

Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report

July 2010



Prepared for:

The County of Amherst
&
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Prepared by:

HistoryTech

(formerly The Antiquaries, LC)

&

**Landmark
Preservation
Associates**

Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report

Principal Investigator:

W. Scott Smith, Principal
HistoryTech, LLC (formerly The Antiquaries, LC)
PO Box 75, Lynchburg, VA 24505
(434) 401-3995

Report Author:

J. Daniel Pezzoni, Principal
Landmark Preservation Associates
6 Houston St., Lexington, VA 24450
(540) 464-5315

Report Prepared For:

County of Amherst
153 Washington Street, Amherst, VA 24521
(434) 946-9400

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323

July 2010

Cover Photo: James River, CSX Railroad, and Galts Mill Road (State Route 622). Galts Mill vicinity, Amherst County, Virginia.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	5
List of Maps, Illustrations, and Tables	6
Introduction, Research Design, and Acknowledgements.....	7
Project Objectives & Research Design.....	7
Previous Survey in Amherst County.....	8
Survey Report	9
Acknowledgements.....	10
Historic Context	11
Overview	11
Description.....	11
Ethnicity	12
Architecture	17
Agriculture.....	27
Commerce.....	32
Industry.....	36
Transportation.....	40
Government.....	43
Education	46
Religion.....	50
Funerary.....	52
Survey Findings.....	56
Evaluation and Recommendations	59
Public Policy Initiatives	61
Private Initiatives.....	63
Bibliography	67
Appendix I- Surveyed Historic Resources in Amherst County by DHR ID#	76
Appendix II- Surveyed Historic Resources in Amherst County by Name.....	93
Appendix III- Mapped Surveyed Resources by USGS Quadrangle	111
Appendix IV- Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District Preliminary Information Form.....	125
Appendix V- Sandidges Rural Historic District Preliminary Information Form.....	137

Abstract

The Amherst County Historic Resources Survey, conducted in 2009-10, was funded by the County of Amherst and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and was administered jointly by DHR and Sweet Briar College's Tusculum Institute. The survey was undertaken by HistoryTech (formerly The Antiquaries), a preservation planning firm based in Lynchburg, with assistance from Landmark Preservation Associates of Lexington. The survey team members included Jesse Adams-Doolittle, Sandra F. Esposito, and W. Scott Smith of HistoryTech/The Antiquaries. Scott Smith served as the project administrator and principal investigator. J. Daniel Pezzoni of Landmark Preservation Associates wrote the project report. The main objective of the survey was to broaden the range of historic resources recorded in DHR's database by documenting 275 mostly previously unidentified resources. The survey resulted in the documentation of a total 292 resources, primarily houses and farm complexes but also mills, stores, churches, and other building types. Survey was conducted in areas of the county outside National Forest lands, comprising approximately 75% of the county's 475 square miles. Digital and hard-copy survey files were produced for DHR and the locality and two potential historic districts—Sandidges and Pedlar Mills—were proposed as eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

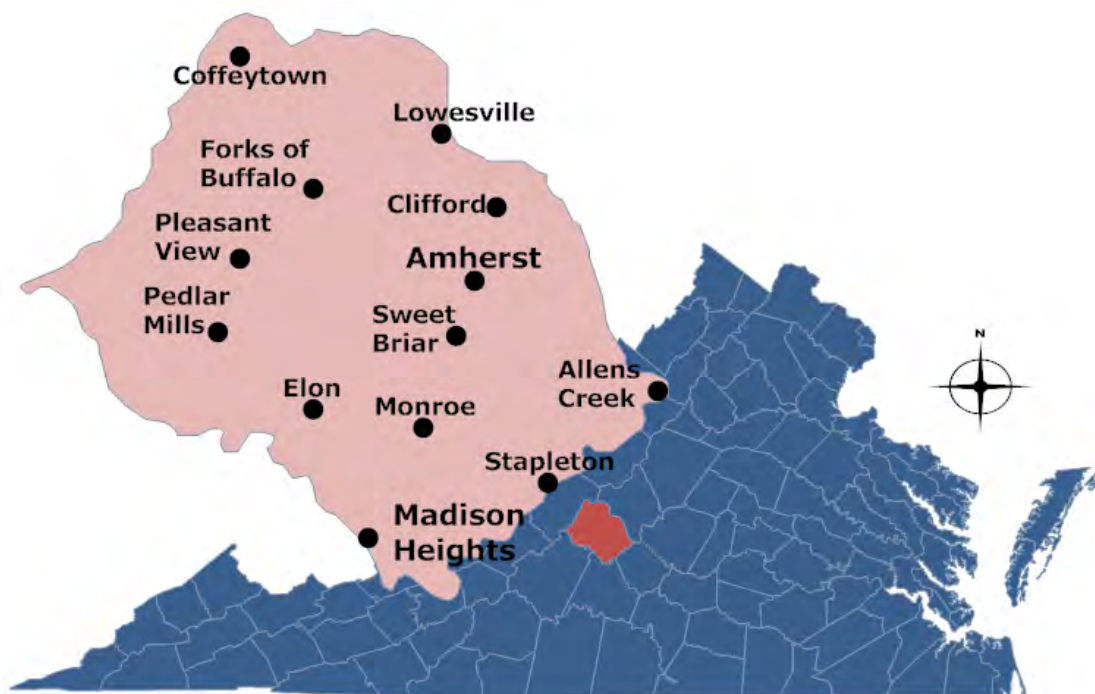


Figure 1- An overview of Amherst County, Virginia

List of Maps, Illustrations, and Tables

Figure 1- An overview of Amherst County, Virginia.....	5
Figure 2- This one-room log cabin (005-5088) in the Wares Gap vicinity is similar to Monacan dwellings described in historic accounts. Many rural blacks and whites lived in similar dwellings.	14
Figure 3- Monacan Burial Ground (005-5089).....	15
Figure 4- The Zachariah Drummond House (005-5165) is representative of the stylishly appointed brick houses built by the county's elite in the early nineteenth century.....	19
Figure 5- A representative Amherst County log house (005-5287)	20
Figure 6- Chinking detail (005-5319).....	21
Figure 7- A two-story center-passage-plan form and a Victorian porch decorated with sawn and turned ornament are features of the house at 1770 Boxwood Farm Road (005-5138).....	23
Figure 8- The Patch, a Colonial Revival style house (005-5315)	24
Figure 9- A Tudor Revival style house in Madison Heights (005-5147).....	25
Figure 10- A log tobacco barn (005-5097)	27
Figure 11- A log corn crib (005-5062).....	29
Figure 12- Montrose Orchard Packing Shed (005-5094)	30
Figure 13- A gambrel-roofed barn (005-5075)	31
Figure 14- Sandidges Post Office and Store (005-5067)	33
Figure 15- Store and service station at Faulconerville (005-5091).....	35
Figure 16- Bank, Monroe (005-5148).....	35
Figure 17- Sandidge's Mill (005-5069).....	37
Figure 18- Amherst County as portrayed in J. L. Campbell's <i>Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley</i> (1882).....	38
Figure 19- Twentieth Century slate processing ruins, Snowden vicinity.....	39
Figure 20- Amherst Traffic Circle (163-5006).....	42
Figure 21- Early Amherst County towns like Bethel (005-5336) had limited governmental powers (Virginia Board of Public Works Collection, Library of Virginia).....	44
Figure 22- The school at 2030 Boxwood Farm Road (005-5130)	46
Figure 23- Detail of an 1868 plat for an African American school located between Bethel and Pedlar Mills (Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 277).....	47
Figure 24- The school at 131 Old Colony Road, Madison Heights (005-5130).....	49
Figure 25- The antebellum Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church (005-5008) illustrates locally progressive brick construction of the era but retention of a simple gable-fronted nave form.....	50
Figure 26- The architecturally sophisticated 1945 Poplar United Methodist Church (005-5140) features artistic stonework and an unusual bell tower.	51
Figure 27- Davies family monument in the Vault Hill Cemetery (005-5276)	52
Figure 28- Rucker Cemetery (005-5278).....	53
Figure 29- Charles and Roservelt Jackson monument in the Jackson Cemetery (005-5129).....	54
Figure 30- This chart displays the resources identified in the 2009-10 survey by DHR time period.....	56
Figure 32- The number of identified resources was significantly increased in many USGS Quadrangles.....	57
Figure 31- Resources identified in the 2009-10 Survey by DHR historic context	57
Figure 33- Blue polygons indicate locations of properties surveyed as a part of the 2009-2010 project. Smaller land parcel sizes appear as dots, or clusters of resources may appear as one. This map is intended to give an overall view of the distribution of surveyed resources.	58
Figure 34- <i>A Handbook and Resource Guide for Owners of Virginia's Historic Houses</i> is an excellent resource for owners of historic homes in Amherst County.	66
Figure 35- Amherst Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	111
Figure 36- Arrington Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	112
Figure 37- Big Island Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	113
Figure 38- Buena Vista Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	114
Figure 39- Buffalo Ridge Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	115
Figure 40- Forks of Buffalo Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	116
Figure 41- Gladstone Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	117
Figure 42- Kelly Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	118
Figure 43- Lynchburg Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	119
Figure 44- Montebello Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	121
Figure 45- Piney River Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)	122
Figure 46- Stonewall Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	123
Figure 47- Tobacco Row Mtn Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey).....	124
Figure 48- Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District Topographic Map.....	135
Figure 49 Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District Site Plan.....	136
Figure 50- Sandidges Rural Historic District Topographic Map	138
Figure 51- Sandidges Rural Historic District Site Plan	138

