

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Galemont

other names/site number VDHR# 030-0521; 030-5514-0102; 030-5514-0121; 44FQ0263; 44FQ0265; 44FQ0301

2. Location

street & number 5071 Galemont Lane N/A not for publication

city or town Broad Run N/A vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 20137-0104

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

Signature of certifying official

Date 8/3/12

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Galemont
Name of Property

Fauquier County, Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	4	buildings
3	0	sites
4	1	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	buildings
10	5	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/storage

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

DEFENSE/battle site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: Folk Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE; WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: WOOD; BRICK

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owed 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

CRITERION A: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

CRITERION A: AGRICULTURE

CRITERION A: TRANSPORTATION

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1748-1954

Significant Dates

1748 (opening of Thoroughfare Gap Rd across property)

1778 (settlement by Downing's overseer and slaves)

1817 (consolidation of farm landscape by Gunnell)

1852 (construction of Broad Run Station)

1857 (Sampson P. Bayly's additions)

1862 (Battle of Thoroughfare Gap)

1872 (T.B. Robertson's additions)

1887-1904 (Powhatan Robertson's additions)

1930-1954 (John B. Adams's re-establishment of dairy farm)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Robertson, Thomas Bolling, Sr.

Bayly, Sampson P.

Period of Significance (justification)

Galemont's association with colonial settlement and exploration began in 1748, when the Thoroughfare Gap Road opened, expanding access westward to the Blue Ridge Mountains. This road crossed the property, and part of the corridor survives as a landscape feature. Beginning in 1930 and continuing until his death in 1954, owner John B. Adams fully converted Galemont to a dairy farm, adding a barn, silo, pond, and other farm buildings. The year 1954 has been chosen as the end date for the period of significance to correspond with the death of farmer and owner John B. Adams.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

n/a

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See continuation sheets.

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

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

see 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: VA Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File Number 030-0521

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of Property 237.7 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	262826	4301516	5	18	263741	4301663
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	263646	4301078	6	18	263800	4302094
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	18	263769	4301398	7	18	263566	4302372
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
4	18	263781	4301556	8	18	262801	4302140
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the listed property are defined on the north and east by a prominent bend in the Norfolk-Southern railway (historically the Manassas Gap Rail Road). The southeastern edge of the property is defined by Bust Head Road (County Road 628), which follows the slope along the base of Leathercoat Mountain. A small area of land in between the railway and Bust Head Road contains the Broad Run Train Depot site (44FQ0265; 030-5514-0031), which was historically associated with Galemont and is included in the nomination. The southern edge of the listed acreage is defined by the right-of-way for Interstate 66, and the western edge is defined by a segment of the historic Salem Road/Thoroughfare Gap Road, which is preserved within the nominated acreage in the tree line running north-south towards Broad Run and the Manassas Gap Rail Road. The listed property consists of seven individual parcels owned by Nathan K. Kotz, Mary Lynn Kotz, and their son, Jack Mitchell Kotz. For maps of these seven parcels, see the accompanying Fauquier County GIS maps with the following tax parcel numbers: 7908-27-9332; 7908-35-8516; 7908-36-3161; 7908-38-4868; 7908-46-6593; 7908-46-6690; and 7908-46-7406.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The 237.7 acres are owned by Nathan K. Kotz, Mary Lynn Kotz, and their son, Jack Mitchell Kotz, and represent the core of the original property throughout its history, and particularly since the early nineteenth century. Containing a mix of open pasture, forest, and historic resources, the property evokes a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century agricultural viewscape with a significant degree of integrity. This land contains the primary resource and the remains and/or footprints of the contributing and non-contributing secondary resources historically associated with this farm.

Galemont
Name of Property

Fauquier County, Virginia
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Fonzo, David Brown, and Thane Harpole
organization DATA Investigations, LLC date 3/27/2012
street & number 1759 Tyndall Point Lane telephone 804-815-4467
city or town Gloucester Point state VA zip code 23062-2334
e-mail fairfield@inna.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs

see continuation sheets

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Nathan K. Kotz, Mary Lynn Kotz, and Jack Mitchell Kotz
street & number 5071 Galemont Lane telephone 703-754-8663
city or town Broad Run state VA zip code 20137

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 18 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.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Galemont
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Galemont is a remarkably intact expression of the evolved rural Virginia Piedmont farmhouse on the foothills of the Bull Run Mountains in eastern Fauquier County, located just west of Thoroughfare Gap on 237.7 acres of rolling hills and fields. Originally built between 1778 and 1817 as a two-room, one-and-a-half story, stone hall-and-parlor-plan residence with a one-room cellar (including a detached partially subterranean kitchen with stone foundation), the vernacular building survives along with remarkable Federal/Greek Revival and Folk Victorian late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century improvements. From its humble origins as the residence of tenant farmers on the land of William Downing, it grew into one of the most elegant farmhouses of the early twentieth century in Fauquier County, reflecting the emergence of dairy farming as a profitable enterprise in the region as well as the desire for dramatic landscapes of a haven of tranquility from the busy and stressful lives of its city-dwelling owners. The lives of its owners are visible in the changing fabric of the evolved dwelling. The original stone house remained unchanged as the residence of tenant farmers, until its purchase by farmer Sampson P. Bayly in 1848. Around 1857, Bayly expanded the old house, used as his primary residence, by adding a second story, an east porch, as well as Federal-/Greek Revival-style details such as new mantels. He also experimented with dairy farming for the first time in the area. The agricultural productivity of Galemont was interrupted by the Civil War, during which the property, including its train depot, railroad, cart road, and mountain pass became strategic ground for the duration of the conflict. Following the war in 1872, owner T.B. Robertson, Sr., completed a major architectural addition to Galemont, valued at \$6,000, which consisted of an entirely new I-plan house built less than twenty feet east of the late eighteenth-century house, and connected to make one large, multi-period building with transverse center halls. In 1903, Robertson's son Powhatan W. Robertson connected the oldest part of the house to the stone kitchen, further united the stone and frame sections of the house with a spanning gable roof, and added a two-story wing to the south side of the early building, containing the present library with a bedroom above. He may also have added the elaborate formal east porch, although this could have been part of his father's renovations in the 1870s. Thomas Bolling Robertson's and Powhatan Robertson's late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century additions, the last major alterations to the house, are largely responsible for the Folk Victorian style of the building exterior and the east interior trim and mantels.

With the exception of plumbing, modern ventilation systems, and a remodeled kitchen, all added after 1960, the house has remained virtually unchanged, encapsulating the key structural and stylistic elements of all earlier incarnations of the building. Including the house, there are ten contributing resources on the property and five non-contributing resources. Nine secondary resources were selected as contributing on the basis of their association with one or more of the areas of significance: Exploration/Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, and Architecture. Four of these secondary resources – the garage, silo, old shed, and pond – are associated with the 1930-1954 period as elements of John B. Adams's early- to mid-twentieth-century dairy farm at Galemont. Three contributing secondary resources are associated with nineteenth-century agriculture on the property: a ca. 1824 fieldstone wall and archaeological sites 44FQ0263 and 44FQ0301. Two additional secondary resources are associated with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century transportation: the 1852 Broad Run Train Depot site (44FQ0265) and an intact segment of the Thoroughfare Gap Road (030-5514-0102). The latter resource, dating to 1748, is also associated with the earliest colonial settlement of the area. Five secondary resources have been designated as non-contributing because of their later periods of construction, although most are related to efforts to continue the operation of a dairy farm on the property in the second half of the twentieth century through the beginning of the twenty-first. Four of the non-contributing resources date to ca. 1960-1970: the tractor shed/corn crib, which was adapted from an earlier ca. 1930-1954 corn crib; the modern tractor shed; the concrete pumphouse; and the cattle barn, which replaced a ca. 1930 cattle barn but incorporates an earlier ca. 1930-1954 workshop/shed as part of the building. One non-contributing resource, a ca. 2000 prefabricated shed, is located near the old shed and modern tractor shed. The five non-contributing resources do not detract from the integrity of the property and actually highlight its continuous use as a well-preserved agricultural landscape. Along with its collection of early- to mid-twentieth-century outbuildings, the archaeological remains of earlier plantation support buildings, the colonial Thoroughfare Gap Road, and the nearby 1852 Broad Run Train Depot and post office site, Galemont is one of the most significant entities within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (VDHR File Number 030-5514).

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National Park Service**

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**Galemont
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Dwelling, ca. 1778-1817 with major 1857, 1872, and ca. 1887-1904 additions (contributing building)

The main house at Galemont is situated at the top of a prominent hill about 0.65 miles west of the Bull Run Mountains with a clear view towards Thoroughfare Gap. The driveway, accessible from Virginia Route 55, winds up the southern face of the hill as it approaches the house from the southwest. Passing from woods to pasture, the driveway crosses the path of the historic Salem Road/ Thoroughfare Gap Road, marked by the edge of the woods and confirmed by early nineteenth-century plats of the property. The tree-lined gravel lane is flanked by open cattle pasture, ending in a circular turnaround south of the dwelling, where there is a manicured lawn with mature trees and modern sculpture. A farm road arcs around the north of the house from west to east, and along this road are several outbuildings and dependencies, including a garage, corncrib, sheds, pumphouse, and stone foundation for a probable nineteenth-century icehouse (VDHR File Number 44FQ0263). The residence has multiple faces, with the careful placement of trees and shrubs directing your attention either to an understated primary entrance along the south elevation or to the back entrance along the north elevation which allows entry closest to a detached garage as well as the house's kitchen. Each elevation is unique and telling of different periods and embellishments; even the west elevation, largely obscured by trees and unadorned with an entryway or other particular stylistic elements, reveals details of the early history of the building. There were four primary stages of construction in the main house. The late eighteenth-century stone hall-and-parlor dwelling, with its detached stone kitchen, is visible on the west and north elevations. An 1857 Federal-/Greek Revival-style frame expansion of the stone hall-and-parlor dwelling is partially visible on the west elevation but is better viewed on the interior of the house through various structural and decorative elements. The major construction of an entirely new I-plan house, located directly east of the stone house, took place in 1872, and this Folk Victorian-style building is visible on the north, east, and south elevations as the eastern half of the standing house. Between 1887 and 1904, a series of additions more thoroughly connected the late eighteenth-century, 1857, and 1872 architectural elements with transverse central halls and a spanning cross-gable roof connecting the two existing gables. Beginning in 1930 and continuing until his death in 1954, owner John B. Adams fully converted Galemont to a dairy farm, adding a barn, silo, pond, and other farm buildings. To the southeast of the house, and southwest of the barn and silo, are the archaeological remains of the early nineteenth-century Gunnell house (VDHR File Number 44FQ0301), built prior to 1820 and likely taken down between the 1850s and 1880s. Further to the east, adjacent to the tracks of the Norfolk-Southern Railway, historically known as the Manassas Gap/Virginia Midland Rail Road, built in this location by 1852, are the archaeological remains of the Broad Run Train Depot and ruins of the water tower (VDHR File Number 030-5514-0032) and loading ramp (VDHR File Number 44FQ0265) that operated until its abandonment in the 1960s.

Exterior:

The oldest section of the house, a one-and-a-half-story, stone, hall-and-parlor dwelling, is visible from the exterior only on the west elevation. The two central first-floor, double-hung, six-over-six-sash wood windows on this elevation are in the same location as the original windows but were retrofitted to match the newly constructed 1872 and ca. 1887-1904 elements. The chimneys, now enclosed interior chimneys, were originally built of stone to the first floor and brick from the second floor up, and mark the original gable ends of the late eighteenth-century dwelling. The other late eighteenth-century component of the house visible from the west facade is a stone, single-story, semi-subterranean building, with a loft and standing-seam metal gable roof, which extends from the north end of the house. This wing was originally built as a detached kitchen fifteen feet north of the stone house, but was subsequently connected to the late eighteenth-century house via a ca. 1887-1904 kitchen with room above, at the same time as the two-story southwest addition. The old stone kitchen is the only portion of the exterior west elevation not stuccoed and is the only part of the house with an exterior double-hung, six-over-nine-sash wood window, which lights the west elevation. The rest of the west facade, stuccoed and lit by six-over-six windows, appears superficially to have a uniform style of construction, but the asymmetry of the windows on the second floor highlights the complex building sequence of the house. These changes include the frame second story

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Fauquier County, Virginia**

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added by Sampson P. Bayly in 1857, and the small wing connecting the exterior stone kitchen on the north and a larger wing on the south containing a library on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor that were added by Powhatan W. Robertson between 1887 and 1904. During the latter changes, Robertson reconfigured and subdivided the rooms in the northwest corner of the house, creating the asymmetrical window arrangement seen on the west elevation exterior, in order to light each room and the second-floor hall. The six-over-six windows date to the 1887-1904 period, as does the long north-south gable roof, now covered in asphalt shingles, which extends over the west half of the house.

