majority owner of the Jefferson in 1941, hired Bush after long-time manager William C. Royer died. Bush served as a pallbearer at Consolvo’s funeral in 1947.<sup>7</sup> Once Richmond’s grandest hotel, the Jefferson began a slow decline during World War II when the hotel turned to accepting residents, including transient soldiers who slept on mattresses in the rotunda. Following the war, the hotel began renting to college students, local commercial businesses, and private clubs.<sup>8</sup> Also during Bush’s management era, the last of the famous lobby pool alligators died of old age and famed musician Elvis Presley stayed at the hotel in 1950.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> “The Jefferson Hotel: The History of a Richmond Landmark,” by Paul N. Herbert, 2012, p. 118.

<sup>8</sup> “One Hundred Years at the Jefferson: A History of Richmond’s Grand Hotel,” by Don Pierce, 1995, p. 23.

<sup>9</sup> Herbert, p. 122.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

Today, Mount Gideon consists of 45.2 acres, which include the house and granary as well as the barn, garage, storage sheds, and swimming pool. The Hale family has lived on the property since 1983. They raised horses and grew hay on the land. The family feels privileged to have lived at Mount Gideon and wants to ensure the house and property are protected for the future.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

Although no longer an active farm with large acreage, the architecture of the main dwelling at Mount Gideon, along with the surviving outbuildings, reflect a continuum of successful agricultural endeavors by its numerous owners for almost 250 years in three different centuries. The three distinct periods of architecture evidenced in the house, along with the nineteenth century granary and early twentieth century farm buildings, illustrate well-executed examples of popular architectural trends for each time period.

The Period I house, c. 1778, can be classified as late Colonial period architecture. Constructed as a one-story, double-pile, side-passage plan, it exhibits careful attention to symmetry, typical of the Georgian style, which continued in popularity in Virginia until about 1780. Doors and window openings are evenly spaced on the principle facades and a pair of exterior, matching brick Flemish-bond-with-glazed-headers chimneys, each with two sets of tiled shoulders, are centered on the gable end of the house. Construction techniques from this period are seen in the heavy timber frame, with mortise-and-tenon joints fastened together with wooden pegs. Hand-wrought nails survive in several framing members as well. Little interior finish work survives from period I, as most was replaced during the period II addition and remodeling, however, the trim in the principal parlor (now the dining room) is typical of the late Colonial period. The size, plan, and careful finishing of the house are indicative of the wealth of Robert and Sarah Graham, both hailing from large landowning families with successful business enterprises. Very few dwellings constructed during the Revolutionary War period survive in Caroline County, making this a significant survivor from a volatile period in Virginia history. Tragically, builder Robert Graham joined the Continental Army soon after building his grand home and died from battle wounds in 1780, leaving his widow, Sarah Graham, with three young children. By 1784, she was married to Paul Woolfolk, also of a prominent Virginia family, and they remained at Mount Gideon with its period I configuration.

The dwelling was nearly doubled in size ca. 1817 by Paul and Sarah Woolfolk's daughter, Sarah Tilman Woolfolk and her husband, Henry Hill, who had purchased Mount Gideon from Woolfolk's estate in 1816. The Federal period addition to the west of the side-passage included one large room on the first floor, heated by a large exterior brick chimney laid in 3:1 common bond with stepped shoulders that serve single fireplaces on both the first and second floors. With Mount Gideon now a center passage plan, the Hills included a basement with fireplace under this addition, two additional rooms on the garret level, and likely added all of the dormers at this time. As was very typical, the addition also included updating of the interior finishes throughout the first floor, most notably the replacement of mantels and the relocation of the stair in the center passage. The sash windows, with thinner, more delicate muntins than found in the Georgian period, were also likely replaced at this time. In creating the large parlor addition, he

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

desired, Hill was not as attentive to the symmetry of design, thereby clearly distinguishing this period II addition from the period I house on the exterior facades. Hill's newly created center-passage plan was also fashionable during the Federal period.