Introduction, Research Design, and Acknowledgements

The Amherst County Historic Resources Survey, conducted in 2009-10, was funded by the County of Amherst and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and was administered jointly by DHR and Sweet Briar College's Tusculum Institute. The survey was modeled on DHR's "Guidelines for Conducting Survey in Virginia for Cost Share Projects" (May 2005) and was undertaken by HistoryTech (formerly The Antiquaries), a preservation planning firm based in Lynchburg, with assistance from Landmark Preservation Associates of Lexington. The project was administered by Kristin Kirchen, DHR Architectural Historian, with assistance from Bob Carter, DHR Historian and Community Services Division Director, and Ann Andrus, Director, DHR Capital Regional Preservation Office. The Steering Committee consisted of Joe Bondurant with the County of Amherst, Travis McDonald with Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, and Dr. Lynn Rainville with Sweet Briar College's Tusculum Institute. The survey team members included Jesse Adams-Doolittle, Sandra F. Esposito, and W. Scott Smith of HistoryTech/The Antiquaries. Scott Smith served as the project administrator and principal investigator. J. Daniel Pezzoni of Landmark Preservation Associates wrote the project report.

Project planning commenced in November 2009 and included an initial meeting between the survey sponsors, Steering Committee, and consultants on November 17, 2009. Periodic meetings were held throughout the duration of the survey and contact was maintained through telephone and email. Fieldwork was conducted from November 2009 through May 2010.

Project Objectives & Research Design

The principal objectives of the survey were:

- To survey, at the **reconnaissance level**, at least **275 previously undocumented properties** in the county outside National Forest lands, in order to broaden the thematic and geographic coverage of the existing survey.
- If desired, record, at the **intensive level**, properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If an intensive level survey for such a property was submitted, it would have a "value" equivalent to 2 reconnaissance level surveys.
- If desired, identify potential **historic districts** or **cultural landscapes**. If a preliminary information form (PIF) for a potential district or landscape was submitted, it would have a "value" equivalent to 12 reconnaissance level surveys.
- Create a PowerPoint **presentation** outlining survey findings
- Create a **survey report** (this document)

Before venturing into the field, the survey team reviewed existing survey files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives in Richmond and conducted basic study of primary and secondary sources within the Amherst community. Maps from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, along with modern high-resolution aerial photography were used to identify sites that were likely to yield positive results. Finally, recommendations for possible properties to be surveyed were received from local citizens via telephone, letter, email, and public meetings.

The survey team members (Adams-Doolittle, Esposito, and Smith) used the above data to guide travel on county roads

in search of candidate survey sites. Information was recorded on field forms and entered into DHR's Data Sharing System (DSS) database software from which hardcopy files were generated. Properties were also digitally photographed, and locations were recorded by GPS (Global Positioning System) units.

Amherst County covers approximately 475 square miles, or 304,000 acres. 18 USGS (U.S. Geological Survey) Quadrangle maps include portions of the County. The outer boundaries of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests reserve approximately 25% of that area for public use. However, multiple communities, including Pera, Beverlytown, Oronoco, and Coffeytown are home to residents who still have title to private holdings within the National Forest. Approximately 19,200 acres of these inholdings were surveyed as a part of this project. Thus, approximately 247,200 acres of Amherst County were surveyed by the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey project.

Previous Survey in Amherst County

The systematic documentation of the county's historic resources began in the late 1930s with the work of the Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, a state and federal collaboration to research, describe, photograph, and map the Commonwealth's historic resources, principally elite houses dating to before the Civil War. Only one Amherst County property, Brick House (005-0002), has been recorded in full by HABS (Historic American Buildings Survey). This survey took place in 1957.

The next major phase of survey in Amherst County began in the mid- to late 1970s with the survey of scores of resources under the

guidelines of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, predecessor of the DHR. Additional resources were surveyed in the early 1980s by staff of the Central Virginia Planning District Commission and in the late 1980s by the William and Mary Archaeological Project Center in preparation for right-of-way acquisition for the U.S. 29 bypass. Prior to the 2009-10 survey, approximately 350 resources had been surveyed within Amherst County.

The level of documentation of the approximately 350 previously recorded properties varies widely. Some have been documented with complete intensive level surveys or have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A relatively complete profile of these resources is likely available. However, other properties are only identified with a single photograph or perhaps just a marked location on a map. The team for the 2009-2010 survey was specifically directed not to resurvey any of these previously recorded properties at the reconnaissance level.

At the commencement of the project, 20 resources within Amherst County that had previously been recorded were not mapped for one reason or another. The survey team was asked to look for these resources and map them if possible. At the close of the project, the team had located all but 4 of these resources.

Understanding of Amherst County's historic resources has also benefited from the nomination of resources to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The register reports, which contain detailed historical and architectural information, typically result from sponsorship by individual property owners. This has created a bias towards elite residences, although information on auxiliary farm buildings and other more vernacular resources is often

included. Amherst County properties (with their DHR site numbers) presently listed in the state and national registers are:

- Bear Mountain Indian Mission School (005-0230)
- Brick House (Garland House; 005-0002)
- Edge Hill (005-0005)
- Edgewood, Boulder Springs (005-0158)
- Edgewood (163-0003)
- Fairview (005-0006)
- Forest Hill (005-0108)
- Geddes (005-0007)
- The Glebe (005-0010)
- Hite Store (005-0058)
- Mountain View Farm (005-0011)
- Oak Lawn (005-5029)
- Red Hill Farm (005-0014)
- Speed the Plough (005-0040)
- Sweet Briar College Historic District (005-0219)
- Sweet Briar House (005-0018)
- Tusculum (005-0020)
- Winton (005-0021)

The nomination reports for these properties may be viewed online at the DHR website www.dhr.virginia.gov. Selected information from the nominations is presented throughout the survey report.

Survey Report

The survey report was prepared by Dan Pezzoni with input from the survey team members. The majority of the report is comprised of a historic context that is prefaced by a brief overview and description of the county and is organized by the following DHR themes:

- Ethnic
- Architecture
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Industry
- Transportation
- Government
- Education
- Religion
- Funerary

The discussion in each theme proceeds roughly chronologically beginning with the eighteenth century. Exceptions to this basic structure include the discussion of ethnicity, which begins with a discussion of Monacan history around 1000 A.D. and concludes with a discussion of the contemporaneous settlement by European and African peoples starting in the eighteenth century; and the agricultural and industrial discussions, which are structured by subtheme as well as chronologically. The architecture theme focuses on house types, construction methods, and styles, so DHR's Domestic theme is therefore subsumed into it, but it also includes limited discussion of non-domestic building types. The physical characteristics of most non-domestic building types are described in the appropriate thematic discussions.

Selected properties from previous survey work in the county as well as properties from the 2009-10 project are referred to in the report by name or site number (163- for

sites in the town of Amherst; 005- for sites outside the town). Information on historic resources that are not accompanied by site numbers is derived from sources other than survey files (in other words, these sites have not been surveyed). The abbreviation “ca.” accompanies some dates and is used for “circa,” a Latin word meaning “about” that indicates a date is approximate or conjectural. The report concludes with evaluation/recommendations for properties and districts that appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of the survey were presented to the public at a final presentation held on June 23, 2010.