The north elevation further illustrates the building's evolution, and here it is possible to see the gable ends of the two major portions of the building, originally connected by porches when the east portion was built in 1872, and further united by the ca. 1887-1904 central hall and north wing. The majority of the north elevation displays frame construction, although also visible is the late eighteenth-century stone kitchen, originally detached but connected ca. 1887-1904, as well as the stone basement of the 1872 addition. The gable end of the late eighteenth-century stone kitchen, fully covered in English ivy, features a stone exterior end chimney. No parts of the 1857 Federal-/Greek Revival-style building additions are visible on the north facade. The gable end of the 1872 Folk Victorian-style east addition features two windows per floor, six-over-six windows on the first and second floors and two-over-two windows in the attic, above which the pronounced box cornice of the roof extends. Each pair of windows flanks the interior-end chimney. There are also two two-over-two windows at the basement level. The weatherboarding of the 1872 east section of the house is notably narrower than that found elsewhere on the north facade, where the broader weatherboards help identify the 1887-1904 additions. The fenestration of the 1887-1904 section is more minimal: an adjacent pair of double-hung, six-over-six-sash wood windows, lighting a second-story bedroom, and two two-over-two windows in the attic, matching those in the 1872 addition's attic. The gables of each section are joined by a flat cornice, and the fairly flat section of roof between the 1872 roof and 1887-1904 roof is the original connection between these two portions. The later and higher cross-gable roof, built around 1904, spans the two gables. There are two first-floor entrances on the north elevation, both in the 1887-1904 addition. The central north entrance entryway consists of a wooden three-panel door with three-part lighted transom above and two-part window and frame side panels; the door's lowest panel is wood while the upper two are glass. To the west of the central north entrance is a smaller wood paneled door which provides access to the 1887-1904 kitchen addition. Both doorways are protected by an asphalt shingle shed roof on squared post supports, and are accessed via a raised frame porch which encloses the cellar entrance.

The formal east side features the front of T.B. Robertson's large two-story, center-hall addition built adjacent to the east side of Galemont's late eighteenth-century core, as well as the full-width porch, which may date to the 1872 renovations, or may have been added by Powhatan W. Robertson between 1887 and 1904. The entryway includes a wide central door with the top two-thirds in glass, a four-part lighted transom above, and three-part side panels with the upper two parts in glass with a frosted geometric design. The entrance is part of a wide projecting center gable, with an adjacent pair of double-hung, four-over-four-sash wood windows on the second floor and a triangular, six-pane window in the attic, above which a heavy molded box cornice defines the gable. Throughout the exterior and interior, T.B. Robertson's 1872 addition and renovations include larger windows, transoms above and beside doorways, and the incorporation of exterior decorative elements such as cornices, and window and door surrounds. These details are evident on the east elevation in the placement of four double-hung, six-over-six-sash wood windows on each floor, two on either side of the center gable. The asphalt shingle roof bears the same decorative molded box cornice as the gable, and at either end is an interior stretcher bond brick chimney with corbelling. The porch rests on tall brick piers and its roof is supported by nine squared columns, atop which sits a plain entablature, molded cornice, and a center gable, added to match the triangular attic window and center roof gable. The columns sit upon squared posts, between which runs a short handrail with thin turned balusters. The Folk Victorian-style of this facade is expressed in the centered, projecting gabled bay with the triangular window at the gable peak, the matching gable on the porch roof, and the asymmetrical massing of the porch, with its turned balusters.

The primary modern formal entrance is on the south elevation, a single door approached via a stone patio and protected by a small wooden overhang with substantial decorative braces. The entryway, which matches the north entry, consists of a central wooden three-panel door with three-part lighted transom above and two-part window and frame side panels; the door's lowest panel is wood while the upper two are glass. This doorway, protected by a small wooden overhang with

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substantial braces, enters into the main north-south hall and dates to the 1887-1904 period, along with the small exterior balcony and second-floor doorway above it, and the projecting gable of the southwest corner wing. The second-floor doorway features a paneled wood door with a single-pane transom above, and the balcony has a full hand and foot rail connected by squared posts. On each of the gables surrounding the center hall doorways, there are two six-over-six windows on the first and second floors and two two-over-two windows in the attic. The stone patio post-dates the 1904 renovations.

First Floor:

The house is entered through the primary formal entrance centered on the south elevation between the two gabled wings that comprise the majority of the dwelling. The Greek Revival-inspired entryway consists of a central wooden three-panel door with three-part lighted transom above and two-part window and frame side panels; the door's lowest panel is wood while the upper two are glass. The entrance leads into a wide hall, measuring 49 feet, 3 inches long by 8 feet, 8 inches wide, spanning the length of the house, but narrowing in the north half where the stairs leading to the second floor are positioned along the eastern wall. A second exterior entrance is situated at the north end of the hall and is described below. The hall and the entire first floor have high ceilings (approximately 11 feet) with narrow-width pine board floors, plastered walls, and very simple moldings consisting of one-foot-tall baseboards and fluted door and window surrounds.

At the midpoint of the main hall a wide cross hall, measuring 25 feet, 1 inch by 11 feet, 8 inches, extends eastward to the secondary formal entrance with dramatic views towards the Bull Run Mountains. This exterior entrance is similar to the south entrance, but wider, with a central door with the top two-thirds of glass. It also has a four-light transom above and three-part side panels; the top two parts are of glass with a frosted geometric design. The wide cross-hall repeats the interior details found elsewhere on the first floor, including the same narrow-width pine board floors running east-west. Two wide doorways connect this room with rooms to the south and north. The entrance to the south room has wide, solid wood pocket doors with six molded and recessed panels. The large and elaborate (possibly widened) doorway to the north room is flanked by square wood pillars (casing structural studs) with further openings on either side of the pillars with paneled sections below, entirely surrounded by a simple molded border.

Both rooms are lighted by their original six-over-six, double-hung-sash wood windows with relatively large panes surrounded by molding matching that in the wide cross hall. The north room measures 18 feet, 5 inches (north-south) by 20 feet (east-west) while the south room measures 18 feet (north-south) by 20 feet, 1 inch (east-west). The fireplace surround in the southern room is constructed of thick wooden boards, but simple and features a black painted stone hearth. The floor consists of wider, tongue-and-groove floor boards running north-south that appear original (or re-used, earlier elements) and are likely a softer pine wood than the other flooring on the first floor. A section of floor in the southwest corner of this room consists of more regular boards, suggesting repair and replacement. The northern room exhibits the same moldings and narrow floor boards (running north-south) as the majority of the first floor and the fireplace consists of a simple, thick wooden surround similar to the southern room, but with black painted hearth bricks.

The south end of the main hall includes two matching doorways that lead to the southwest and southeast corner rooms and which boast large three-paned lights above each doorway, allowing for extensive light into the rooms when the doors are closed. These doors are solid wood with four molded and recessed panels. The house's southwest corner room, also accessible from the room to the north, measures 17 feet, 4 inches (north-south) by 21 feet, 6 inches (east-west). It has the same narrow width floor boards (running north-south) and the same moldings as the majority of the first floor along with the addition of a very simple crown molding. The hearth consists of black painted stone, similar to the southeast first-floor room, surrounded by brick with three projecting 'braces' and topped by an undersized, white painted stone mantel with a curving, molded edge – possibly a replacement for an earlier mantel. Floor-to-ceiling shelving on the south and west walls, mostly open for books, dominates the room and possesses carved, applied moldings on the face boards that reflect changes to the room possibly in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The southwest corner of the room, an area measuring 5 feet, 7 inches (north-south) by 7 feet, 9 inches (east-west), now serves as a bathroom with identical replica moldings but a simpler door.

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The room to the north is entered through a relatively narrow and low (6 feet, 6 inches high) doorway which cuts through an approximately two-foot-thick, plaster-covered stone wall. This room appears to be part of the earliest phase of the house and measures 11 feet, 4 inches (north-south) by 18 feet, 3 inches (east-west). The flooring remains consistent with the majority of the first floor along with the four-paneled doors, baseboards, and windows, all of which suggests a significant retrofit of this early house element to match with those newly constructed elements of the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, although the door height may not have changed. There is a small closet with a short door in the southwest corner of the room. The floor and base moldings continue into the closet, but are of a type slightly different and more elaborate, a condition evident in the second-floor closets as well. The room may have originally served as a small parlor or bedroom during its earliest incarnation. The south wall fireplace repeats the black painted hearth motif seen in other first floor rooms but retains its simple Federal-/Greek Revival-style mantel and surround, likely the oldest on the first floor.

The large, 18 foot, 2-inch square, room to the north now serves as the dining room, but was originally the hall or primary public room during the earliest years of the house. It has the same narrow floor boards, baseboards, and windows repeated throughout the first floor along with very simple crown moldings. The doorway leading into the main hall is identical to those leading from the main hall into the southwest and southeast rooms. The doorway into the modern kitchen is of similar type, but shorter with only a two-light transom above. There is a matching door in the northwest corner of the room that may have been an earlier external door, but now opens into a closet. The hearth is painted black with a more elaborate Greek Revival-style or late nineteenth-century wood mantel and a surround highlighted with a central circular boss. The firebox has an elaborate cast-iron grate insert for burning coal.

The northwest room is now a kitchen, measuring 9 feet (north-south; 11 feet, 3 inches with the south wall) and 21 feet, 6 inches (east-west). It has the same floor, window, and baseboards as elsewhere on the first floor, but the room is now dominated by relatively modern built-in cabinets on the north and south walls, along with built-in corner cabinets in the northwest and southwest corners and a window seat along the west wall. An unusual partial wall divides the room in half, but only above, suggesting the west half of the room was perhaps a porch or utility room that was later enclosed and eventually combined into the current room. The simple four-panel external door on the north side of the room is relatively short compared with the other doors on the first floor and has a six-light window above.

The doorway at the north end of the main hall matches the modern primary entrance to the south in size, style, and molding. The stairs rise to the second floor just in from the doorway along the east wall. A small closet beneath the stairs reveals wider floor boards and a roughly paneled room using repurposed boards. The stair has circular-sawn stringers and the treads and risers appear relatively modern. The lower newel post is a large, heavy circular post with deeply carved flutes and a bun top – possibly Greek Revival or late nineteenth century in style. The newel and simple rail may be brown stained or painted walnut and there are two round lathe-turned balusters for each tread.

Second floor:

The stairs to the second floor rise to a large T-shaped hall that spans the width of the house east-west and stretches from the top of the stairs to the south wall, providing entry to all rooms and allowing for extensive open living space. The east-west length measures 48 feet, 5 inches with a width of 12 feet, while the southern extension measures 8 feet (north-south) by 9 feet (east-west). The floors are similar to those on the first floor, along with baseboards, four-panel wood doors, and transoms with either triple or single large panes (possibly converted from triple panes). Very simple crown molding is found on most of the second floor and the ceiling height is approximately 10 feet. The floor level of the hall and north closet is higher than that in the northeast and southeast corner rooms, suggesting the floor boards are laid directly over an earlier floor.

The northeast corner room is currently a bedroom and measures 18 feet, 1 inch (north-south) by 20 feet (east-west). Four large windows on the north and west walls provide the room with great views of the Bull Run Mountains. Interior details match those elsewhere on the second floor and the house as a unit, including similar molding, a black painted brick hearth, and a very simple mantel and surround. The firebox is relatively small compared to others in the house and may

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indicate infill or intentional construction reflecting the desires for more concentrated, efficient heating in the later nineteenth century. The floor consists of wide pine tongue-in-groove boards, appropriate for a house of the early nineteenth century when thinner boards would have been retained for the first floor, exhibiting the wealth necessary to incorporate more numerous boards in the more public space.

The southeast corner room is also currently a bedroom and is almost identical in size to the northeast corner room, measuring 18 feet, 1 inch (north-south) by 20 feet, 1 inch (east-west). Similar to the northeast room, with equally dramatic views to the south and east, it contains the same style moldings, floors, and mantelpiece, although this last element has a more elaborate set of curved brackets to support the mantelshelf. Relative to its northeast counterpart, the firebox opening is slightly wider and perhaps shorter, responding to a shorter mantel.

At the midpoint of the east wall on the second floor is the entrance to a small bathroom above the east porch measuring 12 feet (north-south) by 7 feet, 5 inches (east-west). The same floor and moldings as those on the second floor are repeated in this room. There are a set of two four-over-four, double-hung-sash wood windows facing east towards the Thoroughfare Gap. On the south side of the room there are shelves and a bath, both lined with marble tiles. On the north side are built-in white shelving, a vanity, and a wall mirror. The walls are also tiled with marble.

The southwest corner of the house has two rooms. The southernmost room measures 17 feet (north-south) by 21 feet, 5 inches (east-west) and serves as a bedroom with similar details as the hall, with floor boards running east-west. The room slopes slightly to the south, suggesting it was added, perhaps in the late nineteenth century, as part of the house expansion. To the north of this bedroom is an office measuring 16 feet (north-south) by 21 feet, 5 inches (east-west), although it was once likely also a bedroom. Smaller in size than the room to the south, the same details are repeated throughout the room and there are closets along the east wall (probably modern additions). An older, perhaps original closet measuring 8 feet (north-south) by 4 feet, 3 inches (east-west) connects this room with the one to the south along the west side of the chimney which rises through the middle of the south wall. There is no evidence of a hearth in this room, although a stovepipe opens into the chimney from the southern room. Perhaps this room was never a bedroom, or the fireplace was covered over long ago.

The northwest corner of the second floor includes three rooms. The north bedroom measures 18 feet, 2 inches (north-south) by 13 feet, 6 inches (east-west) and has similar moldings and floorboards as the main second-floor hall with boards running east-west. A double set of the large six-over-six windows pierce the north wall and there is a small closet over the stairs that connects this room with the northeast corner bedroom. There is no fireplace in this room. In the northwest corner of this three-room cluster is a laundry room matched with a similarly sized bathroom to the south. The laundry room measures 9 feet (north-south) by 12 feet, 3 inches (east-west) while the bathroom measures 8 feet, 6 inches (north-south) by 12 feet, 5 inches (east-west). The moldings are similar to those throughout the second floor suggesting the partition dividing these rooms is early and may reflect intentional divisions for specialized functions such as wash rooms, dressing rooms, sewing rooms, etc. The chimney takes up a substantial portion of the bathroom, but there are no apparent hearths or evidence of stovepipes in any of the three rooms. The bathroom floors are similar to those in the second-floor hall and run north-south while those in the laundry room run east-west and appear to be a lower grade narrow pine floor board, again suggesting a domestic function like sewing room or possibly a maid's quarters.