Robert Graham's choice of form and materials for Mount Gideon appears to have been inspired by his childhood home, Elson Green (DHR File # 016-0009), which is just north of Mount Gideon on the same road. Mostly likely built by his father, Duncan Graham, prior to 1775, it is a frame, one-story hall-parlor plan with a Flemish bond exterior end chimney. Originally three bays, it was expanded in the nineteenth century as well, at which time dormers were likely added, similar to Mount Gideon. Across from Elson Green, also on Mount Gideon Road, is The Grove (NRHP 2009). Architecturally, it also shares similarities with Mount Gideon. Built ca. 1787, this frame house began as a two-story side-passage house that was expanded to a two-story center-passage plan ca. 1800. Symmetry for the new façade was achieved by reconfiguring and replacing windows and exterior siding. Visible clues on the exterior consist of a break in the cornice and a slight irregularity in the roofline. A more refined Caroline County example of the expansion from a side-passage plan to a center-passage plan can be found at Edge Hill (NRHP 1983). The original brick, two-story, side-passage house was constructed in 1820, with its expansion dating to ca. 1840. With much attention to creating a symmetrical façade with all windows and doors matching, the only clear indication is in the brickwork. Mount Gideon is a more modest undertaking that was likely motivated by the need for more space for a growing family. Green Falls (NRHP 1997), more contemporary with Mount Gideon, was also built in the second or third quarter of the eighteenth century as a frame side-passage, two-story house. Expansion of this house was undertaken in the early nineteenth century with a clearly distinguished one-story wing on the south end of the house. Symmetry of proportions, massing and fenestrations seems to have been a minor consideration for the expansion of this Caroline County dwelling. Like Mount Gideon, the 1808 interior remodeling also included relocating the staircase. There are few eighteenth century dwellings in Virginia that were not remodeled during the nineteenth century provided their antebellum owners had the financial means to do so. Agriculture and the plantation lifestyle were still prosperous pursuits prior to the Civil War and Hill's wealth is evident in his architectural expansion of the house.

Also surviving from Hill's ownership of Mount Gideon is a mid-nineteenth century granary with most of its original features intact. As indicated in his farm journals, Hill raised a variety of crops and livestock and likely had a large number of outbuildings to support the farm. This rare surviving granary is one of the few historic agricultural buildings associated with a historic property left in Caroline County. In Virginia, it is difficult to find pre-1880 farm buildings. Thomas Jefferson's farm notes (1774-1826) highlight the significance of granaries in Virginia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Mount Gideon's ca. 1840 granary, a one-and-one-half story frame building with a steeply pitched gable roof and two shed-roof additions on each side, is a fine example of this era of granaries.

Following the Civil War, little change seems to have occurred at Mount Gideon beyond the systematic loss of outbuildings, as is seen in several 1930s photographs of the exterior of the house. The property's acreage was cut nearly in half, from over 1,000 acres to 547 acres and it

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

changed hands three times before being purchased by A. Gerald and Bernice Bush in 1936. It was under their ownership that the house was upgraded to accommodate twentieth-century mechanical systems and the farm operation was improved as well, evidenced by modifications to the house and the addition of several substantial outbuildings. Additions to the house were done with a fashionable eye to the Colonial Revival, still very popular in Virginia in the decade following the Colonial Williamsburg restoration. Also appropriate for modern additions to a late colonial period house, the use of the Colonial Revival style at Mount Gideon is compatible in scale and detailing, while still distinctive for its period in the crafting of details with modern materials and techniques.

The front and rear entry porches were replaced and the space between the two exterior chimneys on the east façade was infilled with brick and a window, giving the appearance of a brick pent closet on the exterior, a feature seen on several early Virginia houses. On the interior this pent closet space became an alcove in the northeast parlor, now used as a dining room. To this room was also added a half-bathroom, accessed from the center passage, and a closet, accessed from the dining room. A kitchen was installed in the original southeast parlor and a full bath added to the garret level. The Bushes also dug a basement under the period I section of the house, which still houses the modern systems. All the changes were done in keeping with the style and scale of the original house and reflect a modern upgrade that is sensitive to the original architectural features of the house.

On the foundation of the nineteenth-century detached kitchen, the Bushes built a Colonial Revival two-bay garage with living quarters above. A. Gerald Bush was the manager of the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond for over 10 years while living at Mount Gideon and may have had a driver who lived in the apartment above the garage. The daily commute to and from Richmond was about 25 miles each way. The long equipment shed and the three-level gambrel-roofed barn built by Bush indicate he farmed the land during his ownership, perhaps through the services of a farm manager. Of note is the well-preserved frame barn of a style that was at its height of popularity in the 1930s. The high, airy gambrel roof was efficient for a variety of uses, including dairy farming, livestock, and hay storage. This barn still has the third-level double doors, sheltered by a roof extension that also houses the framing members used to rig a mechanism for lifting hay bales and other items into storage. Once a common barn form, it is becoming increasingly rare as large frame barns are being replaced with modern metal buildings.