A set of the survey materials will be housed at the Amherst County Administration Building on Washington Street in Amherst. The Amherst County Museum and Historical Society at 154 Main Street in Amherst will also receive a set of survey files, and is uniquely positioned to accommodate researchers by providing workspace, a photocopier, and access to a significant research library and archival collection. A bound copy of the survey report will also be available in the local history collection of the Amherst County Public Library.

Acknowledgements

In addition to the many county residents who suggested potential survey properties or welcomed the consultants to their properties, the following individuals assisted with the project:

- Lisa Johnston of the Mary Helen Cochran Library, Sweet Briar College
- Susan Pillow and Chuck Bradner of the Jones Memorial Library
- Holly Mills of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society

- Lynn Laufenberg, Ph.D., Sweet Briar College
- Lynn Rainville, Ph.D., Tusculum Institute, Sweet Briar College
- Martha Schley Kemp ‘12, Jennifer Will ‘13, Lilly Purvis ‘13, Valerie Mitchell ‘13, Sarah O'Brian ‘13, and Danielle Hall ‘13, Sweet Briar College Students
- Virginia pottery researcher Kurt Russ
- Historian and orchardist Tom Burford
- Virginia river, canal, and mill historian Douglas MacLeod
- Travis McDonald, Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest
- Joe Bondurant and Vickie Hickman, County of Amherst
- Bob Carter, Quatro Hubbard, Kristin Kirchen, and Lisa Williams of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Historic Context

Overview

Settlement of the area that would become Amherst County, which was created in 1761 out of Albemarle County, began in earnest in the middle decades of the eighteenth century as agriculturalists of largely English and African derivation moved into the area from the east, adding to a pre-existing populace of Native Americans, the Monacans. The James River, navigable by batteaux in its upper reaches, facilitated settlement in the county and linked it to markets in Richmond and beyond. Tobacco was the principal cash crop of early Amherst and a focus of the slave-based plantation system that dominated the county economy and social structure until the Civil War, but livestock and mixed farming were also important. Most early residents lived on farms in vernacular dwellings accompanied by a host of specialized domestic and farm resource types such as smokehouses, springhouses, family cemeteries, barns, corncribs, and the like. Other building types such as mills, distilleries, churches, and stores appeared in greater numbers with the steady rise in population during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The development of Lynchburg on the county's southern border opened a convenient market, as did eventually the growth of local communities such as the county seat of Amherst, Madison Heights, Clifford, and Monroe, which added a new dimension to the agrarian landscape. The construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the development of turnpikes, and the extension of rail lines such as the Orange and Alexandria into the county in the latter half of the nineteenth century fostered economic growth and, especially in the case of the railroad,

facilitated large-scale exploitation of the county's forests. Defensive works were erected in the county during the Civil War. In the African American communities that coalesced after the war churches and schools functioned as vital institutions. Important developments of the twentieth century were the growth of Sweet Briar College beginning in 1901; greater sophistication and mainstream influence in architecture; the impact of the automobile and highways; the establishment of national forest lands and the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway; increased public school construction; and suburbanization, especially in areas near Lynchburg.

Description

Amherst County is located in the western Piedmont section of Virginia. The county presently encompasses 475 square miles and, in shape and orientation, is approximately a square set at forty-five degrees. The county is bordered by Nelson County on the northeast, by Appomattox County on the southeast, by Campbell County and the City of Lynchburg at its southern tip, by Bedford County on the southwest, and by Rockbridge County on the northwest. The southeast and southwest borders of the county are defined by the James River. The Blue Ridge Mountains run along the northwest border. The county is watered by the James River and tributaries such as (from west to east) Pedlar River, Buffalo River, and Piney River, and the rolling topography is dissected by numerous streams. The county's lowest elevations are along the James River in the Riverville vicinity at just over 400 feet above sea level. The highest elevations are peaks of the Blue Ridge that rise over 4,000 feet. In addition to the Blue Ridge there are outlying mountains such as Tobacco Row Mountain and Buffalo Ridge. The majority of the

county land area is wooded, with most of the woodland concentrated in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, which extend along the Blue Ridge and cover approximately a quarter of the county land area.

The county's population was 31,894 in 2000 and was estimated to have increased to 32,539 by 2008. The most populous community is the Madison Heights CDP (census designated place), which in 2000 had a population of 11,475 that reflected its status as a bedroom community of Lynchburg. Amherst, the county seat, had a population of 2,251 in 2000. Historically the county was served by several important regional transportation routes. The James River facilitated the settlement of the county in the eighteenth century and linked it to eastern markets. The county was situated "near the upper end of navigation with small craft in said river," according to a 1775 description. Originally river traffic relied solely on the natural course of the river, which was hazardous in places. To reduce the difficulties of river travel, the seven-and-a-half-mile-long Blue Ridge Canal was constructed to bypass Balcony Falls in the 1820s and was later refurbished as a link in the great James River and Kanawha Canal, built in the 1830s and 1840s. Roads were also important transportation improvements, initially trading paths and tobacco rolling roads (so named for the tobacco hogsheads that were rolled along them), then turnpikes in the nineteenth century, and finally paved roads for car and truck traffic in the twentieth century. The first railroad to traverse the county was the Orange and Alexandria, completed in 1860. A transportation improvement of particular note is the Blue Ridge Parkway, constructed on the crest and flanks of the Blue Ridge Mountains beginning in the 1930s.¹

¹ *Virginia Gazette*, February 11, 1775.

Ethnicity

Historically, Amherst County's people belonged to three major groups: the Native American Monacans, whites of European ancestry, and blacks of African ancestry (with varying degrees of mixing between the groups). Archaeological evidence suggests the Monacans were present in the western Piedmont by the end of the first millennium A.D. Archaeologist Jeffrey Hantman notes a "cultural boundary" expressed in the archaeological record that appeared during the Late Woodland Period and that may represent the divide between the Siouan-speaking Monacans and the Algonquian-speaking Powhatans to the east. Some researchers speculate that the Monacans moved into Virginia from the Ohio River Valley. Hantman is more cautious in his assessment of the origins of the "archaeological complex by the historic name Monacan," stating: "It remains to be determined whether this was a local development, a migration from the west, or some combination of the two." Siouan-speaking Indians in Virginia during the contact period included the Tutelo, Saponi, and Occaneechi in addition to the Monacans. (Some authors claim descent of the Saponi and Tutelo from the Monacans.) Jamestown leader John Smith's 1608 map of Virginia indicates the country of the Monacans in the James River drainage of the western Piedmont. That same year another Jamestown official, Christopher Newport, was directed to "Discover the Country of the Manakins." Newport led an expedition of 120 men up the James River and into the eastern part of Monacan territory. A reconstruction of the Monacans' lands shows Amherst County at the southwest end of this territory.²

² Hantman, "Powhatan's Relations with the Piedmont Monacans," 100, 104; Hantman, "Monacan Archaeology of the Virginia Interior," 116, 122; "Jamestown to the Falls;" Cook,

In their lifeways the Monacans were probably similar to the better-known Powhatans. They subsisted by hunting, gathering, fishing, and agriculture; they lived in villages along major watercourses; and they apparently had a hierarchical political structure with a chief village collecting tribute from subsidiary villages. Their population likely numbered over 5,000 individuals in 1607. Mortuary practices included “accretional burial mounds,” one of the cultural practices that distinguished the Monacans from the Powhatans. It seems likely that the mound excavated by Thomas Jefferson and described in his *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1787) was a Monacan burial mound. Jefferson reported that about 1750 a party of Indians, presumably Monacans, had visited the mound and lingered by it “with expressions which were construed to be those of sorrow.” One account states that Monacans who settled at Fort Christanna in Brunswick County in 1714 put up dwellings, circular or rectangular in plan, constructed of saplings covered with bark.³

The Monacans, like Virginia’s other native peoples, suffered from war and disease during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some apparently merged with the remnants of other Indian groups and migrated out of state, but evidence points to a continued Monacan presence in the western Piedmont with a concentration in the mountains of Amherst County. Lewis Evans’ “A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America” (1755) labels the Amherst County area and adjacent counties “Monacan” and also indicates Tuscarora Indians in the region. (The 1751

Monacans and Miners, 35-37; Wood, *Virginia Indian Heritage Trail*, 30; Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 17, 26.