Attic:

In the ceiling of the eastern half of the second-floor hall is a trap door to the attic. In the attic is a small, informal entryway to the western, earlier side of the house which brings you across the intersection of the two gable roofs. At this point there is a 10-foot space connected by a fairly flat section of roof surviving beneath the later raised roof that spans the two gables and effectively sheds water away from the center. This earlier flat roof provides evidence for how the earlier part of the house was connected to the 1872 expansion. Based on how the ceiling rafters of the connection are fitted between the joists ends of the western roof, but simply butted to the fascia board on the east addition, indicates that there were several attempts to span this awkward space. There may have been a substantial porch on the east side of the earlier house, perhaps dating to the ca. 1857 renovations, which was then reconfigured after the 1872 portion was added on the east side in order to connect the two parts of the house together. Then, because this flat roof configuration was not ideal to

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shed rainwater, as well as to accommodate later additions to the north and south ends that fully united the house into one unit, a higher roof was erected around 1903, at the end of the 1887-1904 period of additions, that spans the two earlier gables additions.

Basement:

The basement can be divided into three sections: west, center, and east. The east section dates to 1872 and underlies the center-hall, two-room-per-floor addition above. There are three contemporary basement rooms along the east side of the house finished with stud walls against stone covered in sawn-oak lath and plaster. The doorways between interior rooms and window openings match and have the same moldings as upstairs but are unpainted oak or dense-grained pine. The north and south rooms were likely servant quarters, with a storage or work room between. The south room may have had an exterior entrance now covered by the modern stone terrace. The concrete floor and drywall in portions of the rooms were added in the 1990s.

The center section of the basement is an intermediate space that reveals evidence of several periods of construction. The current configuration appears to date largely to the 1887-1904 renovations that completed the connection between the two gabled wings, although some of the framing may date earlier. Also within this space is a series of stone support walls, that appear to have supported a large porch extending off the east side of the earlier house. None of these stone walls are currently connected to the existing building above, and they are difficult to access in order to map accurately. Coupled with the evidence in the attic, these foundations suggest that there was a substantial ca. 1857 east porch that was enclosed or reconfigured when the 1872 east addition was built. The stone walls are lower than those of the east section, likely matching the earlier floor level in the western (earliest) part of the house. The porch size and height may have been changed several times over its life, but additional examination is necessary to confirm the chronology and form of this building element.

The thick stone walls of the original late eighteenth-early nineteenth-century house mark the boundaries of the west cellar. As with almost any house of this age, the mortar is eroded in sections. Some sections of exterior plaster/stucco survive on north and west faces of the stone foundation, as this was originally an exposed surface prior to the construction of the addition that joined the oldest portion of the house with the detached kitchen. The original cellar consisted of a single large room beneath the current dining room, with the remainder of the building to the south only having a crawl space. In recent decades a section was dug out beneath the south portion of this space in order to reinforce some of the original floor joists. Access into this dirt-floored room is currently through a doorway in the northeast corner along the north wall, which has a very early mortise-and-tenoned door surround with beaded face boards, but was not the original cellar entrance. The original entrance was located in the northeast corner, but along the east wall. This area has been filled in with newer stonework beneath a wide, early lintel indicating the earlier opening. The north wall originally had two window, evidenced by surviving lintels flanking the substantial chimney base along this wall. It is important to note, though, that the surviving window lintels on the north wall are at different heights. The surviving cellar doorway may be the original door frame, moved from the east wall to the north wall. The moving of the entrance was likely necessitated by the addition of a porch to the east side, possibly around 1857, and archaeological investigation in this vicinity could confirm this interpretation. Both cellar entrance locations provided quick access to the stone kitchen to the north.

The stone kitchen, which also appears to date to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, appears to have had a partial subterranean floor with a loft above. The loss of the gutter and fascia board during a 2010 ice storm exposed the ceiling joist ends which appear to be small hewn logs rather than finished elements, further suggesting an early date for the structure. Similarly, the joists within the old cellar under the western portion of the house are pine or tulip poplar logs, some of which retain their outer bark surface, with only the top edge hewn to accept floor boards. The original tongue-and-groove floor boards rest on these joists, but also visible through some gaps is a newer floor, likely dating to the 1887-1904 renovations, that sits about one foot above the original floor and is supported by a different joist system. This effort made the entire first floor a single level, and has also helped preserve the original flooring system in the western part of the house.

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SECONDARY RESOURCES:

The landscape immediately surrounding the house consists of a roughly contemporary group of early- to mid-twentieth-century agricultural buildings, late twentieth-century support buildings and utilities, and trees and other plantings that date from the nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Beneath the ground surface is an archaeological site of great significance (44FQ0263), that includes intact stratified cultural deposits. Its potential was confirmed by the previous excavation of a probable nineteenth-century icehouse foundation, located about 75 feet north of the main house. The following list includes a brief description of the currently standing buildings and structures.

1. Garage, ca. 1930 (contributing building)

Located 100 feet to the west of the house, at the end of the main driveway, is a ca. 1930 frame garage building built on a poured concrete foundation, with a standing-seam metal roof, and plain wood weatherboard exterior affixed with wire nails. The garage utilizes a modern garage door opening on the south gable. This building contributes to the agricultural significance of the property as a component of John B. Adams's 1930-1954 modern dairy farm landscape.

2. Tractor shed/corn crib, ca. 1960 (non-contributing building)

Located 125 feet to the northwest of the house at the beginning of the farm road, which curves around the north lawn of the house, is a frame building (second half, twentieth century) which apparently replaced an earlier corn crib. It is constructed on concrete piers with an open bay through the center flanked by storage bays on the east and west sides. The building is covered with spaced horizontal beaded boards and the roof is made from standing-seam metal panels.

3. Large tractor shed, ca. 1970 (non-contributing building)

Further to the north along the farm road and 240 feet north of the house is a late-twentieth-century, post-in-ground frame tractor shed building open along the long five-bay west elevation and south gable. The open west elevation is supported by four squared posts. The standing-seam metal gable roof covers the gravel floor while the west wall is covered on the exterior with board-and-batten siding. The gable loft has plain weatherboard siding.

4. Old shed, ca. 1950 (contributing building)

Immediately to the south of the large tractor shed, on the south side of the farm road, is a mid-twentieth-century wood-frame shed with board-and-batten siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and an attached animal pen/storage area with vertical-board walls and no frame. This building dates to the 1930-1954 period of the property's history, when John B. Adams ran a dairy farm, updating the landscape with an assortment of agricultural outbuildings such as this shed.

5. New shed, ca. 2000 (non-contributing building)

Located approximately 15 feet southeast of the old shed is a late twentieth-century, wood-frame storage building on block piers with a standing-seam metal roof and covered with grooved plywood board siding. This building was built outside the period of significance and appears to be of prefabricated construction.

6. Galemont archaeological site/44FQ0263, 19th century to early 20th century (contributing site)

Located 75 feet northwest of the dwelling's kitchen entrance is an exposed fieldstone icehouse foundation with intact stairs and a doorway, the key element of the Galemont archaeological site (VDHR File Number 44FQ0263). Extant foundations

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of cut fieldstone remain and are entered through an iron gate. Fragments of Mason jars, colored glass bottles, and other domestic debris from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries were found. The icehouse foundation is treated as an exhibit within the larger yard surrounding the house. Limited excavation, surface finds, and the extant icehouse foundation illustrate the archaeological potential of the site surrounding the house. The site is significant for its association with the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century periods of the farm and house, and is possibly associated with the earliest settlement of the property by tenants and slaves in the late eighteenth century.

7. Pumphouse, ca. 1960 (non-contributing structure)

Located 70 feet east of the house is a poured concrete structure enclosing pump equipment for supplying water to the house. This structure, believed to have been built when plumbing was added to the house sometime after 1960, is no longer functioning or in use.

8. Barn, ca. 1970 (non-contributing building)

At the end of the farm road, 1,400 feet southeast of the house, is a late-twentieth-century cattle barn which replaced an older ca. 1930 dairy barn in the same location. This is a long, one-story, eight-bay frame building with a standing-seam metal gable roof, open along five bays of the east elevation for cattle stalls. Like the contemporary large tractor shed, the open east side is supported by squared posts, while the walls are covered on the exterior with board-and-batten siding. Attached to the south gable end is a frame workshop with standing-seam metal gable roof and a central exterior door on the east, along with two small six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows. This part of the barn appears to date to ca. 1930 period, while the larger replacement section with cattle stalls dates to ca. 1970, making the overall building non-contributing because it lies outside the period of significance.

9. Silo, ca. 1930 (contributing structure)

Immediately south of the barn is a ca. 1930 cylindrical metal grain silo with a metal dome roof. This structure dates to the period when John B. Adams began converting the property to a modern dairy farm and contributes to the area of agricultural significance.

10. Pond, ca. 1950 (contributing structure)

Located in an open cattle field 1,400 feet southeast of the barn and silo is a mid-twentieth-century man-made pond, measuring approximately 300 square feet. This landscape feature, located northeast of the cattle barn and silo, is part of John B. Adams's dairy farm improvements and contributes to the area of agricultural significance.

11. Gunnell House archaeological site/44FQ0301, ca. 1820 (contributing site)

Approximately 1,700 feet south of the house, a coursed fieldstone wall of variable height, dating as early as the 1820s, runs east-west across the southern portion of the property, defining the northern boundary of the Gunnell House archaeological site (44FQ0301). This was the residence of farm owners James and Ann Gunnell from 1803 to 1822 and of tenant farmers perhaps before them and, certainly, after them until at least the 1850s. No standing architectural remains are visible, but topographic depressions here match the location of the Gunnell House on historic survey plats and as described in multiple chancery suit depositions. This site contributes to the significance of the property.

12. Broad Run Train Depot site/44FQ0265, ca. 1852 (contributing site)

The archaeological site of the mid-nineteenth-century Broad Run Train Depot (030-5514-0031) is located in between the Norfolk-Southern railway and Bust Head Road (County Road 628), approximately 1,600 feet southwest of the house. Including the ruins and subsurface remains of the depot building and associated activity areas, the site also contains the ruins of the depot's stone water tower and loading ramp. This site contributes to the significance of the property in the area

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of transportation.

13. Old Manassas Gap Road/Salem Road/Thoroughfare Gap Road/030-5514-0102, 1748 (contributing structure)

Located 1,200 feet west of the house is an intact segment of the historic Salem Road/Thoroughfare Gap Road, also known as the Old Manassas Gap Road (030-5514-0102). The road bed, documented in several nineteenth-century plats and in the original 1748 petition to open the thoroughfare, is preserved in the tree line running north-south towards Broad Run and the Manassas Gap Rail Road. This structure contributes to the significance of the property in the areas of exploration/settlement and transportation.

14. Fieldstone wall, ca. 1824 (contributing structure)

Approximately 1,700 feet south of the house, a coursed fieldstone wall of variable height, dating as early as the 1820s, runs east-west across the southern portion of the property. Roughly 1,000 feet in length, the stone wall preserves the division of James Gunnell's estate by his nephews George Gunnell and George W. Gunnell between 1824 and 1828, as recorded in chancery in the Superior District Court in Fredericksburg. The wall defines the northern edge of the Gunnell House archaeological site (44FQ0301) and was directly related to the domestic and agricultural division of space on the farm during the nineteenth century. This structure contributes to the significance of the property in the area of agriculture.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Galemont is a distinctive rural historic property in Fauquier County, located on 237.7 acres of rolling hills and pastures at the western approach of Thoroughfare Gap. The evolved late eighteenth-century house is one of the most intact and significant dwellings in Fauquier County. The house was most likely built in the late eighteenth century on the basis of its representative regional stone adaptation of a vernacular hall-and-parlor plan. The property was settled as early as 1778 by Captain William Downing and overseer Samuel Jones, and was occupied by tenant farmers in 1817 when James Gunnell bought the property and created the farm landscape that survives today. The dwelling was expanded with major frame additions by Sampson P. Bayly in 1857, Thomas Bolling Robertson in 1872, and Powhatan W. Robertson between 1887 and 1904, with each of these additions and eras visible in the interior and exterior structural fabric and in the building's unique combination of Federal/Greek Revival and Folk Victorian stylistic elements. Galemont is an exceptional contributing resource within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (VDHR File Number 030-5514).