Mount Gideon is important architecturally for the late Georgian, Federal and Colonial Revival details in the house and outbuildings that reflect an important continuum of domestic and agricultural life for almost 250 years in Caroline County, Virginia.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Campbell, Thomas Elliot. Colonial Caroline: A History of Caroline County Virginia. Richmond: Dietz Press, 1954.

Caroline County Deed Books. 1859-1983.

Caroline County Land Tax Records. 1782 – 1980.

Caroline County Marriage Register. 1787-1853. Part 1.

Caroline County Order Books. 1759-1768; 1774-1778; 1778-1781; 1799-1802.

Caroline County Personal Property Tax Records, 1784, 1786.

Caroline County Will Book No. 30. 1858.

Egerton, Douglas R. Gabriel's Rebellion: The Virginia Slave Conspiracies of 1800 and 1802. University of North Carolina Press. 1993.

Fall, Ralph E. People, Post Offices, and Communities in Caroline County, Virginia, 1727-1969. W.H. WALTER Assoc. 1989.

Hanover Census, 1782.

Harbury, Katharine E. "Times of Turbulence, Times of Peace: Hanover Tavern." Unpublished paper, 1992-1993.

Herbert, Paul N. The Jefferson Hotel: The History of a Richmond Landmark. The History Press. Charleston, SC. 2012

Hill, Henry. Farm Journal Diary, 1836-1858. Unpublished. Owned by the Haley Family.

Mullin, Gerald W. Flight and Rebellion: Slave Resistance in Eighteenth Century Virginia. New York: Oxford University Press. 1972.

Mutual Assurance Society. Declaration #2252. Paul Woolfolk. Mount Gideon. 1803. Library of Virginia, Reel 3, Vol. 25.

Mutual Assurance Society. Declaration #2069. Revaluation. Henry Hill. 1817. Library of Virginia, Reel 5, Vol. 44.

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

O'Dell, Jeff. Survey Supplementary data sheet. "Barns, and other Agricultural Outbuildings." 18 June, 1991. Virginia Department of Historic Resources archives file # 016-0020.

Pierce, Don. One Hundred Years at the Jefferson: A History of Richmond's Grand Hotel. Page One, Inc. Richmond, Va. 1995.

Rice, Howard C., Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown, translated and edited. The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780-1783. Two volumes. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. 1972.

Rochambeau Map Series. Amerique campagne. "Camp a Peage's Bridge au Graham's house." 1782. Original map at the Library of Congress.

Rose, Robert and Fall, Ralph, ed. The Diary of Robert Rose: A View of Virginia by a Scottish Colonial Parson. Verona, Virginia: McClure Press. 1977.

Sidbury, James, Ph.D. Gabriel's World: Race Relations in Richmond, Virginia, 1750-1810. The John Hopkins University. 1991. UMI: Ann Arbor, MI.

Smith, W. Scott. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. The Grove. Virginia Department of Historic Resources file # 016-0012.

Stodghill, Jeff, Kimberly Williams, Laura Harris, Emily Eig. "Historic Architecture Survey of Caroline County, Virginia." Newport News: PMA Consulting Services. Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2009.

Trocchia, Mary. Draft National Register Nomination Form. Mount Gideon. Virginia Department of Historic Resources archives file # 016-0020. 1993.

Turner, Charles W. Virginia's Green Revolution. Waynesboro: The Humphries Press, Inc. 1986.

Virginia Cavalcade. Vol. 43, no 2 (1993), p. 52-69. Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Patent Book 11, Pages 176-177. 18 February 1722/23. Library of Virginia. Richmond, Virginia.

Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route. Website:  
[nps.gov/waro/learn/historyculture/Washington-rochambeau-revolutionary-route.htm](https://nps.gov/waro/learn/historyculture/Washington-rochambeau-revolutionary-route.htm). 2019.

Wingfield, Marshall. History of Caroline County, Virginia. Richmond: Press of Trevuet Christian and Co. Inc. 1924.



Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**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, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR #016-0020

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** approximately 45.20

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.804220 | Longitude: -77.370470 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.804200 | Longitude: -77.370560 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.806030 | Longitude: -77.366780 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.800120 | Longitude: -77.366070 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.800660 | Longitude: -77.368670 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is a single parcel (108-A-29), containing 45.2 acres, commonly known as Mount Gideon and shown on a plat of survey of 45.20 acres in Reedy Church District, Caroline County, surveyed by William W. Webb, Jr, October, 1981 and recorded in Deed Book 277, page 446. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the entire acreage surrounding the dwelling house and outbuildings that remain from the original historic acreage and is under the sole ownership of the current owners. In addition to the historic buildings, the acreage includes agricultural, geographic and landscape features that contribute to the historic integrity of the property being nominated.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Judy Hale, Owner and Elizabeth Lipford, staff, Department of Historic Resources  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 33295 Mount Gideon Rd.  
city or town: Hanover state: VA zip code: 23069  
e-mail: tomh020942@aol.com  
telephone: (804) 994-5565  
date: October 2019

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Mount Gideon  
City or Vicinity: Hanover Vicinity  
County: Caroline State: Virginia

Photographer: Judy Hale  
Date Photographed: January 16, 2017  
Images: 0001-0003, 0005-0009, 0011-0016, 0018, and 0021

Photographer: Elizabeth Lipford  
Date Photographed: August 7, 2019  
Images: 0004, 0010, 0017, 0019-0020, 0022-0025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0001  
View: Primary Dwelling, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 2 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0002  
View: Primary Dwelling and Modern Pool, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo 3 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0003  
View: Primary Dwelling, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 4 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0004  
View: Primary Dwelling, southeast chimney detail, east elevation, camera facing west

Photo 5 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0005  
View: Primary Dwelling, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo 6 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0006  
View: Primary Dwelling, west chimney detail, west elevation, camera facing east

Mount Gideon

Name of Property

Caroline County, VA

County and State

Photo 7 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0007

View: Primary Dwelling, basement, camera facing west

Photo 8 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0008

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, center passage, camera facing south

Photo 9 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0009

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, center passage, camera facing north

Photo 10 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0010

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, center passage, stair, camera facing northwest

Photo 11 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0011

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, center passage, stair, camera facing south

Photo 12 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0012

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, center passage, camera facing west

Photo 13 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0013

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, west parlor, camera facing west

Photo 14 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0014

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, west parlor, camera facing southeast

Photo 15 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0015

View: Primary Dwelling, first floor, dining room, camera facing east

Photo 16 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0016

View: Primary Dwelling, second floor, northwest bedroom, camera facing west

Photo 17 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0017

View: Modern Shed, camera facing northwest

Photo 18 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0018

View: Garage/Apartment, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 19 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0019

View: Garage/Apartment, second floor apartment bedroom, camera facing west

Photo 20 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0020

View: Garage/Apartment, second floor apartment stair, camera facing southwest

Photo 21 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0021

View: Barn, camera facing southeast

Mount Gideon  
Name of Property

Caroline County, VA  
County and State

Photo 22 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0022  
View: Equipment Shed and Granary, camera facing northeast

Photo 23 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0023  
View: Granary, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo 24 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0024  
View: Granary, interior framing, camera facing north

Photo 25 of 25: VA\_CarolineCounty\_MountGideon\_0025  
View: Granary, interior framing, camera facing northwest

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**LOCATION MAP**

Mount Gideon

Caroline County, VA

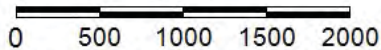
DHR File No. 016-0020

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:**

- 1. Latitude: 37.804220 Longitude: -77.370470
- 2. Latitude: 37.804200 Longitude: -77.370560
- 3. Latitude: 37.806030 Longitude: -77.366780
- 4. Latitude: 37.800120 Longitude: -77.366070
- 5. Latitude: 37.800660 Longitude: -77.368670



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 11/14/2019**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



# SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY

Mt Gideon

Caroline County, VA

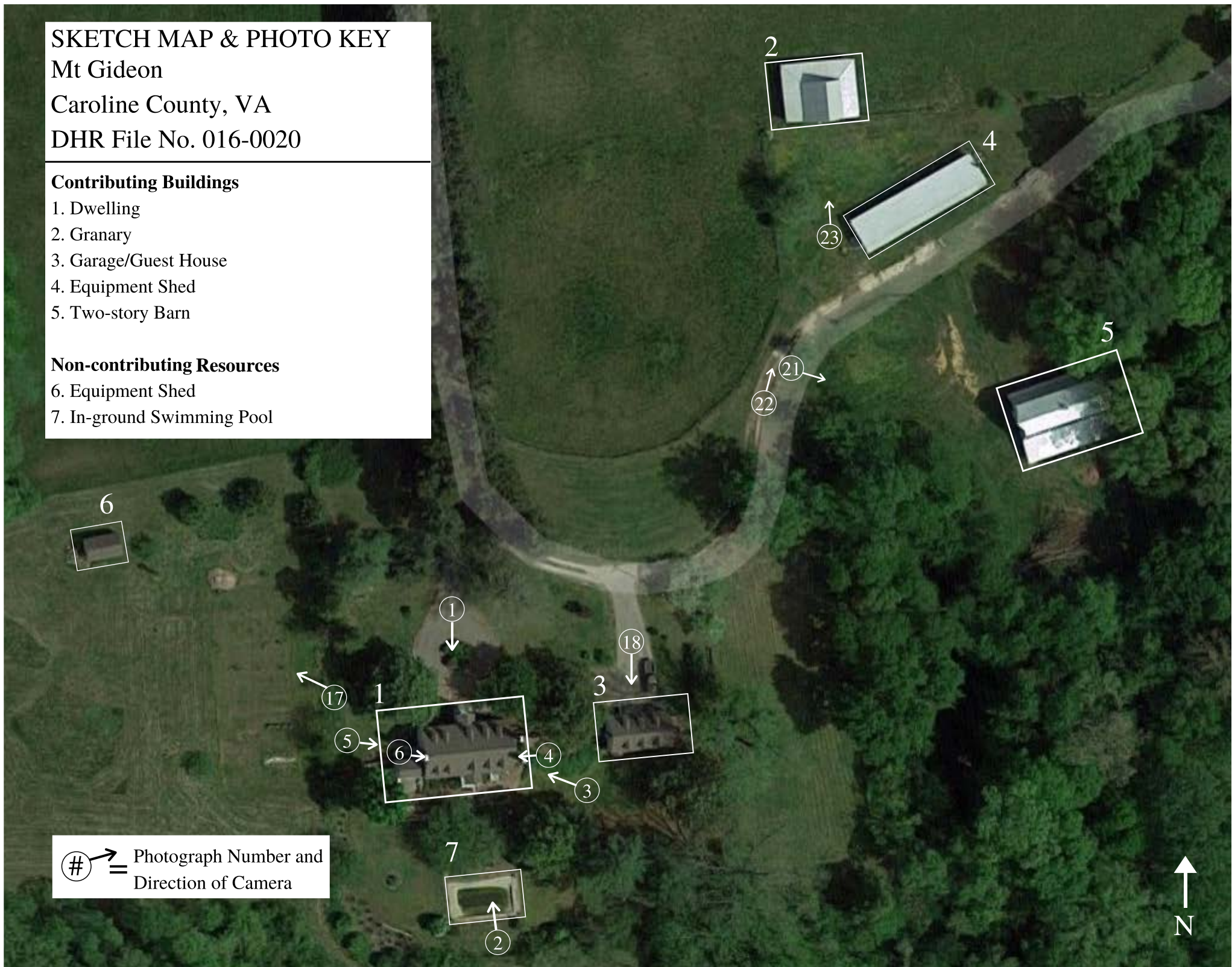
DHR File No. 016-0020

## Contributing Buildings

- 1. Dwelling
- 2. Granary
- 3. Garage/Guest House
- 4. Equipment Shed
- 5. Two-story Barn