³ Hantman, “Powhatan’s Relations with the Piedmont Monacans,” 100, 104, 107; Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 100; Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 17, 26.

Fry-Jefferson Map on which the Evans map was largely based does not label the two groups.) If Tuscaroras were present in the area, they may have been refugees from the Tuscarora War waged in North Carolina earlier in the century.⁴ When white settlers began to move into the area in the eighteenth century, some intermarried with the Monacans. A trader named Hughs or Hughes, who may have arrived in Amherst County as early as the 1720s, is thought to have married an Indian woman. Another trader, Robert Johns of Richmond, settled in the region in the 1750s and married a Monacan woman named Mary. According to several historians, Robert and Mary’s son, William Johns (1770-ca. 1855), was described as a “freeman of color” in county records, a term that would have been applied to Indians as well as free blacks. In 1833 Johns purchased a four-hundred-acre tract on Bear Mountain and established what his descendents called The Settlement. The tract became the focus of Monacan life in later years. Historian Samuel R. Cook believes there were other, less well known Indian-owned lands in the county, some dating back to the 1770s.⁵

⁴ Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 35, 37; Hantman, “Powhatan’s Relations with the Piedmont Monacans,” 110-111; Wood and Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story*, 16.

⁵ Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 54-58; Cook, *Monacans and Miners*, 52, 61-62; Wood and Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story*, 20-21; Perdue, “Bear Mountain Indian Mission School,” 6-7.

The Virginia authorities began to impose restrictions on the Indian population in the mid- and late seventeenth century, beginning a legacy of official repression that would persist into the twentieth century. Amherst County's Indians were classified as mulattos in the nineteenth century and black in the twentieth, subjecting them to many of the same

segregationist policies endured by African Americans. In 1934 the Virginia State Bureau of Vital Statistics, for example,

compiled a list of Amherst County people who were

banned from white facilities, including many with typically Monacan surnames. The Monacans were also economically disadvantaged. The fact that many lived on relatively poor mountain land, rather than the rich river bottoms that were part of their ancestral lands, is one indication of their impoverishment. Some Monacans resided as squatters on white-owned property, and period accounts of their housing underscore the poverty of the people. In 1908 an observer described typical Monacan houses as "little log cabins about 16 feet square, with a loft above, and a shed outside and one such cabin will be the home of two or three families and more than a dozen individuals. They live scattered about on the lands of the white people raising tobacco on shares, women working in the fields with men." A 1928 account of houses in the Bear Mountain settlement described "log cabins

of one or two rooms, sometimes with a lean-to termed 'cook-room.'"⁶

After the Civil War a log school was established for the Monacan community and beginning in 1889 the county supplied a teacher for the school. The Bear Mountain



Figure 2- This one-room log cabin (005-5088) in the Wares Gap vicinity is similar to Monacan dwellings described in historic accounts. Many rural blacks and whites lived in similar dwellings.

Indian Mission School (005-0230), the name by which the late-nineteenth-century school is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was joined in 1908 by St. Paul's Mission

Church, which was funded by local

Episcopalian philanthropists. A frame addition was made to the schoolhouse the same year. The Mission evolved into the Monacan Tribal Center in the latter part of the twentieth century and the mission buildings were transferred to the Monacans in 1995. The Monacans were accorded official tribal status by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1989. The tribe hosts an annual pow wow in the nearby community of Elon as a celebration of Monacan culture and heritage. In addition to the Monacans, Cherokees are claimed as another resident Native American group in the county. According to historian Horace Rice, a band of bi-racial and tri-racial peoples with Cherokee blood settled along the James

⁶ Cook, *Monacans and Miners*, 76, 84-86; Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 64; Perdue, "Bear Mountain Indian Mission School," 7-8.

River in the Stapleton area in the eighteenth century.⁷

By the end of the seventeenth century, Virginia's Native American populations had been reduced by war, disease, cultural disruption, and out-migration. Native groups from outside the state passed through on occasion, but for the most part the landscape was laid open to European settlement. For Amherst County and adjacent areas of the Piedmont, that settlement moved westward from the British settlements of the Chesapeake. Historians Sherrie and William McLeRoy cite a statistical analysis that suggests more than a third of Amherst's early settlers bore English surnames, about a

third Scottish surnames, followed by 12 percent Welsh, 6.5 percent German, about 4 percent French (Huguenot), and about 3.5 percent Irish. (By Scottish the McLeRois may have meant Scots-Irish, Protestant Scots who had settled in Northern Ireland before moving to the New World.) This approximate analysis points to a preponderance of settlers with roots in the British Isles, as was true elsewhere in Piedmont and Tidewater Virginia. The ethnic ratios among county residents of European origin presumably remained about the same through the nineteenth

⁷ Perdue, "Bear Mountain Indian Mission School," 8-9; Cook, *Monacans and Miners*, Wood, *Virginia Indian Heritage Trail*, 89-90; Wood and Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story*, 33; Rice, *The Buffalo Creek Ridge Cherokee*, 3; *The Muse* (February 2003); McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Strangers in their Midst*, 47-48.

century, perhaps with an increase in Irish as a result of antebellum canal and railroad construction projects which relied heavily on Irish workers. The urbanization and increased mobility of the twentieth century introduced Europeans from other ethnic backgrounds, and recent decades have seen an influx of Hispanics seeking economic opportunity.⁸



Figure 3- Monacan Burial Ground (005-5089)

Some European settlers brought with them African American slaves, and early Amherst County was an extension of the slave-based plantation economy of more easterly Virginia counties. Statistical analysis by McLeRoy and McLeRoy suggest an enslaved African American population of around 40 percent in the late eighteenth century. The majority would have been employed in agriculture and forest clearance but presumably some worked in industrial enterprises such as mining and trades such as carpentry and blacksmithing. The number of blacks rose by the early nineteenth century and the slave population of the county roughly equaled the free white population for the period 1810, the year of the first federal census after Amherst

⁸ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 25.

County achieved its present proportions, through 1860, the eve of the Civil War. Of a total population of 13,742 in 1860, 6,278 individuals (45 percent) were slaves and 297 individuals (2 percent) were classified as free blacks, a figure that presumably included Native Americans. The 1860 census indicates that most county slaveholders owned a single slave and only one slaveowner possessed in excess of one hundred slaves.⁹

which helped achieve a more just society in Amherst County and the rest of the nation.¹⁰

Sherrie and William McLeRoy have made a special study of Amherst County's antebellum free black population. The McLeRays write that "free negroes used the court system, they paid taxes, and they owned businesses. Some were highly successful commercial farmers who invested time and money to improve their farms. Others held a variety of occupations, from chairmaker to weaver to river boatmen." All were skills that helped blacks in general with the challenges of freedom following the Civil War. With freedom came the opportunity for blacks to establish communities. One, located along Turkey Mountain Road, consists of houses and cemeteries that were surveyed as sites 005-5236 through 005-5240. The architecturally related houses in this farming community belonged to persons who attended, and continue to attend, New Jerusalem Baptist Church (005-5242). Before the Civil War, many African Americans attended white churches; afterward they formed separate congregations that developed into the backbone of black society. Schools were another important social institution, although they were underfunded compared to white schools during the period of segregation. The cause of integrated schooling was at the forefront of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s,

⁹ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 86-91; Kennedy, *Agriculture of the United States in 1860*, 243.

¹⁰ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 91.