Significant at the local level under Criterion C for its architectural design and construction, Galemont is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with significant themes in Exploration/Settlement, Transportation, and Agriculture. The period of the property's significance begins in 1748 with the opening of the colonial Thoroughfare Gap Road across the property and ends in 1954 with the death of farmer John B. Adams, who used the property as a private residence and dairy farm. Specifically, in the area of exploration/settlement and transportation, the property was the location of one of the earliest colonial roads in the area, the Thoroughfare Gap Road (VDHR File Number 030-5514-0102), which was officially opened across the property in 1748 by legislative petition and which is preserved on the landscape as a contributing secondary resource. The development of early transportation on and around the property included the construction of the Broad Run Train Depot and post office in 1852, representing the confluence of economic efforts to encourage growth and sustainability in the local economy, and site 44FQ0265 is a contributing secondary resource. The transportation significance of the property and its setting at the entrance of Thoroughfare Gap made it a constant target and strategic location throughout the Civil War, and the property witnessed and survived the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap in 1862. The buildings and landscape went unscathed, but the practice of agriculture and commerce, and the daily rhythms of rural life were temporarily disrupted. The property is located within the core and study areas of the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (VDHR File Number 030-0106). Galemont's significance in the area of agriculture begins with its earliest enslaved residents and tenant farmers who grew tobacco on the property by 1778, and likely earlier, and includes James Gunnell's shift to wheat and grain production in 1817, Sampson P. Bayly's early attempts at dairy farming in 1857, and John B. Adams' complete conversion of the farm to the raising of dairy cattle between 1930 and 1954, when many of the contributing secondary farm buildings and structures were built. Individual secondary resources which contribute to the property's significance in the area of agriculture include the following: site 44FQ0263, the icehouse foundation representing the nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic complex surrounding the main house; site 44FQ0301, the home of farmer James Gunnell; the ca. 1930 garage and silo; and the ca. 1950 old shed and pond. Lastly, under Criterion C, the architecture of this dynamic, evolved late eighteenth-century house, the primary contributing resource, is one of the most intact and significant dwellings in Fauquier County.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement**

Commanding a hilltop in the shadow of Leathercoat Mountain, Galemont is situated at the western approach to Thoroughfare Gap, where Broad Run cuts a sharp valley through the Bull Run Mountains as it flows southeast from Fauquier County into Prince William County. With its connection to Thoroughfare Gap, the property was uniquely positioned at the intersection of old transportation networks and waterways that significantly influenced early colonial settlement and later development in the area. Documentation for pre-colonial indigenous history and early seventeenth-century exploration does exist for the Piedmont region as a whole, but these sources, often secondary accounts, are not specific or descriptive enough to address the immediate environs of the Galemont property. By the late seventeenth century, however, a series of well-documented events began to open the northern Virginia Piedmont region to European settlement, and the Galemont property occupied an important position in this development.

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In the 1684 Treaty of Albany, the colony of Virginia ceded to the Iroquois all land west of the “Indian Plain Path,” a long trail hugging the eastern edge of the Bull Run Mountain range in northern Virginia and the fall line of the major rivers in the rest of the colony. Settlement of Fauquier County (then part of Stafford County) began soon after in 1686, and only two years later, in 1688, King James II re-affirmed to Thomas, Lord Culpeper, the Northern Neck Proprietary, a colonial office which concentrated all lands between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers under the authority of a small group of landlords who could grant parcels to colonists under a rental arrangement that offered most of the privileges of ownership.¹ Effective European settlement was minimal and slow, due to the lack of quality roads, the persistent presence of Indians in the area, including a Piscataway group purportedly in the vicinity of Pignut Mountain, and the greater profitability of maintaining tobacco plantations closer to navigable rivers and ports in the Coastal Plain region.² A second Treaty of Albany in 1722 opened colonial settlement westward to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in 1728 Samuel and William Nelms of Northumberland County obtained the earliest Northern Neck land patent in the vicinity of Galemont, a grant of 1,126 acres that included most of the current Galemont acreage along Broad Run, with the exception of the peak and western slopes of Leathercoat Mountain, the portion of floodplain where the Broad Run Station site is located, and the confluence of Trap Branch and Broad Run.³

By the 1730s and 1740s, ferries and ordinaries started to appear at the fords of rivers in the region, new churches and courthouses emerged, and new counties were divided from older ones, such as Prince William in 1731 (split from Stafford). The Indian Plain Path, formerly a boundary between settlement and frontier, became a major avenue for colonial travel and migration and was renamed the Carolina Road. Colonists utilized the networks of intersecting east-west Indian paths which crossed this road and the major mountain passes of the Bull Run mountain range – such as Thoroughfare Gap – and petitioned the county for the establishment and maintenance of proper roads by which they could efficiently transport their produce (and themselves) to and from markets.⁴ In 1748, the Prince William County justices successfully obtained an act of the General Assembly to finance clearing a road from Pignut Mountain to the Blue Ridge, thereby extending the Thoroughfare Gap Road to farms and settlements further inland and improving it as it passed through Galemont.⁵ Part of this road corridor crosses the property as a landscape feature, a surviving segment of the historic Salem Road/Thoroughfare Gap Road/Old Manassas Gap Road (VDHR File Number 030-5514-0102), while other segments of the corridor, roughly following Virginia Route 55, form the western and southwestern boundary of the current property. The demand for new and better roads came from increased agricultural productivity, and, in turn, transportation infrastructure spurred more intensive settlement and trade. At nearly the same time that settlers formally opened the Pignut/Thoroughfare Gap Road, they constructed the first documented mills, such as Chapman’s Mill at Thoroughfare Gap and Frogg’s Mill, both in proximity to Galemont.⁶ Simultaneously, new settlers secured a series of land patents in the area throughout the 1740s, although there are no early Northern Neck patents on record which contain the southern peak of Leathercoat Mountain.⁷ It would be three more decades until the Proprietary officially granted this commanding landscape feature to Yelverton Peyton in 1770.⁸

In addition to spurring the growth of early transportation and milling in the region, Broad Run and the land in and around Galemont also attracted a new generation of settlers who invested in the growth of local government, militia, and land speculation. One of these men, Captain John Frogg, acquired a large patent in 1744 that included the portion of Galemont located north of Interstate Highway 66, between Bust Head Road and the Manassas Gap Rail Road, an important piece of ground at the western opening of Thoroughfare Gap.⁹ Frogg, who lived near Biscuit Mountain and who had built a mill in the area by 1747, was one of the justices of the peace called by the House of Burgesses to establish Fauquier County in 1759. He later became Sheriff of the new county and began selling portions of his grants to other speculators and settlers.¹⁰ It is likely that Frogg sold his land in and around Galemont to William Grant, who by 1760 owned the portion of Galemont located at the entrance of Thoroughfare Gap, where Trapp Branch flows into Broad Run. Grant, like Frogg, served in the colonial militia during the French and Indian War, attaining the rank of captain, and acted as one of the eighteen original Fauquier County justices in 1759.¹¹ William Grant is the first landowner at Galemont to appear in the Fauquier County personal property taxes. In 1759, his Fauquier County household comprised himself, one additional free white male above the age of 21 named Eli Griffin, and eight slaves: Jack, Pompey, Harry, Frank, Grace, Dorcas, Nan, and Betty.¹² Meanwhile, the Nelms brothers, who owned most of what is now Galemont, did not live nearby and do not appear to have developed their large property, following the customary practice of keeping the lands as security for their estates

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and heirs, although it is likely that they leased some of the land to tenant farmers.¹³ Clearly, Galemont at this early stage was already at an important juncture, geographically and historically, in the opening of Fauquier to development and growth. The status as one of the earliest local land grants in 1728, the presence of a surviving portion of the original ca. 1748 Pignut/Thoroughfare Gap Road, and the association of the property with the earliest enslaved African-American households and European-American tenants of the pioneering Nelms, Frogg, and Grant families together highlight Galemont's significance locally in the area of exploration and settlement.

Criterion A: Agriculture

Galemont embodies the transition from a tobacco economy to one based on the milling of grains in the late eighteenth century and to commercial dairy production in the late nineteenth century. The property includes resources and historical associations tied to each of these agricultural eras and to the broader trends of agricultural evolution in Fauquier County. Specifically, these resources include the main house, which started as a modest hall-and-parlor tenant farmer/overseer's house and expanded to become the spacious late Victorian-era home of prosperous dairy farmers; the associated domestic archaeological site (44FQ0263); the site of farmer James Gunnell's early nineteenth-century house (44FQ0301); the farm landscape of rolling pastures and fields, with nineteenth-century stone walls and a twentieth-century dairy barn and grain silo; and over two centuries of documented historical association of the property with tenant farmers, overseers, slaves, plantation owners, millers, and modern entrepreneurial dairy producers who used the Broad Run Train Depot (030-5514-0032; 44FQ0265) to transport and sell their produce.

By the mid- to late eighteenth century, much of the region was already settled by patentees and pioneers, and the earliest roads and the process of clearing land for fields and pastures was underway, as the establishment and expansion of grist-mills indicates. Court minute books from this period reveal that the tobacco trade was still active near Galemont but that more farmers were starting to build mills, indicating a diversification of economic practices made possible by the physical advantages of the winding Broad Run watershed and its many mountain branches.¹⁴ The subdivision of the original large land grants at this time further contributed to the appearance of new farms and a larger agrarian population. Samuel Nelms, the largest landowner at Galemont, died in 1761, leaving 500 acres at the core of the property to his nephew William Downing, Sr.¹⁵ Fauquier County personal property tax records from 1778 show that the earliest documented residents of the core Galemont property were Northumberland County militia captain William Downing's 15 slaves and Downing's overseer, Samuel Jones.¹⁶ Poised on the west side of Thoroughfare Gap and along the colonial Salem/Thoroughfare Gap Road, the farm grew steadily by 1787 to include 34 slaves (the largest number present at Galemont at one time) and a new overseer, George Harris.¹⁷ The house and surroundings continued as a tenant farm through the remainder of the eighteenth century, and the house remained as a single-story, stone hall-and-parlor residence with a one-room cellar and detached kitchen.¹⁸

Beginning in 1799, James Gunnell, originally of Fairfax County, started buying pieces of land at Galemont. Beginning with a 46.75-acre farm located along the floodplain of Broad Run and encompassing the future site of Broad Run Station, the land was occupied by eight of Gunnell's slaves. He kept nine horses there as well.¹⁹ In 1803, Gunnell significantly expanded the farm by purchasing 366 acres, at the core of what became Galemont, from the heirs of Captain William Downing, and the farm experienced growth as new tenants/overseers moved in – Barton Keahoe in 1804 and John Riley in 1805 – and the slave population steadily increased.²⁰ James and Ann Gunnell continued renting the original stone house (Galemont) to tenants, building their own residence on the property to the south (44FQ0301) around this time.²¹ Between 1809 and 1810, Gunnell added three more tracts of land to the farm. The first was 66.25 acres at the entrance to Thoroughfare Gap, part of Major John Frogg's 1744 patent which Gunnell bought from his relative and president of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company George Deneale.²² Gunnell also acquired a 1-acre "Mill Seat" property from Deneale and a 5-acre property from a Mr. Hutchison.²³ In 1814, James Gunnell consolidated all of his properties at Galemont into a single 484.25-acre tract, and the labor force on the farm grew to 13 slaves by 1816.²⁴ In 1817, Gunnell purchased 150 acres on Leathercoat Mountain from the heirs of merchant Alexander Henderson, resulting in property boundaries that closely match the farm as it exists today, with some additional land to the south of Interstate-66 and Virginia Route 55.²⁵ James Gunnell died on 1 January 1819, and Ann Gunnell died in 1822, the couple leaving their 15 slaves and 639-acre "Broad Run" farm in two halves to nephews George Gunnell and Colonel George West Gunnell.²⁶

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The documents produced in the course of the estate division provide the oldest detailed survey drawings of the Galemont property, which illustrate the location of the Gunnell House (44FQ0301) as well as the "Graham House" (original stone house, Galemont), still noted as a "tenement," and the old Salem Road. The standing fieldstone wall between the two house sites, part of Site 44FQ0301, follows the division of the farm by the Gunnells. For the next two decades, tenant farmers continued to live on both halves of the Galemont property, renting first from the Gunnell heirs and then from the Henderson and Stover families, to whom the ownership of the property passed.²⁷

The 1848 sale of the main 291.5-acre Galemont tract to Sampson P. Bayly by the estate of Richard H. Henderson signified the shift from tenant farming and milling to more intensive agriculture and what seem to have been the earliest attempts at dairy farming in an area that later became well-known for dairying.²⁸ Bayly nurtured the working plantation, raising a total of 679 cattle by 1859, proving, more than any previous owner, Galemont's potential to be a profitable cattle/dairy farm.²⁹ Between 1848 and 1859, Bayly's workforce of slaves increased from 6 to 20, and these workers, bound to the property by the institution of slavery, were instrumental in this successful growth and expansion of the farm, and more broadly, of antebellum agriculture throughout Fauquier County. Where Bayly lived just prior to his purchase of Galemont is unclear, but he was already active in the community, buying goods from and selling goods to his neighbors the Stovers and mowing the fields around the old Gunnell house, which the Stovers owned.³⁰ His holdings included 210 acres of improved land and 81 acres of unimproved land, with a total value of \$4,365 for the farm, \$300 worth of farm implements and machinery, and \$1,420 in livestock.³¹ During Bayly's ownership, the farm landscape changed significantly with the construction of the Manassas Gap Rail Road in 1852 and a \$1,600 increase in the building value in 1857, which included the addition of a second floor and porch to the house.³² The railroad followed the bend in the northern banks of Broad Run, occupying the floodplain between the farm hills to the west and the steep, wooded slopes of Leathercoat Mountain to the east. A train depot, called Broad Run Station, was built on the property in 1852 along with the tracks. It is possible that Sampson P. Bayly could not afford the taxes on his property after such a dramatic increase in the property value, and that this, or his expanding cattle enterprise, might have inspired him to sell the property and relocate westward to Salem.