## Non-contributing Resources

- 6. Equipment Shed
- 7. In-ground Swimming Pool



Ⓝ → = Photograph Number and Direction of Camera





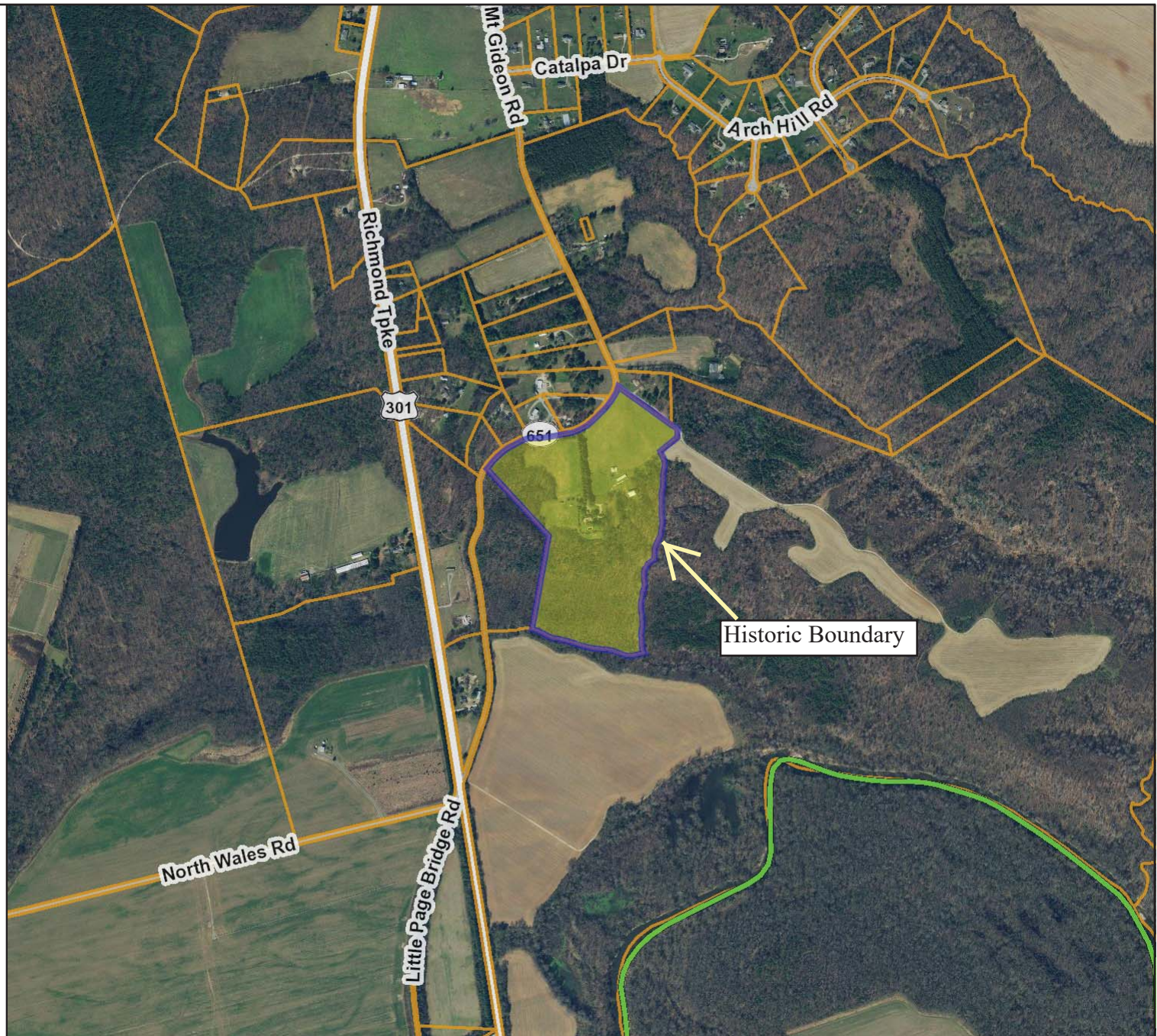
# Caroline County, Virginia

## Legend

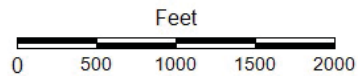
- County Boundary
- Parcels
- Roads (100,000)
  - Interstate
  - US Highway Primary
  - State Highway Primary
  - Roads - Back (100,000)
- Interstate
- US Highway Primary
- State Highway Primary
- Secondary
- Secondary - 0
- Null
- Road Labels

### TAX PARCEL MAP

Mount Gideon  
Caroline County, VA  
DHR No. 016-0020



Map printed from Caroline  
<http://caroline.mapsdirect.net/>



**Title:**

**Date: 10/28/2019**

*DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Caroline County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.*