Architecture

The earliest buildings to survive from Amherst County's rich architectural evolution appear to date to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the years bracketing the county's political formation in 1761. The best documented surviving buildings are dwellings of rectangular plan and heavy timber frame construction, and although they are small by modern standards, they probably ranked among the most sophisticated and substantially built houses of their day. Three examples—the original sections of The Glebe, Geddes, and Tusculum—are among the earliest, with historical or architectural evidence for construction in or by the 1760s. The Glebe (005-0010), located near Clifford, is argued to have been built ca. 1762, and as its name indicates, it was built as the residence of the local minister of the Church of England, a leading personage in the colonial social and political structure. Geddes (005-0007), also built ca. 1762 in the Clifford vicinity, belonged to Hugh Rose, a political figure and one of the county's wealthiest landowners. Thomas Jefferson's family evacuated to Geddes during Tarleton's raid of Charlottesville in 1781. Tusculum (005-0020) is believed to date to before the 1770s based on architectural evidence. Its early historical context is unclear other than that it was associated with the prosperous Crawford family. Tusculum with its later additions originally stood near the Nelson County line but has been disassembled and moved to Sweet Briar College where reconstruction is planned. Two eighteenth-century dwellings documented by the 2009-2010 survey that are probably representative of the homes of the county's large and middling farmers are Brookside Farm (005-5082), thought to date to 1785, and the

house at 719 Ebenezer Road (005-5318), believed to date to 1797.¹¹

The frame construction of these houses was in keeping with standard eastern Virginia practice among affluent homebuilders during the colonial period. Something of the character of the county's early houses is hinted at in a sale advertisement for the domestic and farm buildings of Henry Key's Amherst County plantation that was printed in a 1773 issue of the Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette*. "A new dwellinghouse, 36 by 28, with a stack of brick chimnies, consisting of six fireplaces, and a brick and stone cellar under the whole, very convenient for a tavern or store; also a small dwelling-house, with two brick fireplaces, and good cellar under it, a kitchen, with a good brick chimney, together with all convenient outhouses, barn, stables, dairy, cornhouse, smokehouse, &c." Key's house would have been one of the largest in the county at the time; building statistics gathered in the 1780s for part of northern Halifax County, an analogous tobacco-growing Piedmont area, counted only a single dwelling that was larger than Henry Key's plantation house.¹²

Key's "stack of brick chimnies" and the brickwork of his cellar represented costly investments. An advertisement for another county house noted its stone chimney in 1778, and the 1785 and 1801 acts of establishment for, respectively, the towns of Cabellsburg (Clifford) and Bethel required lot purchasers to build brick or stone chimneys on dwellings (which were to be a minimum of sixteen feet square). The requirement that chimneys be built of fireproof materials like brick and stone may

¹¹ Kraus, "The Glebe;" Peters, "Geddes;" McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" Pezzoni, "Tusculum."

¹² *Virginia Gazette*, August 26, 1773; Pezzoni, "Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia," 4.

seem redundant to a modern observer, but in fact early homebuilders sometimes erected chimneys of flammable mud-coated wood. Wooden chimneys, as they are known, could be made relatively fire-resistant, but they were inferior to masonry chimneys in a number of ways and gradually fell from favor over the course of the nineteenth century. The survey did not document evidence of former wooden chimneys, although it is possible some surveyed dwellings once had them.¹³

Among the many brick chimneys documented by the survey, some of the earlier ones have double shoulders, in other words narrowings (shoulders) above the lower and upper fireboxes. As the nineteenth century progressed, brick chimneys for multi-story houses tended toward an uninterrupted shaft with shoulders only above the second-floor fireplace. Usually chimneys were bilaterally symmetrical but an unusual asymmetrical brick chimney, with the shoulders smaller on one side than the other, was constructed for the house at 265 Monacan Park Road (005-5258). Sets of paved shoulders (rather than the more common stepped form), one on the outward face of the chimney, distinguish a brick chimney on the Peters Homeplace (005-5085). Several stone chimneys have noticeably larger quoin stones that served to strengthen the corners; the quoin stones of a house on Bearfield Road (005-5291) almost interlock across the face of the chimney. Large stone chimneys like the one on Rose Hill (005-5183) presumably served for cooking and other chores in addition to heating.

House heights of one story or a story with a habitable garret (story-and-a-half) were standard in the county during the eighteenth

¹³ *Virginia Gazette*, July 10, 1778; McLeod, "Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel)."

century. More prosperous or ambitious landowners sometimes erected full two-story dwellings. An early example is Winton (005-0021), believed to have been built in the 1770s. An eighteenth-century date of construction is supported by the home's elaborate Georgian detail. The usually boldly expressed classicism of the Georgian style, the dominant style in the American colonial and early national periods, was superseded by the more delicate Federal style in the early nineteenth century. Winton also possesses a center-passage plan with a center hallway containing a stair that is flanked by equal- or roughly equal-sized rooms. By separating the circulation space from living spaces the center-passage plan is regarded as more sophisticated than the hall-parlor plan, a locally common two-room plan that combined circulation and living spaces.¹⁴

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century the county's wealthiest citizens had begun to build brick houses. A notable residence from the period is the David S. Garland House (005-0002), popularly known as the Brick House, at Clifford. The Federal-style house features a tripartite façade with a projecting pedimented three-bay center pavilion flanked by side-gabled two-bay wings. The entire seven-bay façade extends sixty-five feet in length and is centered on a richly ornamented entry with fluted pilasters and an arched fanlight. One of the mantels has a distinctive Federal three-part form with elliptical paterae in the center and end frieze tablets. The refinement of the house reflected the wealth and prestige of its builder, David Shepherd Garland (1769-1841), who served multiple terms in the Virginia House of Delegates and who also served in the Virginia Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives. Another large brick house in the Federal style is Red Hill (005-0014), built near

¹⁴ Lee, "Winton."

Pedlar Mills for the Ellis family in 1824-25. Certain details in the house show the influence of Owen Biddle's 1810 pattern book, *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*. Widely disseminated pattern books were a common source of inspiration for rural Virginia homebuilders and their carpenters. The brick walls of the Garland House and Red Hill were laid in Flemish bond, the most popular brick bond for genteel



Figure 4- The Zachariah Drummond House (005-5165) is representative of the stylishly appointed brick houses built by the county's elite in the early nineteenth century.

Virginia houses of the first half of the nineteenth century. An unusual and substantial frame house with possible Federal-style affinities (005-5119) has a front-gable form.¹⁵

Architectural detail was an important aspect of many of the county's historic houses. The Georgian and Federal styles informed the character of door and window surrounds, mantels, and staircases—visual focal points on the exterior and interior of houses. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century the Greek Revival style supplanted the Federal style. Simplicity was a hallmark of the style, which emulated the architecture of classical Greece (and Rome) with more pretence to authenticity than earlier classical revival styles. Homeowners hired painters to execute faux wood (grained) and faux marble (marbled) finishes on wood to simulate finer and more costly

materials. Wallpaper, either domestic or imported, provided color and pattern for walls and sometimes ceilings. Wallpaper was likely the inspiration for an outstanding local example of decorative painting at

Edgewood (163-0003), a ca. 1818 house in the town of Amherst.

Edgewood's principal parlor is painted with landscape murals that feature exotic and American motifs such as pagodas, palm trees, and an American flag.

One mural pictures a tiger

hunt and is believed to have been inspired by French wallpaper manufacturer Joseph Dufour's scenic wallpaper "Paysage Indien," first printed in 1806. The artist who created the scenes has not been identified but is assumed to have been an itinerant, as was typically the case for such work in the nineteenth century.¹⁶

Surviving examples of early houses, those that can be precisely or approximately dated by means of archival sources and architectural features, tend to be the homes of the county's socioeconomic elite. The homes of the wealthy were generally substantial and well constructed, factors that have contributed to their survival. The houses are therefore not necessarily representative of the full range of dwellings that formerly existed in the county. The picture is further complicated by the difficulty of dating the majority of historic

¹⁵ Esposito, "Brick House;" Peters and Cote, "Red Hill Farm."

¹⁶ Esposito, "Edgewood."

houses, especially, for example, the small houses of landless blacks, whites, and Native Americans for which family or local traditions have not been passed down and which may not register in land tax records. Slave houses are included in this group. From federal census returns it is known that the slave population of the county numbered above 5,000 individuals for the period 1810 to 1860 (there was also a small free black population), and there would have been many buildings used as or built for their dwellings. For the smaller slaveholdings a detached kitchen or the loft of an outbuilding may have served as a dwelling, and some house slaves resided in the main house. Detached kitchens were sometimes constructed with two rooms around a center chimney, one room to serve as the kitchen and the other as a slave dwelling.



Figure 5- A representative Amherst County log house (005-5287)

For large slaveholdings, multiple slave houses might exist on a plantation, some grouped together in a linear quarter near the main house. A surviving slavehouse belonging to Sweet Briar House (005-0018) is a simply detailed one-room frame building with weatherboard siding.¹⁷

Many of the county's smaller houses were constructed of logs. The survey identified a couple dozen or more rural houses that have or appear to have log sections or cores. Log building traditions generally arrived in Virginia by way of the Mid-Atlantic cultural

hearth centered in southeast Pennsylvania. A number of theories have been developed to explain log building in the Eastern United States: the most holistic and persuasive argues for a Scandinavian origin for many of the log building features introduced to the Mid-Atlantic hearth and transmitted to the Upland South, of which Amherst County is a part.¹⁸

A defining feature of log construction is the method by which the corners are joined, known as corner notching. The most common form for Amherst County dwellings appears from surviving examples to have been v-notching, identifiable by the inverted v shape of the top of the log end, which fit into a v cut in the bottom of the log above. V-notching shed water away from the log in much the same way the v shape of a gable roof sheds rain.