In 1859, Sampson P. Bayly sold Galemont to lawyer Thomas Bolling Robertson, Sr., and Martha Lindsay Robertson of Alexandria.³³ The Robertsons made important changes to the farm and the house, including the introduction of an even wider variety of livestock, including sheep and hogs, the expansion of the house, and the construction of buildings around Broad Run Station. The agricultural productivity of Galemont was interrupted by the Civil War, during which Galemont, along with its train depot, railroad, cart road, and mountain pass became strategic ground for the duration of the conflict. This role became paramount during the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap on 28 August 1862, when a Confederate force of approximately 28,000 under Major General James Longstreet marched through Thoroughfare Gap, defeating Union forces of approximately 5,000 under Brigadier General James Ricketts. Following a lull in activity during the Civil War and the loss of the enslaved workforce, \$1,050 in improvements in 1867 likely consisted of outbuildings, barns, and/or new tenant houses next to Broad Run Station (VDHR File Number 030-0521).³⁴ T.B. Robertson's success as a lawyer and the presence of Broad Run Station on the property enabled him to invest in the land and buildings at a time that was more economically difficult for others in Virginia immediately following the Civil War. Robertson encouraged the development of the lands surrounding the station in the 1870s and 1880s after completing his last major architectural addition to Galemont in 1872 (valued at \$6,000).³⁵ In 1887, T.B. Robertson, Sr., died at his home, and when his heirs advertised the property for sale in 1899 they emphasized the size of the newly augmented house along with the agricultural capacity of the land for grazing stock and orchards.³⁶ In 1888, the Broad Run Creamery was built near the Broad Run Station to take advantage of the successful dairy farming that had been established at Galemont.³⁷ Although the Broad Run Creamery was adjacent to Galemont, the business was not built, owned, or managed by the historic owners of Galemont, and therefore the site lies outside the nominated property.

Between 1904 and 1908, the property passed through several owners until farmer John Buchanan Adams of Tazewell County purchased the 295-acre farm in early 1908.³⁸ By 1930, John B. Adams had fully converted Galemont to a dairy farm, adding barns and farm dependencies and building on the property's long legacy of cattle raising.³⁹ For the next twenty years, there were very few changes at Galemont. John B. Adams died in 1954 and his wife Lyde T. Adams died in 1958; both are buried nearby at the Little Georgetown Cemetery.⁴⁰ Charles and Maria Jose Fenwick bought Galemont from the Adams family in 1960.⁴¹ Charles G. Fenwick was renowned as an early international lawyer and was influential in

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the establishment of the Organization of American States and the League of Nations. Like James Gunnell's heirs and the Robertson family before them, the Fenwicks made Galemont a rural retreat from their residence in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. Nathan K. and Mary Lynn Kotz, the current owners, purchased Galemont in 1980, preserving the building and its pastoral grounds as well as the tradition of Piedmont dairy farming practiced by previous owners Sampson Bayly and John B. Adams.⁴²

Galemont's association with significant developments in regional agriculture includes not only a chronology of tenant farmers and owners who improved the landscape and its productive potential but also the physical remains of different agricultural eras. The house itself embodies the shift from tenancy and exploitative tobacco cultivation to owner-occupied, more permanent agricultural production, and to the emergence of Piedmont dairy farming. Likewise, the fields and floodplains at Galemont incorporate a surviving agrarian landscape with original late eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century domestic sites (44FQ0263 and 44FQ0301) and an early nineteenth-century fieldstone wall, along with an assortment of contributing late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century farm outbuildings.

Criterion A: Transportation

Related to the early settlement and establishment of agriculture in Fauquier County but standing as a distinct area of significance is Galemont's role in the construction and elaboration of major transportation networks. The earliest example of significant transportation development on the property, and one of the earliest examples in the county, is the opening of the Pignut/Thoroughfare Gap Road in 1748, a corridor which extended to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and which survives in a relatively undisturbed segment crossing the western fields and woods of Galemont.⁴³ This road, which later became known as the Salem Road and the Old Manassas Gap Road, roughly followed the course of modern Virginia Route 55. Interestingly, the most prominent divergence between the colonial roadbed and the modern highway is the segment that crosses Galemont, which has allowed it to be preserved on the landscape. As the new road encouraged increased pioneer settlement and the east-west transportation of goods and persons, the demand for more improved roads increased. During the 1760s, local residents and the new Fauquier County Court focused their efforts on the creation and maintenance of additional passable roads to and from Broad Run, Thoroughfare Gap, and Chapman's Mill, the principal challenges being to identify the best routes and to maintain roads once opened.⁴⁴ Their efforts often failed and references to well-trodden "main roads" suggest that a small network of primary roads, such as the original Salem/Thoroughfare Gap Road, carried most of the major traffic while smaller roads carried seasonal or short-distance traffic.

Situated along this crucial thoroughfare at the western approach to Thoroughfare Gap, property at Galemont was highly desirable and valuable. In 1806 George Deneale, president of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, bought at public auction 66 acres at the southeastern corner of the property, where Broad Run and the old Thoroughfare Gap Road begin their narrow pass through the Bull Run Mountains.⁴⁵ Deneale's interest in transportation routes was varied and he was a stockholder in the Quantico Navigation Company along with his brother James Deneale.⁴⁶ George Deneale sold to James Deneale's son-in-law James Gunnell the 66-acre gap property in 1809.⁴⁷ By 1817 a cooper shop had been opened right along the road on a portion of the property, taking advantage of the need for barrels in the transport of raw goods and bolstering the usefulness of the route for business.⁴⁸ Although the site of the cooper shop is not located on the current Galemont property, it is noteworthy for its association with the Deneale family, who had trained a young cooper, John Hutchison, as an apprentice, and documents suggest that Hutchison briefly owned the land that later became William Skinker's cooper shop on the Thoroughfare Gap Road.⁴⁹ Skinker's shop and the detailed course of the road bed are clearly marked on the 1824 survey map of the Gunnell estate at Galemont, as is the small community of Little Georgetown which also developed along the old road.⁵⁰

In 1829 the Virginia General Assembly passed an "an act to authorize the raising by way of lottery a sum of money, for the purpose of opening and paving the Thoroughfare Gap turnpike road."⁵¹ Unlike many other canal, road, and railroad companies in Virginia, the Thoroughfare Gap Turnpike Company does not have a surviving, designated set of records in the Library of Virginia's Board of Public Works collection.⁵² Until company-specific documents can be located, researchers will have to continue to search for the names of its officers and stockholders. This worthwhile pursuit may reveal the names of Galemont owners and/or residents, for some of them surely would have had motives for improving and collecting

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income from the heavily trafficked road that bisected their farms. While this level of detail may be lacking, there are extant Annual Board of Public Works reports, General Assembly minutes, and period gazetteers which do provide information about the turnpike company. The directors of the Thoroughfare Gap Turnpike were expected to open the project to private investment and public lottery, giving the state time to decide if it was an endeavor worth funding. This act to establish a toll road along the old Salem Road was amended on 12 March 1831, when the General Assembly outlined additional stipulations: the road would end at Salem in Fauquier County and begin at its intersection (at Gainesville) with the well-established Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike; the directors of the road company could omit the construction of side roads (called "summer roads"); the paved section of the road would be 16.5 feet wide; and the capital stock of the company would be reduced to \$45,000 (the state authorized to fund up to two-fifths of this amount if approved).⁵³ For the end of 1832, the General Assembly authorized an initial state payment of \$8,000, an average sum compared to the other contemporary turnpike projects.⁵⁴ Evidence that the company's ambitions were already scaling back, from choice or necessity, came in 1833, when another act reduced the capital stock to \$31,000 and moved the westernmost point of toll collection to The Plains, not Salem.⁵⁵ In 1835, *Martin's Gazetteer* listed the Thoroughfare Gap Turnpike Company as one of the active, projected transportation improvement projects, but without any indication that the company had acquired funds to proceed.⁵⁶ Taken together, these documents create the impression that there was interest in an improved, paved toll road through Thoroughfare Gap, but there was not enough capital to execute the plan as originally conceived. Perhaps the existing road was sufficient for residents of Fauquier and Prince William counties. The opportunity for enhanced transportation was eventually realized, but it was still a field of risk.

This realization came in 1852, when the Manassas Gap Rail Road was built. The railroad, which passed through and around Galemont, followed the bend along the northern bank of Broad Run, occupying the floodplain between the farm hills to the west and the steep, wooded slopes of Leathercoat Mountain to the east. A train depot, called Broad Run Station, was built on the property in 1852 along with the tracks.⁵⁷ The establishment of mass transport and a trading center on the property exceeded the goals and expectations of those who had tried to form the Thoroughfare Turnpike Company two decades earlier, and enabled farmers like Sampson P. Bayly to attempt more intensive and diverse forms of agriculture, such as dairy farming. The presence of the railroad and wagon road on the property also made the location strategically important throughout the Civil War as an avenue of approach, retreat, cover and concealment in the Bull Run Mountains, and for the transport of necessary supplies. The strategic importance of the transportation nexus at Thoroughfare Gap, and by extension Galemont, was most dramatically illustrated in the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap on 28 August 1862, a Confederate victory which prevented Union support troops from arriving at the Second Battle of Bull Run.⁵⁸

In the 1870s and 1880s Galemont owner T.B. Robertson sold three parcels of land near the railroad to various individuals who created a small, new community at Broad Run Station, which already boasted a store and post office in addition to the rail depot. In October 1875, Robertson sold to Cyrus Franklin Morley a 40,000-square-foot parcel at Broad Run Station, listed as one acre in the land tax books.⁵⁹ In 1879 Robertson separated another single acre from his 299-acre parcel, but retained ownership. Nelson Keith was listed as the tax payer, but he did not purchase the acre until January 1884.⁶⁰ On March 21, 1885, T.B. Robertson and his wife sold to Annie M. Matthews three acres of land, decreasing the size of his Broad Run tract to 295 acres. The property was described as "lying on the Manassas branch of the Virginia Midland Railway near Broad Run Station between the track of said road and the County road known as the "Hopewell road" and adjoining on the north side a lot of land very recently purchased by one Vaughan of C.F. Morley."⁶¹ In July 1888, Cyrus F. Morley, now residing in Orange County, sold back the 1-acre lot he had bought from the now deceased T.B. Robertson, described as lying "to the North of Broad Run Station, between the Rail Road and the County road, and backs upon a lot recently purchased by the Broad Run Creamery Association of one Anne Matthews."⁶² This creamery lot was valued at \$3,500 per acre and contained \$3,400 in building improvements, a significant increase over the prior year, with the associated notation "Increased by improvements \$3,000, Broad Run Creamery to pay on improvements" (see Table 7).⁶³ In 1890, notations in the land tax books read "from C.F. Morley \$3000 Bldgs if [illegible] to Annie Mathews Inc by Imps \$600," suggesting that either the \$3000 in improvements were never completed, were not as valuable as first estimated, or they were built on the adjoining 3-acre parcel originally purchased by Anne M. Matthews instead of Morley's property. The lattermost scenario is likely given the \$3,000 building assessment for Matthews' 3-acre property, accompanied by the note "Wm Beverly Pt [President] Broad Run Creamery to pay tax on \$3000 bldgs," and the earlier reference to Anne Matthews selling her property (or certain building rights) to the Broad Run Creamery.⁶⁴ Whatever the relationships between these

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various parties, it is clear that a significant building project was started, if not completed, between 1887 and 1890, on these adjoining lots associated with a creamery near Broad Run Station. The creamery site lies outside the nominated acreage but highlights the role Galemont played locally in the development of agriculture and transportation.

William Beverly, the president of the Broad Run Creamery Association, was the prominent local owner of the neighboring Avenel plantation and the nearby Chapman Mill.⁶⁵ Beverly's interests were broad, and in the mid-1880s, he led the first successful effort to establish telephone service from Alexandria to the Piedmont. The Warrenton, Plains, Alexandria Telephone Company set its lines from the Beverly/Chapman Mill along the track of the Manassas Gap Rail Road, passing through and along the edge of Galemont towards The Plains.⁶⁶ The Broad Run Creamery Association, of which Beverly was President, had its charter listed with the state on 29 August 1888, confirming its location near Broad Run Station and its 1887-1890 construction date. This same list of business charters includes references to a "Broad Run Mining Co." (15 March 1897) and "Delaplane Mining Co." (same date), both located at Broad Run Station, but no other details can be located for these late nineteenth-century enterprises.⁶⁷ These developments are indicative of a period of growing infrastructure and trade following the Civil War and made possible by the unique resources, transportation routes, and geographic position of Galemont. By 1899 or 1900, the building value of William Beverly's share of the creamery decreased dramatically from \$3,000 to \$50, with the note, "Reduced by removal of plant," signaling the end of the Broad Run Creamery.⁶⁸

The continuity of property lines that characterized the long history of this neighborhood persisted, with the most significant twentieth-century landscape change being the construction of two major highways – Virginia Route 55 (roughly following the Salem/Thoroughfare Gap Road) from 1928 to 1935, and Interstate 66 (roughly following Route 55), which was acquiring right-of-way around Galemont as late as 1973.⁶⁹ Galemont, encompassing rolling hills, floodplains, and the western slopes of Leathercoat Mountain, provides a stunning and scenic vista for drivers of the modern highways. Nonetheless, the property's seclusion has ensured the preservation of the Salem/Thoroughfare Gap roadbed (030-5514-0102), the Broad Run Station site (030-5514-0031, 44FQ0265), and a rural stretch of the Manassas Gap Rail Road/Virginia Midland Railway, which is still in operation. These physical resources and historical associations illustrate the central role played by Galemont and its historic residents and owners in the establishment of road-related and rail-related transportation, as well as the implications these transportation routes had for broader westward expansion, economic growth, and military defensive importance from the mid-eighteenth century through the twentieth century.

