19NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990) OMB No. 10024-0018 **VLR Listed: 3/17/2004**

NRHP Listed: 5/19/2004

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

. Name of Property		
istoric name <u>CLIFTON</u>		
ther names/site number <u>VDHR # 249-50</u>	29	
. Location		
		not for publication N/A
ity or town N/A	vicinity <u>Kilma</u>	rnock
tate Virginia code VA	county Northumberland code	133 zip code <u>22482</u>
State/Federal Agency Certification		
request for determination of eligibility meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth	teria. I recommend that this property be considered significant	onal Register of Historic Places and meets the
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
<u>Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resource</u> State or Federal agency and bureau	ces	
In my opinion, the property meets does not me	eet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for	r additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau		
. National Park Service Certification		
hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register		

Name of Property	City and State			
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		Resources within Property ade previously listed resources in	n the count)
		Contributing	Non-contribu	iting
private	■ building(s)	1	3	buildings
public-local	district	0	0	sites
public-State	site	0	0	structures
public-Federal	structure	0	0	objects
	object	1	3	Total
Name of related multiple property (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of N/A	of a multiple property listing.)	in the Nation	contributing resources previou nal Register	•
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC: single dwellin	<u>g</u>	Current Fur (Enter catego DOMES	nctions ories from instructions) STIC: single dwelling	
DOMESTIC: camp (hunting	lodge)	DOMES	STIC: secondary structure	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) COLONIAL: Georgian			ories from instructions) BRICK	
		walls	WOOD: weatherboard	
		roof	ASPHALT	
		other		

Northumberland County, Virginia

Clifton

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

Clifton		Northumberland County, Virginia			
Name of Prop	perty	City and State			
8. Stateme	ent of Significance				
(Mark "x"	e National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the or National Register listing)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)			
	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE			
В	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.	Period of Significance 1785			
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:		Significant Dates 1785			
A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)			
C D	a birthplace or a grave. a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation			
F	a reconstructed building, object, or structure. a commemorative property.	N/A			
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.		Architect/Builder Unknown			
	Statement of Significance e significance of the property on one or more continuation	n sheets.)			
9. Major B	Bibliographical References				
Bibliograp (Cite the bo	obhy pooks, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form	m on one or more continuation sheets.)			
Previous d	locumentation on file (NPS)	Primary Location of Additional Data			
pr	reliminary determination of individual listing (36	■ State Historic Preservation Office			
CFR 67) has been requested.		Other State agency			
pr	reviously listed in the National Register	Federal agency			
pr	reviously determined eligible by the National Register	Local government			
de	esignated a National Historic Landmark	University			
re #	corded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Other Name of repository :			
re	corded by Historic American Engineering	Virginia Department of Historic Resources			

Record#_

Clifton	1 f Property						Northumberland (City and State	County	, Virginia
	eographic	al Data					City and State		
	<u> </u>	erty 109.3 acres							
	Reference dditional UTI	S M references on a continu	nuation sheet)						
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2	Zone 18	Easting 379840	Northing 4174880		4	Zone 18	Easting 378975		forthing 174575
		ee continuation she							
(Describ	oe the bounda dary Justif	ry Description ries of the property on a rication undaries were selected o							
11. F	orm Prepa	ared By							
name/	title Mar	y Harding Sadler,	Bradley M. McDo	nald, and Ka	thryi	n E. Colw	rell		
organi	zation	Sadler & Whiteh	ead Architects, PL	<u>C</u>	da	ate	31December 20	003	
street	& number	800 West 33 rd Str	eet		te	elephone	804-231-5299		
city or	town	Richmond			S	tate	VA	zip co	ode 23225-3533
Addit	ional Docu	ımentation							
Submit	the following	items with the complet	ed form:						
Conti	nuation Sh	neets							
Maps	A USGS	S map (7.5 or 15 m	inute series) indica	ating the pro	perty	y's locatio	n.		
	A Sketc	ch map for historic	districts and prope	rties having	larg	e acreage	or numerous reso	urces.	
Photo	graphs								
	Represe	ntative black and	white photograph	s of the prop	perty	•			
	ional items with the SHP	S O or FPO for any additi	onal items)						
Prope	rty Owner	†							
(Comple	ete this item a	t the request of the SHF	PO or FPO.)						
name	Eugene S	S. and Gayle L. Hu	dnall						
street	& number	221 Joseph Ball	Lane				telephone _		804-435-1118
city or	town K	ilmarnock		state	Vi	rginia	zip code	e	22482
									aces to nominate properties for tain a benefit in accordance with the