Other notching techniques that produced inclined surfaces were full- and half-dovetail notching, which are generally associated with the finest log construction. A one-story log house at Peacedale Farm (005-5204) has half-dovetail notching. Less refined or technically demanding techniques included saddle-notching, in which the log ends are left in their natural round form, and square-notching, where the tops of the logs have flat rather than inclined surfaces. Saddle-notching is more commonly seen in the county's farm buildings and also in twentieth-century Rustic-style buildings

¹⁷ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 86, 90; Tusculum Institute website.

¹⁸ Jordan and Kaups, *American Backwoods Frontier*, 35-36.

where the intention was to create a crude “pioneer” appearance. It is possible that saddle-notching was once common among the county’s dwellings but has failed to survive on account of factors such as inferior construction, poverty, and obsolescence. The log wing of a small service station (005-0144) on US Highway 60 has square notching, as may also a log dwelling on State Route 699 (005-5123) where the notching appears intermediary between square- and saddle-notching. These two examples may date to the 1930s or 1940s, and their square-notching affinities may be the result of Rustic-style influence rather than vernacular tradition.

Log construction had many advantages for Amherst County settlers. It provided both structure and enclosure, unlike frame construction which required a covering material on the outside of the frame (generally clapboards or weatherboards, attached with originally scarce and expensive nails). Because the wall was almost solid wood, with the exception of the chinking and daubing in the gaps between the logs, log construction did not make as frugal a use of material as frame construction. This was not a disadvantage in the context of heavily wooded Amherst County, and in fact aided the all-important process of forest clearance to create farmland. Most farmers were able to build at least simple log structures—the expertise required was less than that needed for mortise-and-tenon frame construction—and with the aid of family members and neighbors a log house or barn pen could be raised in short order. By relying on readily available materials, know-how, and labor, log construction was cheap and quick, a boon to cash-strapped and time-pressed farmers.

The ancient ways of log construction coexisted in the county with a stylistic development of elite dwellings that tracked

regional and national trends. The evolution can be seen as the increasing integration of the county’s architecture with the national mainstream. This always existed to some extent—the wealthiest and worldliest planters of the eighteenth century were familiar with the houses of Williamsburg and other cultural centers and sought to emulate them in the Amherst County backcountry. Beginning in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, however, the pace began to quicken and integration extended down the social order. The rise of the urban center of Lynchburg at Amherst’s doorstep was a factor, as was improved connection to the outside world by way of canals, railroads, communications, and mass media. The Industrial Revolution changed the practice of building. Nails, for example, once individually crafted by a blacksmith, were now mass-produced as cut nails and, by the end of the century, as modern wire nails. Cheap and plentiful nails encouraged light nailed-frame construction and hastened the decline of heavy timber frame and log construction. Railroads, portable steam sawmilling, and the mechanization of woodworking technology enabled the wholesale harvesting of timber stands and placed huge volumes of ready-made architectural elements on the market.



Figure 6- Chinking detail (005-5319)

Materials and architectural elements were shipped into the county by rail, but many were produced locally. An 1880 business directory listed seven sawmills in the county; by 1893 the number had risen to twenty-one. Although the majority of these probably produced roughly finished lumber, some appear to have been more along the lines of planing mills and sash and blind factories where finished siding, scantling, and ornament were produced. One byproduct of the availability of locally sawn board lumber was the construction of boxed dwellings, a form that utilized vertical planks for structure and enclosure with a minimum of framing members. The survey identified two houses that may be boxed, designated 005-5154 and 005-5160. Bricks were traditionally custom made for individual building projects, often with clay dug from the property fired in a brick kiln or clamp erected on site. By the end of the nineteenth century, most brick was produced in commercial brickyards outside the county, but at least one brickyard operated locally in 1893: B. Brown's brickyard in the town of Amherst. Lynchburg also had brick plants, which at times could not keep up with that city's demand, forcing builders to rely on bricks manufactured in Baltimore.¹⁹

With architectural sophistication came greater professionalism in the building trades. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and other craftsman were active in the county from the early years of settlement. Two slave carpenters from the first two decades of the nineteenth century, Leonard and Cato, are known by name. The various patternbook authors whose works were used in the design of county residences may

¹⁹ Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880-81*, 106; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory, 1893-94*, 198, 201-202; Chambers, *Lynchburg*, 269.

occasionally be regarded as vicarious architects, for patternbook influence sometimes went beyond details such as mantels and stairs to the design of the house in its entirety. A premier example is Sweet Briar House (005-0018), a Federal-style residence that was transformed into an Italianate villa by the Fletcher family in 1851. With its towers and arcaded portico Sweet Briar House is modeled closely on a design of New York architect Richard Upjohn published in architectural theorist Andrew Jackson Downing's *Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). The growth of Lynchburg created opportunities for resident architects such as the prolific Robert Calhoun Burkholder (1826-1914), who probably designed Fairview (005-0006), an Italianate house built near Lowesville in 1867. Another possible Burkholder-designed residence is 005-5120, a ruinous brick house with an angled corner wing and segmental-arch windows, some with paneled keyblocks. Amherst County itself supported two individuals who styled themselves as civil engineers in an 1893 business directory: R. A. Pendleton and John B. Robinson Jr.²⁰

²⁰ Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts website; Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 38; Downing, *Architecture of Country Houses*, 352; Esposito, "Fairview," 8, 10, 11; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory, 1893-94*, 200.

The technological changes and building trade professionalism that gathered momentum during the second half of the nineteenth century contributed to the transformation of Amherst County's domestic architecture. Sweet Briar House and Fairview are examples of Italianate influence, loosely based on the villas of the Italian countryside. The Italianate style was one of several exotic or eclectic styles that marked a significant break with the classicism of earlier styles. Sweet Briar House has the symmetrical composition of

preceding great houses but Fairview is distinguished by an off-center and diagonally skewed three-story tower that, in combination with wings at different levels, a porch with arched brackets, and an angled bay window, give

the house a pronounced asymmetry. By the end of the nineteenth century asymmetry was seen in one- and two-story farmhouses with off-center front wings that gave their main blocks L-shaped plans.

Roughly contemporaneous with the Italianate style was the Gothic Revival style, which is most commonly seen in the county's church architecture. Although it was generally coupled with symmetrical compositions, at least locally, the Gothic Revival went further than the Italianate style in exploring non-classical sources, namely medieval architecture. A rare local non-church example of the style is the ca. 1880

Sandidges Post Office and Store (005-5067), which features a delicately sawn vergeboard with trefoil pendants. The Gothic Revival, of which the signature feature is the lancet arch, paved the way for the conspicuous sawn ornament of Victorian domestic architecture. A large percentage of the houses built on the county's farms and in its towns and villages during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have Victorian ornament. The more elaborate versions of the idiom, replete with complex hip and gabled rooflines, textured wall treatments

with wood shingles and other sidings, and capacious porches that often wrap around two or more elevations of the house, are usually termed Queen Anne. This style (which bore almost no relation to its namesake

eighteenth-century monarch) began to appear locally in the 1880s—the ca. 1887 John P. Pettyjohn House in Lynchburg is one of the earliest examples in the vicinity of Amherst County—and remained popular into the second decade of the twentieth century, when it began to blend with the Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Queen Anne-influenced houses documented by the survey include the houses designated 005-5113 and 005-5216.²¹

Amherst County continued to benefit from the expertise of Lynchburg architects in the twentieth century. The firm of Frye and



Figure 7- A two-story center-passage-plan form and a Victorian porch decorated with sawn and turned ornament are features of the house at 1770 Boxwood Farm Road (005-5138)

²¹ Chambers, *Lynchburg*, 293.