Criterion C: Architecture

As the primary resource, the main house at Galemont preserves four periods of construction with few removals, representing the growth of the house from a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century vernacular, one-and-a-half-story, stone, hall-and-parlor tenant dwelling and kitchen, now at the back of the residence, to a late nineteenth-century, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single-pile frame addition with an elaborate full porch and gable incorporating Federal, Greek Revival, and Folk Victorian stylistic elements. This building sequence, which includes renovations and additions in 1857, 1872, and 1903, has given the house two central halls, one aligned north-south, running the full length, and the other aligned east-west as an entrance to the Victorian-era addition. Three of the elevations – north, south, and east – provide commanding views of Thoroughfare Gap and the Bull Run Mountains, an intact natural and rural historic landscape. From its humble origins as the likely residence of a tenant farmer/overseer, Galemont grew into one of the most elegant farmhouses of the early twentieth century in Fauquier County, reflecting the emergence of dairy farming as a profitable enterprise in the region as well as the desire for dramatic landscapes and a haven of tranquility from the busy and stressful lives of its urban-based owners.

Fauquier County personal property tax records from 1778 show that the earliest documented residents of the farm at Galemont were Northumberland County militia Captain William Downing's 15 slaves and Downing's overseer, Samuel Jones. Poised on the west side of Thoroughfare Gap and along the colonial Salem/Thoroughfare Gap Road (preserved at the edge of the modern field), the farm grew steadily by 1787 to include 34 slaves (the largest number recorded at Galemont at one time) and a new overseer, George Harris. The house and surroundings continued as a tenant farm over the following decades, the house remaining as a single-story, stone, hall-and-parlor residence with a one-room cellar and

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detached kitchen through ownership by the Gunnell family (1799-1836) who built their own residence to the south (44FQ0301, within the nominated acreage) between 1803 and 1822. The Gunnells rented the Galemont house to other tenants, including Barton Keahoe in 1804 and John Riley in 1805. Between 1822 and 1830 the property was divided between James Gunnell's nephews. Plats and testimonies produced in the chancery suit that followed in 1824 illustrate the location of the Gunnell House as well as the "Graham House" (Galemont), still noted as a "tenement," and the old Salem Road. The standing fieldstone wall between the two house sites follows the division of the farm in this suit.

Acquisition of the Galemont house and property by Sampson Bayly (or Bailey) in 1848 led to significant modifications of the house, including the addition of a second story, a porch on the east elevation, and new mantels, one of which survives. The house was valued at \$300 in 1848, but increased significantly to \$2,000 in 1857, just a few years after the completion of the Manassas Gap Rail Road through Thoroughfare Gap and construction of the Broad Run Station in 1852. Bayly's renovations included larger windows and decorative features reflective of the classical revivals of that period in Fauquier County. Bayly sold the farm to Thomas Bolling Robertson of Alexandria in 1859. In 1867, \$1,050 in improvements probably consisted of outbuildings, barns, and/or new tenant houses next to Broad Run Station. Robertson completed his last major architectural addition to Galemont in 1872 (valued at \$6,000). His significant addition to the house could be characterized as an entirely new house built less than twenty feet east of the late eighteenth-century house. This massive, two-story frame building on a coursed fieldstone foundation with full basement features Folk Victorian stylistic elements that complement the Federal and Greek Revival style of the earlier stone and frame building sections.

By 1880, T.B. and Martha Robertson and their 8 children, who had been living in Alexandria, relocated to the newly expanded home at Galemont and continued selling lots along the railroad next to Broad Run Station. On one of these lots, owned by Annie M. Mathews and William Beverly, was erected the Broad Run Creamery around 1888, and which was valued at \$3,120 in 1890. Following T.B. Robertson's death, the house at Galemont was advertised for sale in 1899 in the *True Index*, described as a 12-room residence with depot buildings, stables, outbuildings, and tenant houses. Soon thereafter, Robertson's son Powhatan W. Robertson bought the property from his siblings and made \$700 in improvements, including a small addition connecting the oldest part of the house to the stone kitchen, as well as the east porch and a two-story wing added to the south side of the early building, containing the present library with a bedroom above. These additions were built upon concrete foundations. He is also likely responsible for adding the additional roof that spans the two earlier gable-roof sections. Galemont had achieved its current configuration with the last of Powhatan W. Robertson's improvements, while modern conveniences and utilities, such as indoor plumbing, ventilation systems, and a modern kitchen, were added starting in 1960 by owners Charles and Maria Jose Fenwick.

Conclusion

Galemont is a complex expression of the evolution of a rural Virginia Piedmont farmhouse in eastern Fauquier County. Beyond the contemporary buildings in the region, specifically those in the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030- 5514), Galemont is exceptional for its combination of integrity, architectural development, and historical connections. The historical association of the house with initial colonial settlement and tenant farmers in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, while also encapsulating the aspirations and architectural embellishments of several subsequent owners, has yielded a unique structural evolution. The survival of significant portions of the earliest stone dwelling and kitchen, including stone walls, log floor joists, and original flooring, is remarkable considering the addition of what can only be referred to as an entirely new house immediately adjacent. Galemont is one of only a few properties in the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (VDHR File Number 030-5514) to have experienced major building and/or renovations in the mid-nineteenth century around the time of the Civil War, and of these houses, Galemont contains the earliest eighteenth-century core and is also the only dwelling not to have been burned, partially torn down, or rebuilt in the late nineteenth century or twentieth century. Avenel (VDHR File number 030-5514-0097) was built ca. 1824 as a vernacular, two-story, center-hall frame house and was augmented by an 1842 one-story stone wing. The original frame portion, though, was taken down in 1901 when a new two-story frame and stone addition was built onto the mid-nineteenth-century wing. Kinloch (VDHR File Number 030-5514-0103) was also rebuilt in the early twentieth century as a replacement for two mid-nineteenth-century buildings whose Federal-style components were incorporated into the fabric of the new house. Roland (VDHR File Number 030-5514-0023), built between 1840 and 1850, is an intact, late

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example of a Federal-style, two-story, five-bay, I-house, but unlike Galemont it incorporates neither an earlier stone vernacular building nor later Victorian-era stylistic elements. The other two significant buildings in the district with major mid-nineteenth-century construction elements are mills, not residences, and both are in ruins: Beverly/Chapman's Mill (VDHR File Numbers: 030-5514-0092; 076-0002), rebuilt in 1858, and the Stone Mill/Stover's Mill (VDHR File Numbers: 030-5514-0002, 44FQ0272), built ca. 1840. Galemont is one of only three properties located within both the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (VDHR File Number 030-5514) and Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (VDHR File Number 030-1016), accompanied by Beverly/Chapman's Mill (VDHR File Numbers: 030-5514-0092; 076-0002) and Chapman's Upper Mill Complex (VDHR File Numbers: 030-5514-0093; 076-5311, 030-1016, 44FQ0271).

The surrounding archaeological sites have the potential to shed significant light not only on this farm, its dairy operations, and the lives of tenant farmers and property owners such as the Gunnells, the Graham family, and many others who lived there, but also the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural, transportation, and social development of Fauquier County, the emergence of dairy farming as a highly profitable endeavor, and specifically the emergence of local creameries and attempts to market dairy products beyond the surrounding community via railway. These sites are important for their ability to help understand the pace and scale of colonial settlement throughout Virginia's Piedmont region, including the process of laying out tenant farms and slave-based plantations with absentee owners, as well as viewing some of the changes wrought by the introduction of roads and railroads to the region and the turbulence of Civil War engagements and shifting economic conditions. While it is already listed as a contributing resource within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, Galemont is significant in its own right due to the integrity of its architectural evolution and its ability to contribute specifically to the themes of Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Transportation, and Agriculture. While these are broadly discussed within the nomination of the district, the potential of this property to contribute to a greater understanding of these elements of history is exceptional.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Harry Connelly Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship: A chronicle of the colonization and organization of a Northern Neck county* (Regional Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 1969), pp. 11-14; 22-24.

² *Ibid.*, 17; 30-41.

³ Northern Neck Land Office [NNLO], "Nelmes, Samuel and Nelmes, William of Northumberland County, 1,126 acres in Stafford County on the southwest side of Broad Run of Occoquan at a point of the Pignut Ridge, 5 June 1728," *Northern Neck Grants B, 1726-1729*, p. 125 (Reel 290), Library of Virginia, Richmond.

⁴ Tom Hyland, *The Carolina Road: From a Primitive Mid-17th Century Indian Trading Path to a Primary Pioneer Settlement and Inter-Colony Trading Route* (Loudoun Archaeological Foundation, Inc.: Leesburg, Virginia, 2009), pp. 6-11; Charles E. Gage, *Tobacco, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Rolling Roads in Northern Virginia* (Falls Church Historical Commission: Falls Church, Virginia, 1959), pp. 6; 10-11.

⁵ "An act for enabling the justices of Prince-William, to levy tobacco on the inhabitants of the said county, to defray the charges of clearing a road therein, from the Pignut to the Blue Ridge" (22 October 1748), Hening VI, 60:210.

⁶ Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes, 1809-004, *Herman Utterback's Lessee vs. George Kemper*, which indicates that by 1747 John Frogg had built a mill on his 1743 land grant along Broad Run. Though the exact construction date of Chapman's Mill cannot be established, it was built sometime between his initial land patent in 1742 and May 25th, 1767, when it is referenced in the Fauquier County Minute Book [FQMB], 1766-1767, p. 270.

⁷ NNLO. Of these grants, the patents of Captain Charles Ewell and Captain John Frogg contained additional acreage that is part of Galemont today. Ewell's grant, received in 1741, consisted of "270 acres on the upper side [of] the Leathercoat Mountain and on the north side [of] the Broad Run of Occoquan." The patent of Frogg's tract, received in 1744, described the property as "1,837 acres in Prince William County beginning on a small branch of Trap Branch adjoining land of Shumate, Gibson, Nelms, Skinker, &c." These patents, to the north and south of the Nelms brothers, covered only small areas of what is now Galemont: Ewell's land included portions of the Broad Run floodplain along Bust Head Road (County Rd 628), and Frogg's incorporated part of the triangle of land now north of Interstate Highway 66, between Bust Head Rd and the Manassas Gap Rail Road, an important piece of ground at the western opening of Thoroughfare Gap. See: NNLO, "Ewell, Charles, Capt., 270 acres on the upper side the Leathercoat Mountain and on the north side the Broad Run of Occoquan, 4 September 1741," *Northern Neck Grants E, 1736-1742*, p. 326 (Reel 291); NNLO, "Chapman, Jonathan, 650 acres on both sides the branch of Occoquan, beginning at Carters corner on the upper side of Broad Run, 3 March 1742," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 80 (Reel 292); NNLO, "Frogg, John, Capt., 470 acres in Prince William County on the branches of the South Run of the Broad Run of Occoquan adjoining Payton, Scott, and Lamberts land, 30 December 1742," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 67 (Reel 292); NNLO, "Frogg, John, Capt., 1837 acres in Prince William County beginning on a small branch of Trap Branch adjoining land of Shumate, Gibson, Nelms, Skinker, &c., 29 March 1744," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 156-157 (Reel 292); NNLO, "Peyton, John, 287 acres in Prince William County on the north west side of Pignut Ridge adjoining land of Foley, Watkins, Obannion &c., 28 May 1745," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 222-223 (Reel 292); NNLO, "Peyton, John, 1299 acres in Prince William County adjoining land of Dennis Connyers, John Fishback, Bryan Obannian &c., 10 September 1745," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 236-237 (Reel 292).

⁸ Although Yelverton Peyton's Leathercoat Mountain patent remained unregistered with the Northern Neck Land Office until 1779, there is record in the abstracts of Northern Neck Warrants that Peyton had procured a warrant in 1764 and a survey in 1770. See: Peggy Shomo Joyner, *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Dunmore, Shenandoah, Culpeper, Prince William, Fauquier & Stafford Counties, 1710-1780, Volume III* (Peggy Shomo Joyner: Portsmouth, Virginia, 1986) – "Mr. Yelverton Peyton of Stafford County (formerly of Fauquier); 25 Feb 1764 - 12 Mar 1770; 270 acres on Broad Run, on Mother Leather Coat Mountain, near Biskett Mountain, adjoining heirs of Nathaniel Chapman, deceased, Wm Grant, Willm Downing, Solomon (taken up by Capt Neavill) Ewell. CC – Evan Griffith and George Jones. Survey. John Moffett."

⁹ NNLO, "Frogg, John, Capt., 29 March 1744," *Northern Neck Grants F, 1742-1754*, p. 156-157.

¹⁰ Prince William County Deed Book I: 97, John Frogg of Hamilton Parish, Prince William County to John Morehead, Sr. of Prince William, 180 acres; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Land Records & Disputes, 1809-004, *Herman Utterback's Lessee vs. George Kemper*. Though genealogists debate the date and place of John Frogg's birth (roughly 1714, possibly in Christiana, Pennsylvania), it is certain that by 1738 he had earned the rank of Captain and married

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Elizabeth Strother in Stafford County, and that by 1740 he was residing in Prince William County where the two started a family near Biscuit Mountain and the south branch of Broad Run. Frogg was a justice of Prince William County in 1744, served as a vestryman for Dettingen Parish and Hamilton Parish in 1747 and 1749, commanded the Prince William militia in 1756 as Major, serving in the French and Indian War, and acted as Sheriff of Prince William County in 1757. John Frogg was one of eighteen justices appointed 17 May 1759 by the House of Burgesses to establish the new Fauquier County, along with two future Galemont land owners, William Grant and Yelverton Peyton. Along with his son, William Frogg, he signed a petition to form Greenbrier County in 1777, and his will was recorded 19 August 1794 in Bath County, Virginia. See: Eric Ausmus, "Col. John Frogg, 'Sheriff of Prince William County, Virginia,'" self-published, 2010

(<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~eda70/john%20frogg.pdf>); Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship*, p. 170; *Genealogies of Virginia Families from Tyler's Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Magazine*, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981: 135; Prince William County Will Book C: 267, 340; Prince William County Order Book 1754-1755: 1, 185, 263; Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988: 162; Hening VII, 1:24 (29 March 1756); John P. Alcock, "Fauquier's Founders – Not Quite A Closed Corporation," *News and Notes from the Fauquier Historical Society*, Vol. 6, No. 3: 4.