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200137127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Clifton
Northumberland County, Virginia
VDHR file # 249-5029

Summary Description:

Clifton is an eighteenth century house sited on the brow of a hill in Northumberland County, Virginia on a 109.3 acre tract. The house is a two-story weatherboarded residence with brick nogging that was probably built in 1785 by Landon Carter II. The construction date was established through analysis of historic documents and dendrochronology directed by Camille Wells.

The main historic block has a central chimney and an end gable roof. In the early 1800s, two one-story additions with end chimneys were appended to the east and west ends. One of these additions was removed in the 1860s, and later a side porch constructed. The final addition, now an enclosed kitchen at the northeast corner, was built during the twentieth century. The unusual symmetrical floor plan features a lateral entry hall with paired stairs, and a central chimney that serves fireplaces in the two formal rooms on the first floor and pivots to serve the four second-floor bed chambers. The integrity of the plan is uncompromised by the later additions.

The site includes one contributing building –the house– and three non-contributing buildings located north of the residence. The non-contributing resources are small, one-story outbuildings that were constructed during the twentieth century. Beyond the building complex, the site is characterized by open farmland interspersed with woods.

Detailed Description:

Exterior

This two-story Georgian style house is clad with white-washed weatherboards. Though the main block of the house is symmetrical, the openings of the first and second floors are not aligned. This curious composition of window and door openings reflects the ingenious floor plan within. The main block's first floor on both north and south (entry) elevations has three bays. Originally front and rear entries were centered on the ground floor; the rear entry was converted to a window some time in the 20th century. The second story is defined by the four bays resulting from the two windows that light each of the four upper bed chambers.

The building's exterior is finished in plain, circular-sawn weatherboards and the roofing is composition shingles. The elaborate double-dentil cornice appears to be original.² Though all of the windows are four-over-four, wood, double-hung sash with louvered shutters, those on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. Among the original building's quiet refinements is the Flemish bond foundation whose mortar joints evidence historic pencilling.

After the initial phase of construction in 1785, Clifton was not enlarged or significantly altered until after 1827 when Anne Carter Tomlin and her husband William added east and west wings to the house and rebuilt the central chimney. Although the one-story, gable-roofed east wing remains and is used as the master bedroom, the west wing was removed soon after the Civil War. Oral history contends that owner John Palmer gave the wing to Tom Ben Hurst, a close friend and comrade-in-arms whose house had burned during the conflict. A one-story, hip-roofed, screened side porch was added to the west side of the house in the early-twentieth century.³ The one-story, single-bay front porch is a compatible addition constructed by the present owner's father, who acquired the property from family members ca. 1950. The same gentleman added the one-story wing at the northeast corner that is presently used as the kitchen.

Interior

Upon entering the house a visitor stands in the center of a lateral passage with symmetrically disposed window and door openings and virtually identical, open stairs at each end. The presence of the two sets of stairs leading to separate second-

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floor chambers is consistent with the long-held oral tradition that the house was used by its earliest owners as a hunting lodge. The stairs are further distinguished by the ornamental brackets at each tread. From the lateral entry hall one can enter the two formal spaces, the parlor and the dining room, each of which is heated by a large fireplace. Dell Upton and Camille Wells observe that the fireplace in the parlor was rebuilt in the twentieth century. Owner Eugene Hudnall notes that plaster was removed from the six chimney breasts by his father in the 1950s. These changes do not affect the essential character of the house, whose historic interior partitions date from original construction.