Chesterman designed the 1910 hospital that is the core building of the Central Virginia Training Center (formerly the Virginia State Epileptic Colony; 005-0190). Stanhope S. Johnson designed the Farmers Bank of Amherst (1924-25) and the Muncie Hill House (005-5209), and John Minor Botts Lewis designed the town of Amherst's white high school (1913; demolished). All these buildings showed the influence of the renewed interest in classical architecture that manifested itself as the Classical Revival style at the end of the nineteenth century. The style was given a boost by the World Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, and the monumental classical portico that was one of its defining features became a popular motif for grand residences (including remodelings of earlier houses), schools, banks, and other buildings where an imposing architectural effect was the goal. One of the county's premier Classical Revival houses was San Angelo, which burned in the late twentieth century.²²



Figure 8- The Patch, a Colonial Revival style house (005-5315)

topped by an octagonal cupola with a finial in the form of an ear of corn. A version of the Colonial Revival style known as the Georgian Revival was used by nationally prominent architect Ralph Adams Cram in his design of the buildings for Sweet Briar College (005-0219) in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Related to the Classical Revival style was the Colonial Revival style, which viewed classical architecture through the lens of colonial and early national prototypes. The house known as The Shelter (005-5087) at Elon is the county's foremost residence in the style. Designed for Lynchburg industrialist David Hugh Dillard by the Lynchburg firm of Fauber and Poston, the sprawling stone house was built in 1940 by local contractor Samuel Erastus Belk, who also built the Rock Cottage at the nearby property Speed the Plough (005-0040). The Shelter is graced by an Ionic portico and

The Colonial Revival style could be less grandiose than the Classical Revival style and was therefore well suited for smaller houses. Some representative examples documented by the survey include The Patch (005-5315), a snug ca. 1938 house of Flemish-bond brick construction with segmental window heads; Oake Grove (005-5332), which features a battered chimney, an elegant entry porch, and a second-story sleeping porch; and the ca. 1937 house at 499 Colony Road in Madison Heights (005-5209), which has a complex chimney with multiple paved shoulders. The story-and-a-half frame house designated 005-5310 has a gambrel roof that identifies it as an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival genre. The house is similar to designs marketed by Sears, Roebuck and other mail order firms in the 1920s and 1930s. The adaptable and evocative Colonial Revival style remains a favorite in Amherst County suburbs.

²² Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 160, 229, 258; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 124; *Amherst News*, July 18, 1979.

Another revival style, one that played more a supporting role in the county, is the Tudor Revival style. Rock Cottage at Speed the Plough (005-0040) is one of the county's most sophisticated Tudor Revival houses. It was designed by an unknown New York architect and built ca. 1933 for George Stevens.

Two Tudor Revival houses in Madison Heights are 4881 S. Amherst Highway (005-5147), which has layered front gabled projections in greenstone, brick, and false half-timber, a



Figure 9- A Tudor Revival style house in Madison Heights (005-5147)

with an original batten door; and a whimsical ca. 1944 brick house at 4910 S. Amherst Highway (005-5149) that juxtaposes a battered chimney with a front gable of exaggerated steepness. A neighboring house at 4906 S. Amherst Highway (005-5150) has polychrome brickwork, a parapet shed roof that creates a flat profile, and segmental porch openings that cumulatively suggest the influence of the Mission style, another eclectic revival style of the early twentieth century that looked to Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean antecedents.²³

Even as many architects and clients of the first half of the twentieth century looked backward for inspiration, some followed a path that would lead to modernism in the second half of the century. The Craftsman style was the first truly ahistorical style to achieve mass appeal nationwide and in

²³ Esposito, "Speed the Plough," 5.

Amherst County. The style is best known for its association with the bungalow type, a compact and often well-appointed one-story or story-and-a-half house form developed in California at the beginning of the century and disseminated via plan books, magazines, and mail order firms across the nation beginning in the 1910s. Bungalows and their

larger two-story relative, the foursquare house form, were favorites of mail order kit house suppliers like Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Aladdin.

Craftsman bungalows and foursquares have some relationship to Japanese and

European Arts and Crafts architecture, and they sometimes reference other eclectic styles of the early twentieth century such as the Mission, Rustic, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival styles, but the aesthetic is sufficiently novel to represent a watershed event in the county's domestic architectural development on a par with the advent of non-classical styles in the mid-nineteenth century. Craftsman-influenced houses were probably first constructed in the county in the 1910s and they remained popular into the 1930s. Notable examples include the story-and-a-half bungalow at 264 North Five Forks Road in the Five Forks community (005-5311), which features Flemish bond construction and a porch and porte cochere supported by round stone pillars; the brick bungalow at 115 Main Street in Madison Heights (005-5206), the front porch of which is spanned by a single arch; and the hip-roofed stone bungalow at 268 Montrose Road near Elon (005-5096).

In a stylistic sense the Rustic style exists between the Craftsman and Colonial Revival idioms. Like the Craftsman style the Rustic style encouraged experimentation in form and materials use, but like the Colonial Revival style it was grounded in historical (and local) precedent (real or imagined) such as the pioneer log building tradition. The diminutive saddle-notched log store (005-5266) at 2846 Buffalo Springs Turnpike, built in the 1920s or 1930s, is a representative example of Rustic architecture. Its log construction nostalgically evoked traditional log architecture—ironically, while the real tradition was probably still being practiced in the construction of tobacco barns and other farm buildings in out-of-the-way corners of the county. The decorative cross bracing and asphalt shingle sheathing in the store’s overhanging front gable are borrowings from the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles.

More prepossessing is the building known as Ardeevin Lodge (005-5001) near Winesap. The whimsical board-and-batten frame building, which is encircled by a colonnade of debarked tree trunk columns, was probably built as a lodge in the 1910s-1930s period. Its name is Gaelic and appears to mean “delightful height,” perhaps a reference to its elevated site overlooking the James River valley. A reserved, government-issue version of the Rustic style was used for facilities along the Blue Ridge Parkway where it was considered to harmonize with the natural surroundings.²⁴

The Craftsman style and to a lesser degree the Rustic style familiarized county citizens with architecture that was not overtly historic. The styles were followed in the 1930s and 1940s by early modernist styles such as Art Deco and Moderne that rejected

historicism in favor of flat-roofed elemental forms and either a general lack or attenuation of adornment (Moderne) or a geometric ornament of zigzags and stylized plant forms (Art Deco). An example of Moderne styling is the former ABC Store (163-5016) in the town of Amherst, built to a standardized state design with curved glass block and fluted Indiana limestone surfaces. Modernism became common during the economic boom and accelerated suburbanization that followed World War II. The standard house type of the era was the Ranch house or Rambler, a generally side-gabled and brick-veneered form often built to standardized plans. Streamlined modernism was adopted for commercial and institutional buildings such as the Frank Wright Studio in Madison Heights (005-5213), a flat-roofed building with multiple large windows built for a commercial artist who, coincidentally, shared his name with the internationally acclaimed modernist architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

²⁴ Robinson, et al, “Cultural Resource Planning Overview of the Proposed Route 29 Project,” 34.

Agriculture

A 1910 handbook author wrote that Amherst County farmers raised “principally tobacco, corn, and wheat . . . but tobacco may be regarded as the principal money crop.” Then, and in the earliest days of settlement, tobacco cultivation was the driving force of Amherst County agriculture. As historian John Hammond Moore put it in his history of Albemarle County, of which Amherst was a part until 1761, tobacco “dominated the dreams” of the settlers who flooded into the region from the east during the middle decades of the eighteenth century. To create tobacco fields amid the forests they found, the settlers created clearings known as deadenings by girdling the trees and setting them afire. Some

farmers avoided the second step by planting their tobacco among the dead trunks. Amherst was distant from eastern markets, but it was blessed by a relatively direct connection via the James River, and during the eighteenth century the river would have been crowded with batteaux and other watercraft transferring hogsheads of tobacco to Richmond and ultimately overseas consumers. Plantation sites along the James and its major tributaries in the county were prized by early tobacco farmers for their

rich alluvial soils as well as for their convenience to river transport.²⁵

Evidence suggests the county’s early tobacco barns, or “tobacco houses” as they were often termed in eighteenth-century accounts, were relatively unspecialized structures, although they were often as large as or larger than most dwellings of the era. Unchinked log construction was probably typical. Farmers of the region air-cured their tobacco, and the gaps between the logs would have provided the necessary flow of air. (No tobacco barns are known to survive in the county from the eighteenth century.)