¹¹ Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, pp. 30-31; Alcock, "Fauquier's Founders": 4.

¹² Thomas Marshall's 1759 Tithable List, Fauquier County, p. 2. In Joan W. Peters, *The Tax Man Cometh – Land and Property in Colonial Fauquier County, Virginia: Tax Lists from the Fauquier County Court Clerk's Loose Papers, 1759-1782* (Willow Bend Books: Westminster, Maryland, 1999), p. 2.

¹³ The Nelms family seems to have been invested socially and financially in their home county of Northumberland, according to parish records and published genealogies of the Downing and Opie families, with whom they intermarried for over at least two decades. See: "Register of St. Stephen's Parish, Northumberland County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Oct., 1909), pp. 129-137; O. A. Keach, "John Downing, of Fairfields, Northumberland County, Virginia, and His Descendants," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Oct., 1916): 72-74; Lindsay O. Duvall, "The Opie Family of Northumberland County," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 54, No. 1 (Jan., 1946), pp. 68-76; W. Preston Haynie, *Records of indentured servants and of certificates for land, Northumberland County, Virginia, 1650-1795*, (Heritage Books: Bowie, Maryland, 1996), pp. 168, 179, 244, 250-51, 279, 291. William Nelms, one of the two brothers and grantees of the 1,126-acre patent, died in 1751, leaving his estate to his children, in guardianship of his brother Samuel. Northumberland County Will Book 2:29 (Written 27 June 1751; Proven 9 Sept 1751): to wife, Ann Nelms: negro man Joe; to children (Elizabeth Nelms, Hannah Shapleigh Nelms, and son of wife): "all my estate"; to William Lancaster: £16. Aside from a few documents identifying the development of roads and mills, records describing life in the region during the mid-eighteenth century are sparse, as many of the residents did not own land or even much in the way of personal property and therefore are difficult to locate in county court records. Fauquier County Court minute books indicate that tobacco cultivation and trade remained active in the area around Galemont through the 1770s, so many of the early inhabitants would have been pioneer farmers, overseers, slaves, and tenants on the tobacco farms.

¹⁴ FQMB, 1769-1771, p. 170: 27 March 1770, "On the petition of Pearson Chapman setting forth that he hath lands on both sides of Broad Run and that he intends to build a Water Mill thereon, ordered that the Sheriff summon twelve Freeholders of the Vicinage to view the lands.;" FQMB, 1769-1771, p. 257: 23 October 1770, "On the petition of Yelverton Peyton setting forth that he hath lands on both sides of Broad Run and that he intends to build a Water Mill thereon.

¹⁵ The Will of Samuel Nelms of Northumberland County is referenced in Fauquier County Deed Book [FQDB] 5:519, and is referenced in O. A. Keach, "John Downing of Fairfields," p. 98. It was proved 9 February 1761, naming his wife Elizabeth and conveying to his nephew William Downing, Sr. 500 acres in Fauquier County.

¹⁶ Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Books [FQPT].

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Beginning in 1788, when there were 15 slaves, and lasting through 1795, when there were 11, the farm underwent a downscaling under the oversight of Sylvester Welch. In 1796, Green Downing is listed as the only free adult associated with the property, with no slaves and 2 horses.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* FQDB 14:1077, Benjamin Mitchell and Elizabeth (Jones) Mitchell of Fairfax Co. & Solomon Jones (father of Elizabeth) of Prince William Co. to James Gunnell of Fauquier County, 15 August 1799.

²⁰ FQDB 15:331, Richard M. Ball and Hannah his wife of Northumberland County to James Gunnell of Fauquier County, 14 June 1803; FQPT.

²¹ That the Gunnells were residing on the southern half of the property is suggested by their presence in both the Fauquier

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Land Tax Books and Personal Property Tax Books for the period, and by the identification of their house in Charles Kemper, "Survey of James Gunnell estate, 30 July 1824" and William McCoy, "Survey of James Gunnell estate, 13 August 1828," in *Gunnell vs. Gunnell* (1830), Fredericksburg District Superior Court of Chancery (File No. SC-H 112-6).

²² FQDB 16:659, Alexander Ewen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire to George Deneale of Alexandria, 24 September 1806; FQDB 17:469, George Deneale and Mary his wife of Alexandria in the District of Columbia to James Gunnell of Fauquier County, 20 June 1809. George Deneale was the brother of James Deneale, James Gunnell's father-in-law.

²³ FQDB 17:78, George Deneale to James Gunnell, 22 June 1810; FQDB 21:248, William Skinker, Jr. of Fauquier County and William Morgan of Campbell County to James Gunnell, 31 March 1817. The Fauquier Land Tax Books record the transfer of the latter property from Hutchison to Gunnell in 1810, even though the Deed Books record the transfer from Skinker to Gunnell in 1817.

²⁴ FQPT.

²⁵ FQDB 22:75, Richard H. Henderson and Thomas Henderson, executors of Alexander Henderson, dec'd to James Gunnell of Fauquier County, 9 October 1817.

²⁶ Obituary of James Gunnell, *Palladium of Liberty*, 8 January 1819; James Gunnell, Will, 20 July 1818, in *Gunnell vs. Gunnell* (1830), Fredericksburg District Superior Court of Chancery.

²⁷ FQPT; FQDB 32:90, George Gunnell of Fairfax County to Richard H. Henderson of Loudoun County, 15 September 1830; FQDB 36:378, George W. Gunnell of Fairfax County to Richard H. Henderson of Loudoun County, 15 February 1836; FQDB 39:521, Richard H. Henderson of Loudoun County, Henry W. Thomas and Thomas R. Love of Fairfax County, Commissioners of sale in the case of Thomas Fairfax et al against George Gunnell to Abraham F. Stover of Fauquier County, 10 July 1839, 270 acres; Cheryl H. Shepherd, *Heflin's Store, Fauquier County, Virginia, 030-0520 (NRHP Nomination Report)*, 4 September 2003; *Isaac Fretz and Wife vs. Abraham F. Stover's Administrators* (1861), Fauquier County Court of Chancery (File No. FQ 1861-002). The best documentary source regarding the tenant farmers at Galemont is the Fauquier County Chancery Suit which lasted from 1859 to 1861 between Isaac Fretz and the heirs of Abraham Stover.

²⁸ FQDB 47:252, Orra M. Henderson, Executrix of Richard H. Henderson, Dec'd to Sampson P. Bayly, 1 January 1848.

²⁹ FQPT. The interpretation of Sampson P. Bayly's Galemont as being a cattle farm that may have produced both beef and dairy products is based on the observation that from 1858 to 1859 Bayly's stock of cattle rose from 267 to 679 heads, an increased investment that was likely motivated by or enabled by the newly constructed Manassas Gap Rail Road and Depot which were built adjacent to the farm in 1852. See: (F Deposition of William H. Hume, Sheriff, 17 August 1860 in Fauquier County Chancery Court Record 1861-002: *Isaac Fretz and Wife vs. Abraham F. Stover's Administrators*. In 1861, after selling Galemont and moving to Salem, Bayly only maintained 28 head of cattle. Bayly's stock of cattle fluctuated widely year to year from 1858 to 1861 while the number of horses, vehicles, and slaves he kept remained relatively constant, suggesting that the core of the Galemont farm business was slaughtering/beef production. The dramatic increase to 679 heads of cattle on 291.5 acres (210 open, 80+ wooded), high density for grazing cattle, suggests that Bayly may have been attempting something new on the farm during his last two years of ownership, when he also made significant additions (\$1,600) to the house (FQLT). The high density of cattle per acre makes much more sense if calves and/or milk cows comprised around half the stock, in which case there is the likelihood that Bayly was producing dairy shortly after it was feasible to transport dairy products by train. Whatever the case, it appears from the tax records that Bayly was innovating with cattle farming at Galemont just after it was lucrative to do so, but only two years before the onset of the Civil War jeopardized any further investment or production for several decades.

³⁰ Deposition of Sampson P. Bayly, 17 August 1860, in Fauquier County Chancery Court Record 1861-002: *Isaac Fretz and Wife vs. Abraham F. Stover's Administrators*.

³¹ US Census Bureau, 1850 Agricultural Schedule, Fauquier County.

³² Deposition of William H. Hume, Sheriff, 17 August 1860 in Fauquier County Chancery Court Record 1861-002: *Isaac Fretz and Wife vs. Abraham F. Stover's Administrators*; FQLT.

³³ FQDB 58:201, Sampson P. Bayly and Frances C. Bayly his wife to T.B. Robertson of Alexandria, 4 October 1859.

³⁴ FQPT; FQLT.

³⁵ FQLT.

³⁶ Gravestone of Thomas Bolling Robertson, Little Georgetown Cemetery, Fauquier County, Virginia, "Born in Petersburg, October 28, 1814 Died at Galemont Fauquier County March 31, 1887 An Holiest Man"; "Galemont at Public Auction," *True Index*, 15 July 1899.

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³⁷ Commonwealth of Virginia, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia for the year ending September 30, 1903*, Richmond, J.H. O'Bannon, 1903: 117, 142; FQLT.

³⁸ FQDB 101:387, C.E. Nicol, of Manassas, Prince William County to John B. Adams of Tazewell County, 1 January 1908.

³⁹ US Census Bureau, 1930 Federal Population Schedule; FQLT.

⁴⁰ Gravestones of John Buchanan Floyd Adams and Laura Lyde Thompson Adams, Little Georgetown Cemetery, Fauquier County, Virginia.

⁴¹ FQDB 209:367, Anna Lyde Cooper and C.S. Cooper, her husband; Elizabeth Floyd Titter and Brevard K. Titter, her husband; Hallie Ward Bowyer and George R. Bowyer, her husband; Josephine Adams Hutchins and Nelson Hutchins, her husband; Josephine Adams Hutchins, Trustee for Josephine Hannah Adams, infant; Anna Lyde Cooper, Trustee for Gail Ann Dougherty, infant and C.S. Cooper and John Thompson Adams, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lyde Thompson Adams, deceased to Charles G. Fenwick and Maria Jose Fenwick (husband and wife), 6 May 1960.

⁴² FQDB 404:433, Fenwick Estate to Nathan K. and Mary Lynn Kotz, 1980; DB 404:443, Fenwick Estate to Tibe Kotz, Nathan K. Kotz, and Mary Lynn Kotz, 26 Sept 1980; FQDB 687:151, Division of Property, 1993; FQDB 471:454, Scott Joint Venture (Maryland limited partnership) to Nathan K. and Mary Lynn Kotz, 16 July 1984; FQDB 479:445, Wendell M. and Elizabeth Loudon Adamson to Nathan K. and Mary Lynn Kotz, 1984; FQDB 567:311, Wendell M. and Elizabeth Loudon Adamson to Nathan K. and Mary Lynn Kotz, 1987.

⁴³ "An act for enabling the justices of Prince-William, to levy tobacco on the inhabitants of the said county, to defray the charges of clearing a road therein, from the Pignut to the Blue Ridge" (22 October 1748), Hening VI, 60:210.

⁴⁴ FQMB, 1766-1767, p. 270: 25 May 1767, "On the motion of Henry Peyton, it is ordered that John Obannon, Jr., William Obannon, James Foley, and Thomas Keith or any three of them being first sworn do view a way from the Indian Graves to Chapmans Mill and Report thereof to the Court"; FQMB, 1766-1767, p. 269: 25 May 1767, judgments against two individuals (Simon Miller and Moses Johnson, surveyors), for not keeping roads to Broad Run in repair (from Mr. Sias' and from the "Fork of the Road"); FQMB, 1766-1767, p. 286: 22 June 1767, "John Obannon (son of William) is appointed surveyor of the Road from the Thorowfare of Broad Run to South Run and it is ordered that he with the Tithes belonging to the said Road do clear and keep the same in repair according to law"; FQMB, 1767-1769, p. 83: 22 May 1769, "The tithables belonging to Henry Peyton are discharged from clearing the Main Road"; FQMB, 1769-1771, p. 266: 26 November 1770, "The surveyor of the road from Carter's Run to Thumb Run in Leeds Parish and from Broad Run to Hampton's Run in Hamilton Parish for not keeping the same in repair within six months last..."

⁴⁵ FQDB 16:659, Alexander Ewen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire to George Deneale of Alexandria, 24 September 1806, 93.5 acres.

⁴⁶ T. Michael Miller, *Artisans and merchants of Alexandria, Virginia, 1780-1820* (Heritage Books: Bowie, Maryland, 1992), p. 102; "The Bank of Alexandria vs. George Deneale's Executrix (May Term, 1824)," in William Cranch, ed., *Reports of cases, civil and criminal in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia: from 1801 to 1841*, Volume 2, (Little, Brown: Boston, Massachusetts, 1853), p. 488-498.