In a unique response to functional requirements, the house designer/builder created a plan that cleverly shifts from the first story's single-pile, lateral passage plan to the second story's double-pile plan with end passages. On the first floor, the fronts of the two chimney breasts parallel the side walls. On the second floor, the central chimney is pivoted to feed four fireplaces opening from a diagonal face at the inside corner of each chamber. This plan gave warmth and private entry to two independent second floor suites that might have been used by lodgers or visitors. The door linking the two south chambers is not original.

Historians Upton and Wells identify a number of original interior features. These include the two stairs, the molded chair rail in the entry hall and in the second floor passages, the dentil moldings in the parlor and dining room, and a number of doors and casings on the second floor. Other doors and door casings appear to date from the Federal and Greek Revival periods.

Setting

The house is located within a 109.3 acre tract and is sited on the brow of a hill facing south. Originally the house was accessible by water from Indian Creek, which now delineates the property's southern border, as well as the border between Northumberland and Lancaster Counties.⁴

In addition to the main house, the site includes three non-contributing resources. These non-contributing resources are small, one-story outbuildings located north of the main house. These include a guest cottage, garage, and garden shed. All of the non-contributing resources were constructed during the twentieth century. In addition, a twentieth century drive circles in front of the main entry and a small rectangular garden enhances the rear yard. Beyond the building complex, the site is characterized by open farmland interspersed with woods.

Summary

The house at Clifton is a frame structure with an historic, central block enclosing a formal, symmetrical house plan whose integrity is uncompromised by the later additions of a Federal wing, a twentieth century kitchen and twentieth century porches. The original plan combines unusual features like the pivoted central chimney and a first floor lateral passage to create a playful and fascinating disposition of interior space. The deliberate but unexpected patterning of openings on the front and rear elevations hints at the architectural surprises that await Clifton's visitors. Early investigations by Dell Upton followed by Camille Wells' ongoing studies provide a wealth of insight and documentation, encouraging continued studies of this fascinating house.

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Clifton
Northumberland County, Virginia
VDHR file # 249-5029

Statement of Significance

Clifton was constructed in 1785 by Landon Carter II on property that was originally part of Robert "King" Carter's vast Virginia holdings. After building the house, Landon and Catherine Tayloe Carter lived at Clifton for about a decade before moving to the Carter ancestral home, Sabine Hall, in Richmond County. Anne Catherine Carter Tomlin and her husband lived at Clifton from 1827-1842. During several periods in its history Clifton has been used as a "get-away" or hunting lodge. The unusual four-square, central chimney floor plan, featuring matching stairways that each lead to a pair of second floor bedrooms, was well suited to this use. Clifton remained in the Carter family until 1842 when it was sold to James Armistead Palmer. The property is still owned by descendants of the Palmer family. The main block and west wing retain a high degree of integrity.

The Clifton property meets *National Register Criteria C* because of its unusual late-eighteenth century floor plan. It is a rare example of a four-square plan with central chimney, combined with a front passage and paired stairs.

Historical Background

Clifton's Northumberland County location was originally part of the vast Virginia holdings of Robert "King" Carter. The property was first farmed by Robert Carter's son Landon Carter (1710-1778) during the mid-eighteenth century. In order to distinguish between his Northumberland agricultural operations, Landon Carter referred to this quarter as "Bloughpoint." The property was cultivated in corn, wheat, and tobacco by approximately forty slaves with two overseers and a site manager, John Eustace Beale. Ter's diary refers to construction of a new dwelling for Beale but dendrochronology indicates that this house was constructed in 1785, after Landon Carter's death.

Following Landon Carter's 1778 death the property descended first to his son Robert Wormeley Carter (1733-1797), who lived at Sabine Hall, and then to Robert's son Landon Carter II (1757-1820). Landon Carter II was the first Carter family member to live at the "Bloughpoint" (now Clifton) site.