⁴⁷ FQDB 17:469, George Deneale and Mary his wife of Alexandria in the District of Columbia to James Gunnell of Fauquier County, 20 June 1809.

⁴⁸ "Survey of Charles Kemper, of the land of James Gunnell, deceased, 30 July 1824," in *Gunnell vs. Gunnell (1830)*, Fredericksburg District Superior Court of Chancery (File No. SC-H 112-6).

⁴⁹ Prince William Deed Book Y:706-708, March 1796, List of Stock Subscriptions in Quantico Company (creek navigation); Prince William Deed Book Y:651 - 1 Feb 1796, Memorandum of Agreement between James and George Deneale & George Lane, Guardian of John Hutchison, age 17.

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⁵¹ Board of Public Works, *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the General Assembly of Virginia* (Samuel Shepherd & Co.: Richmond, Virginia, 1830), pp. 484-485.

⁵² Library of Virginia, Board of Public Works Inventory, Library of Virginia, Richmond (online database), accessed November 2010: <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/bpw.htm>.

⁵³ Board of Public Works, *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the General Assembly of Virginia*, 1830, pp. 484-485.

⁵⁴ Commonwealth of Virginia, *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Thomas Ritchie: Richmond, Virginia, 1831) p. 9.

⁵⁵ Board of Public Works, *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the General Assembly of Virginia*

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(Samuel Shepherd & Co: Richmond, Virginia, 1835) pp. 537-538.

⁵⁶ Joseph Martin, *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia* (Willow Bend Books: Westminster, Maryland, 2000 [1835]) p. 95.

⁵⁷ Deposition of William H. Hume, Sheriff, 17 August 1860 in Fauquier County Chancery Court Record 1861-002: *Isaac Fretz and Wife vs. Abraham F. Stover's Administrators*.

⁵⁸ United States War Department Official Records [OR], Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U.S. Volunteers, Interrogation proceedings regarding the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap and Second Battle of Manassas, August 28-30, 1862, OR 1:12, Chapter 24, p. 124. See extensive court proceedings on Longstreet's passage through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas and the neglect of Union defenses at Thoroughfare Gap, pp. 128-141.

⁵⁹ FQDB 67:178, T. Bolling Roberston and M.L. his wife to Cyrus Franklin Morley, 15 October 1875.

⁶⁰ FQLT; FQDB 75:431, T. Bolling Robertson to Nelson Keith, 25 January 1884.

⁶¹ FQDB 75:514, T. Bolling Robertson and M.L. Robertson his wife to Annie M. Matthews, 21 March 1885; FQLT.

⁶² FQDB 79:173, C.F. Morley of Orange County to T.B. Robertson and H.F. Robertson, administrators of T.B. Robertson, deceased, of Fauquier County, 12 July 1888.

⁶³ FQLT.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ "Beverly Mill," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, 1979.

⁶⁶ Eugene Scheel, "The Development of the Telephone in Loudoun County" (online article), *The History of Loudoun County, Virginia* (website), accessed November 2010: <http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-earlytelephone.html>.

⁶⁷ Commonwealth of Virginia, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia for the year ending September 30, 1903* (J.H. O'Bannon, Richmond, Virginia, 1903), p. 117, 142.

⁶⁸ FQLT.

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⁷² FQMB, 1859-1865, pp. 392, 395-96, 398.

⁷³ OR. John W. Geary, "February 25-May 6, 1862. Operations in Loudoun County, Virginia. Report of Col. John W. Geary, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry," OR 1:5, Chapter 14, p. 515 in *The War of the Rebellion*.

⁷⁴ OR. Edwin M. Stanton, "U.S. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton to Maj. Gen. George McClellan, 27 May 1862," OR 1:11, Chapter 23, p. 194.

⁷⁵ OR. Anonymous Union Correspondence, OR 1:12, Chapter 24, p. 671.

⁷⁶ OR. Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U.S. Volunteers, Interrogation proceedings regarding the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap and Second Battle of Manassas, August 28-30, 1862, OR 1:12, Chapter 24, p. 124. See extensive court proceedings on Longstreet's passage through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas and the neglect of Union defenses at Thoroughfare Gap, pp. 128-141.

⁷⁷ OR. John Gloskoski, "Report of Lieut. J. Gloskoski, Twenty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, U. S. Army, of operations September 16 - November 29. Camp Near Falmouth, November 29, 1862," OR 1:19, Chapter 31, p. 138.

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FQLT – Fauquier County Land Tax Books
FQMB – Fauquier County Minute Book
FQPT – Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Books
NNLO – Northern Neck Land Office
OR – Official Records, United States War Department

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Property: GALEMONT

Location: Fauquier County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 030-0521

Photographer: Thane H. Harpole

Digital copies and black and white prints are stored at the VDHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia.

VIEW: House, east elevation, looking west

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0001.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 9 January 2009

PHOTO: 1 of 8

VIEW: House, west elevation, looking east

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0002.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 18 February 2010

PHOTO: 2 of 8

VIEW: First floor northwest dining room/hall

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0003.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 18 February 2010

PHOTO: 3 of 8

VIEW: First Floor southeast room, looking northeast

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0004.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 18 February 2010

PHOTO: 4 of 8

VIEW: Late eighteenth-century basement, north gable entrance, looking southwest

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0005.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 18 February 2010

PHOTO: 5 of 8

VIEW: Dairy barn and silo, looking southwest

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0006.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 30 August 2008

PHOTO: 6 of 8

VIEW: Broad Run Station (44FQ0265) stone water tower ruins, looking east

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0007.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 30 August 2008

PHOTO: 7 of 8

VIEW: Cattle pastures with view of Thoroughfare Gap, looking southeast

IMAGE: VA_Fauquier_Galemont_0008.tif

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 9 January 2009

PHOTO: 8 of 8

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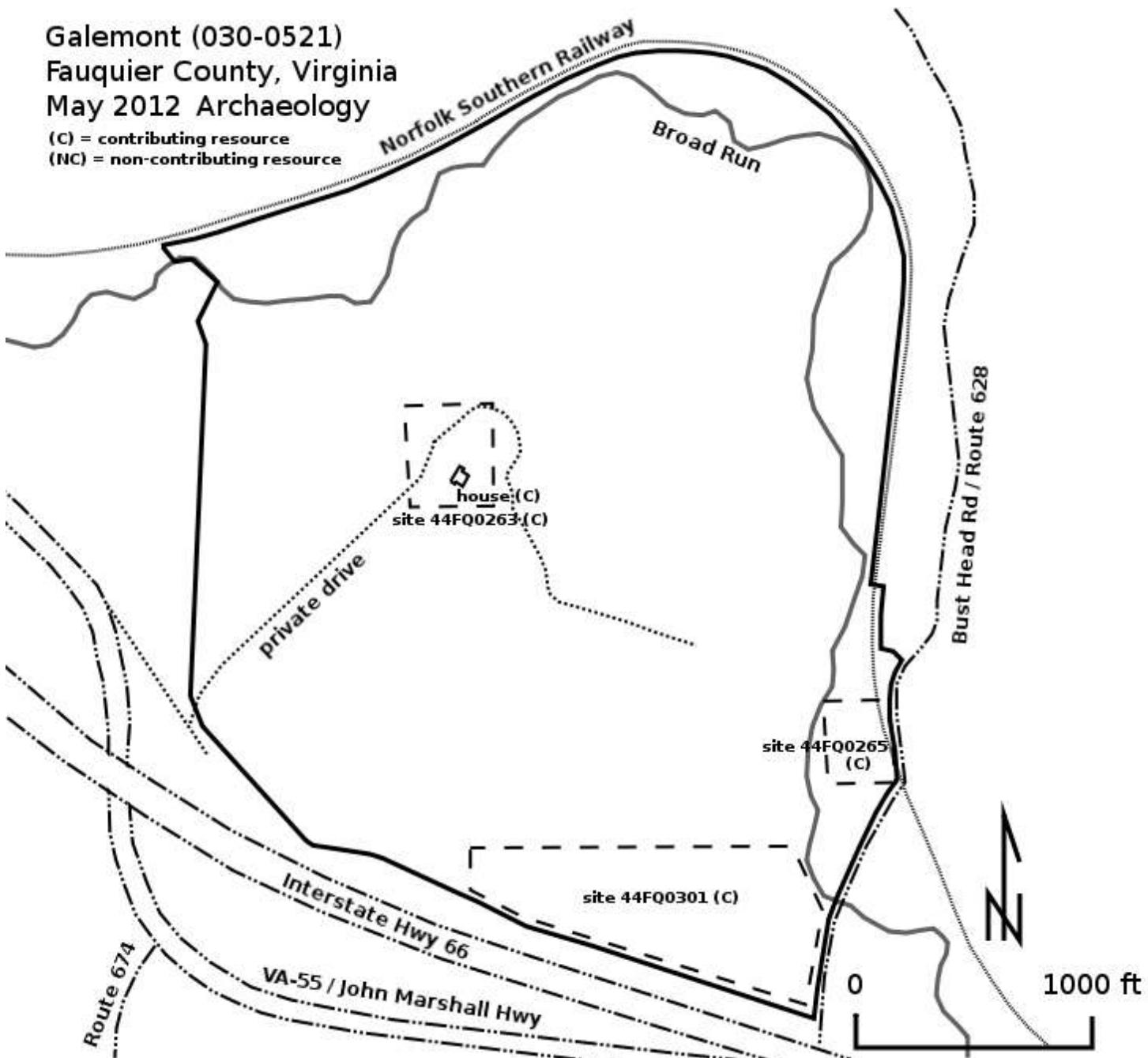
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Fauquier County, Virginia

Additional Documentation

Galemont (030-0521)
Fauquier County, Virginia
May 2012 Archaeology

(C) = contributing resource

(NC) = non-contributing resource

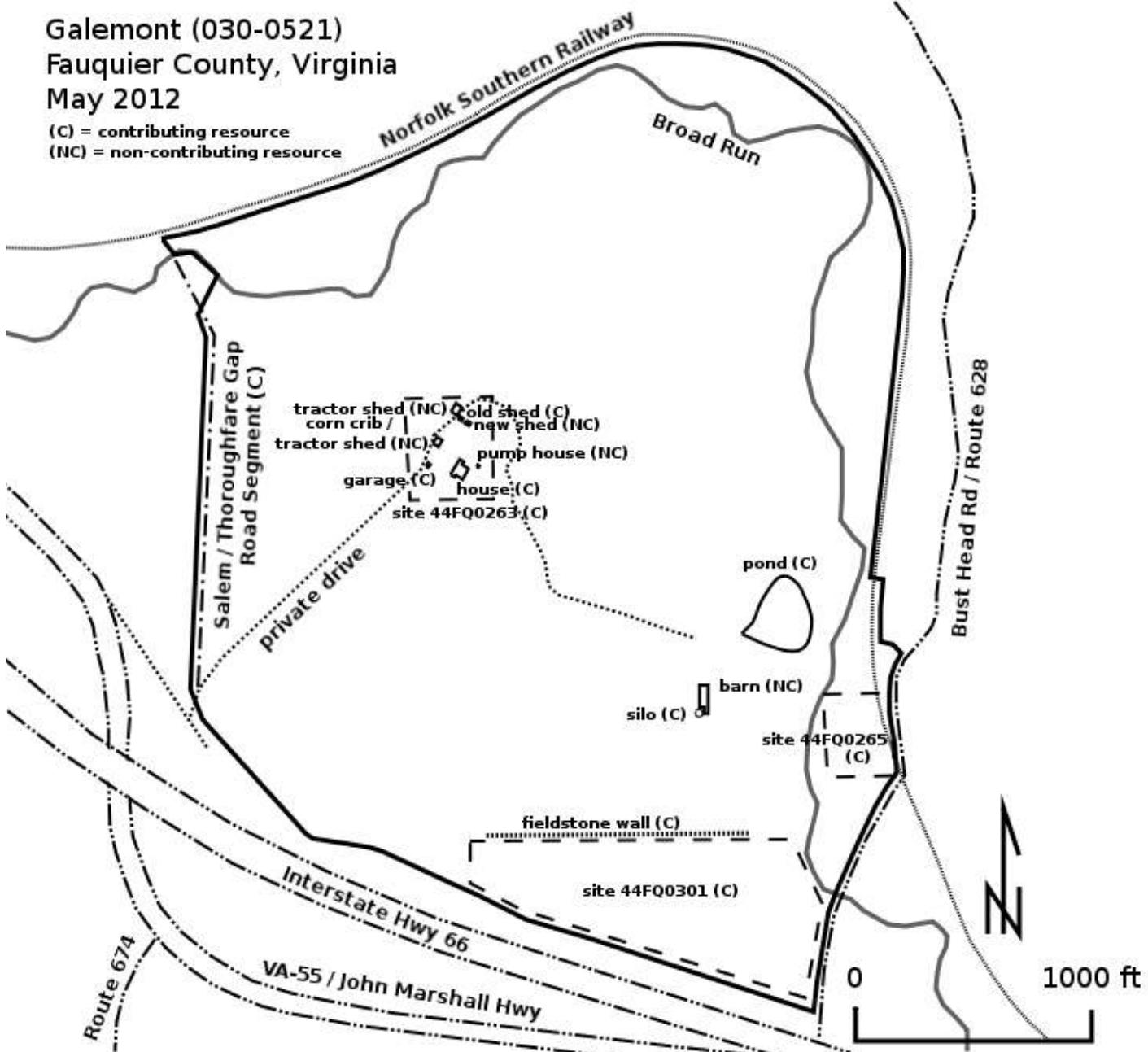


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