Landon Carter II served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. In 1780, in the midst of the war, he married Catherine Tayloe. By 1782, his father Robert Carter had deeded to him 1100 acres of Northumberland County property. Clifton was constructed shortly thereafter as the primary residence of Landon and Catherine Carter. In 1797, following Robert Carter's death, the couple moved to Sabine Hall. Afterward, Clifton was probably used as a hunting lodge, while the land continued to be used for agriculture. In a letter to Clifton's current owners, historian Camille Wells suggests that Clifton's unusual floor plan was selected by the Carters because they assumed that, following their move to Sabine Hall, Clifton would serve a different purpose than their primary residence.

Anne Catherine Carter inherited Clifton in 1820, following the death of Landon Carter II, and was living in the house by 1827. Anne and her husband Williamson B. Tomlin made several changes to the house. One-story, single-room wings were built at the east and west ends. A cellar, which also served as a kitchen, was constructed below the east wing, and the central chimney was rebuilt.

Following Anne Carter Tomlin's death in 1842 the house was sold to Colonel James Armistead Palmer. Oral history suggests that Palmer removed the west wing and gave it to a close friend whose house had burned during the Civil War¹⁰. Clifton has remained in the Palmer family since the 1840s. The present owners Eugene and Gayle Hudnall have recently completed a careful restoration of the house, in consultation with architectural historian Camille Wells.

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<u>Northumberland County, Virginia</u>
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Bibliography

Chilton, Cyrus H.

1957 Unpublished HABS survey file. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Carter Family Papers

Various Landon Carter Inventory, 1778 and Carter Family Papers 1659-1797. Alderman Library Special Collections, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Hudnall, Eugene S.

1986 Interview with Camille Wells, June 13, 1986.

Northumberland County

1843 Deed Book 33, Pages 185-186. On file at the Clerk of Courts Office, Heathsville, VA.

Strong, Louise Palmer

n.d. Clifton. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Upton, Dell

1976a Unpublished letter to B.B. Edmonds, Mayor of Kilmarnock, VA.

1976b Unpublished field notes.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

n.d. Architectural File Number 249-5029.

Wells, Camille

2002 Unpublished field notes.

2001 Letter to Bud Hudnall, July 3.

n.d. *Clifton: Northumberland County, Fleet's Bay 7.5.* On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Clifton includes the properties described in Northumberland County deed book 477-241 as Clifton: 51-(1)--72-102.4580 AC NW; Upper Clifton Parcel E: 51-(1)--72-H 3.3060 AC NW; and Upper Clifton Parcel F: 51-(1)--72-I 3.5370 AC NW. The boundary is generally depicted by the bold line on the accompanying survey map. The boundary can be described as encompassing the entire Clifton property as it exists at the time of this writing.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the historic property known as Clifton include the remaining historic structure and the surrounding land associated with the Clifton plantation and owned by Eugene S. and Gayle L. Hudnall.

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Photographic Index

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Clifton

Location: Northumberland County, Virginia

Photographer: Kathryn E. Colwell

Date: May 5, 2002 VDHR File #: 249-5029 VDHR Neg. #: 21142

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Photo: 1 of 12

Subject: Site and South Façade

Frame no.: 24A

Photo: 2 of 12

Subject: Main Entrance Portico, South Façade

Frame no.: 19A

Photo: 3 of 12

Subject: East Elevation

Frame no.: 22A

Photo: 4 of 12

Subject: North, Rear Elevation

Frame no.: 21A

Photo: 5 of 12

Subject: Cornice Detail

Frame no.: 4A

Photo: 6 of 12

Subject: East Wing Addition Bedroom, First Floor, view to the southwest

Frame no.: 15A

Photo: 7 of 12

Subject: Dining Room Fireplace, First Floor, view to west

Frame no.: 8A

Photo: 8 of 12

Subject: Bedroom, Second Floor, view to west

Frame no.: 2A

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Photo: 9 of 12

Subject: Entry Hall, view to west from second floor landing

Frame no.: 9A

Photo: 10 of 12

Subject: Entry Hall, view to east

Frame no.: 18A

Photo: 11 of 12

Subject: Parlor and Fireplace, First Floor, view to southeast

Frame no.: 7A

Photo: 12 of 12

Subject: East Hall, Second Floor, view to north

Frame no.: 14A

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Endnotes

¹ Dell Upton, unpublished letter to B.B. Edmonds, Mayor, Kilmarnock, VA, 17 May 1976.

² Detailed discussion of original and later building elements are found in the observations of two architectural historians: Dell Upton, as recorded in his unpublished field notes (4/27/76) and in a letter (5/17/76) from Mr. Upton to Mr. B.B. Edmonds, Jr., Mayor of Kilmarnock, VA, and Camille Wells, as recorded in her unpublished field notes (6/13/86) and in a letter (7/3/01) from Ms. Wells to Clifton's current owners Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hudnall.

³ Cyrus H. Chilton, unpublished HABS file (11/14/57). Mr. Chilton's survey of Clifton, a copy of which can be found in the Department of Historic Resources' archives, includes photographs taken prior to construction of the present front porch and kitchen wing.

⁴ Camile Wells, unpublished field notes provided by Eugene and Gayle Hudnall.

⁵ Camille Wells to Bud Hudnall, 3 July 2001. Construction dated by dendrochronological testing in 2001. Lab results indicate framing members in cellar and attic were cut in 1785.

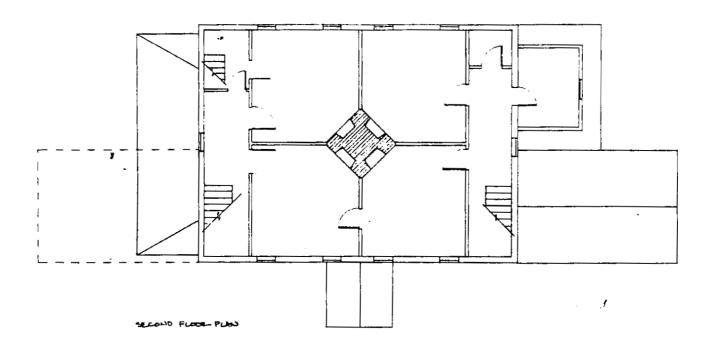
⁶ Camille Wells, "Clifton: Northumberland County, Fleet's Bay 7.5," (photocopy), pg. 2. Landon Carter owned 1450 acres in Northumberland County. These unpublished, undated notes were probably written between 1986 and 2001.

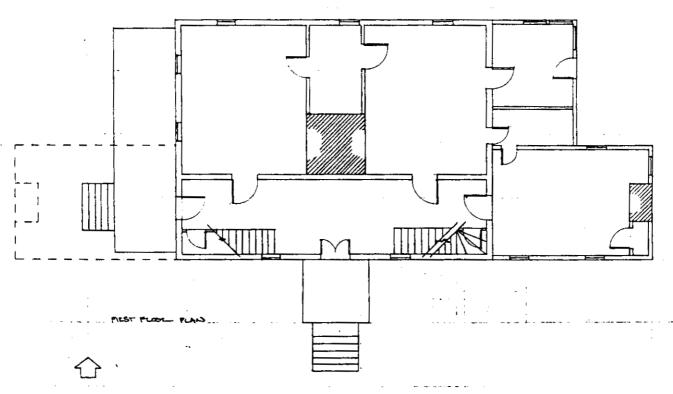
Camille Wells to Bud Hudnall, 3 July 2001.

⁸ Louise Palmer Strong, "Clifton," (photocopy), undated. Oral family history has held that Clifton was constructed as a hunting lodge by Landon Carter I. Recent research dates the house to 1785, after Landon Carter's death (1710-1778) but coinciding with Landon Carter II's ownership of the Northumberland County property.

⁹ Camille Wells to Hudnall, 3 July 2001. An 1820 inventory at the time of Landon Carter's death indicates that items at Clifton were primarily older furnishings and of limited number such as 5 wine glasses and 3 dozen pewter plates.

⁰ Eugene S. Hudnall, interview by Camille Walls, 13 June 1986.





CHETON

NORTHUMBER CAND COWING, VIRONDIA

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY CAMULE WELLS

DINE 13, 1786