Figure 10- A log tobacco barn (005-5097)

Another tobacco-related building type of the era was the tobacco warehouse, which served primarily for storage and inspection, unlike the auction warehouses developed in the mid- and late nineteenth century. In 1791 a tobacco warehouse was authorized for construction on

the lands of John Lynch at the Amherst County terminus of his Lynchburg ferry. The warehouse was the result of a petition signed by seventy-nine inhabitants of Amherst and Rockbridge counties who wanted to avoid the expense of transporting tobacco across the river and up hill to an existing warehouse on the Lynchburg side. The Amherst County warehouse was probably a long, gabled, rectangular building, perhaps of brick and stone

²⁵ Koiner, “Handbook of Virginia,” 96; Moore, *Albemarle*, 1-2, 16-18.

construction like the Spring Warehouse, built by Lynch in Lynchburg in 1792. The town of Madison (the future Madison Heights) was established in conjunction with the warehouse. Much later, in the 1880s and 1890s, Planters' Warehouse operated in the town of Amherst. This was most likely an auction warehouse where local farmers brought their tobacco for sale rather than government inspection. The fact that only one auction warehouse was listed for the county at the time suggests that most local leaf was sold in Lynchburg warehouses. No tobacco warehouses from the eighteenth century or later are known to survive in the county.²⁶

The hunger of Amherst farmers for the wealth that could be derived from tobacco spurred demand for workers to clear landholdings and to grow the labor-intensive crop. Tobacco cultivation therefore relied upon and supported the institution of slavery in the county. The crop had another consequence—soil exhaustion. An account of the negative effect on the county appears in Joseph Martin's 1835 gazetteer: "The soil is naturally fertile, and of the same dark, rich red, which is found so susceptible of improvement in Albemarle, &c.—but the system of Agriculture is bad; and when the land is exhausted it is generally turned out; and the deep red gulleys washed by the rain fill the traveller with feelings of the most gloomy desolation; but it is hoped that the James river improvement by rendering transportation cheaper will induce the farmers to cultivate in wheat, the lands which are now turned out, when too poor for tobacco, and change the appearance of

²⁶ Pezzoni, "Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia," 4; Chambers, *Lynchburg*, 25; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages, A History of Amherst County*, 30; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1888-89*; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1893-94*. 203.

the soil." Whether the author of Martin's description was Martin himself or a correspondent, the account mirrors the concerns of antebellum agricultural reformers who promoted diversified farming as a cure for tobacco dependence. The "river improvement" alluded to in Martin's gazetteer was the James River and Kanawha Canal, soon to be constructed between Richmond and Lynchburg.²⁷

An important evolution of tobacco barn form occurred in the western Piedmont during the nineteenth century. By the eve of the Civil War air-curing had been mostly supplanted by fire-curing. A commentator writing in 1860 described the typical barn used for fire-curing as "usually twenty feet square, made of sound logs and carried high enough to afford four tiers below joists (inclusive) to fire under, with close, tight roofs." In this barn an open fire on the floor cured the tobacco through convective heating. Whereas the old air-cure barns were open to the air and variable in form, the new barns were constructed on the principal of a smokehouse: tight to hold the heat and tall to exploit the natural tendency of hot air to rise. Fire-curing emerged in the early nineteenth century to satisfy demand for a lighter smoking tobacco. It was the technological side of agricultural and market developments that favored bright leaf tobacco, the staple of Piedmont tobacco farmers from Virginia to Georgia during the latter nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is possible that some of the farm buildings identified by the survey were used for fire-curing tobacco. A further refinement was the flue-cure barn, similar in form and basic principal to the fire-cure barn but with the innovation of flues to transfer heat from outside the barn to the interior. The flues were in turn superceded in the mid-

²⁷ Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer*, 128.

twentieth century when barns were outfitted with oil burners placed on the barn floors.²⁸

Log construction was the normative method for the county's nineteenth- and early twentieth-century tobacco barns. Even after forest clearance small-bore logs were available from second-growth stands and these were ideal for the simple requirements



Figure 11- A log corn crib (005-5062)

of a square-plan flue-cure barn. Local farmers were adept at basic log construction and a log flue-cure barn could be quickly erected by a barn-raising team. As late as 1947 it was claimed that “from the standpoint of heat conservation [log barns] are distinctly superior to frame structures unless the latter are effectively insulated.” Dimensional lumber and mass-produced nails eventually made frame construction more competitive and tar paper and asphalt roll sheathing provided farmers with a cheap insulating material. Brick, brick tile, and concrete block were also used in the region. Tobacco barns documented by the 2009-10 survey included examples on the farm at 215 Loblolly Lane (005-5238), farms on Maple Run Road (005-5286 and 005-5287), and farms on Turkey Mountain Road (005-5240 and 005-5288). Some traditional tobacco farms included a pack house used to prepare cured leaf for shipment. Pack

²⁸ Cocks, *Tobacco*, 14-15; Pezzoni, “Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia,” 15-16.

houses, which could take a variety of forms, were often erected over an ordering pit where the fragile dried-out leaves were placed to absorb moisture from the soil to make them pliable for working.²⁹

The answer of Virginia agricultural reformers to the sins of tobacco cultivation was diversified farming, which in fact was an aspect of the county's agriculture since the beginnings of settlement. *Virginia Gazette* advertisements of the late eighteenth century routinely touted the wheat and corn growing potential of the county's plantations. The 1860 federal census provides a more statistical picture of the county's diversified agriculture at the end of the antebellum period. Slightly under half of the county's farm acreage was improved; the majority was unimproved acreage, mostly forest. Cattle, milk cows, sheep, and horses were important livestock species, but by far the most numerous farm animals were swine, of which over 17,000 roamed the landscape. Over 313,000 bushels of corn were harvested, 120,000 bushels of oats, and 104,000 bushels of wheat, and Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes were a local agricultural emphasis. County farmers harvested 2,847,209 pounds of tobacco, a respectable amount but surpassed by many Piedmont counties. Nineteenth-century stock farmers used the higher elevations in the Blue Ridge as summer pasture. An echo of this survives in place names like Salt Log Gap, presumably after a log trough used to salt cattle, and the Old Hotel Trail, named after a herdsman's cabin jocularly referred to by hunters as the Old Hotel.³⁰

²⁹ Garner, *Production of Tobacco*, 162; Pezzoni, “Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia,” 17.

³⁰ Kennedy, *Agriculture of the United States in 1860*, 154-155; “Mt. Pleasant National Scenic Area.”

Fruit growing gained steadily in importance through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Advertisements in the *Virginia Gazette* often mentioned county apple, cherry, and peach orchards in the eighteenth century. Caleb Ralls established a nursery on Tobacco Row Mountain by 1778 where he developed the Ralls apple, one of the stocks used to develop the Fuji variety in the 1960s. Commercial orchards were established in the region in the 1850s and the

introduction of pesticides and refrigerated transport at the end of the century led to increased production. Apple crops in adjacent counties tripled or quadrupled during the



Figure 12- Montrose Orchard Packing Shed (005-5094)

first quarter of the twentieth century, a bonanza in which Amherst County shared. Commercial orchards were established on Tobacco Row Mountain with nearby rail shipping centers such as the aptly named village of Winesap. Census statistics from the early twentieth century highlight the importance of orchard crops in the county’s agricultural makeup. Historian and orchardist Tom Burford notes that orchards once “stretched from Elon and Agricola across the foothills of [Tobacco Row Mountain] southeast toward the village of Amherst.” In 1907 it was reported that there were eight orchards ranging in size from 1,500 to 10,000 trees as well as numerous smaller orchards. But compared to counties like Albemarle and Frederick, Amherst’s production was

modest. In 1900 the county’s value of product was 1.4% of the state total and in 1930 the number of bushels of apples harvested was 2.6% of the state total. Sweet Briar College (005-0219) established the last large commercial apple orchard in the county in 1940 and thereafter orchard production declined.³¹

An important survival from the years of commercial apple production is the county’s

contingent of apple packing sheds. One of the oldest and most architecturally impressive is the ca. 1910 Montrose Orchard Packing Shed (005-5094) on the southern flank of

Tobacco Row

Mountain. The Montrose shed has a frame upper level where apples were culled and packed and a lower level of artistic rubble construction where the apples were stored for shipment—the stone construction and bankside siting creating a cool interior. The ca. 1950 Rucker Brothers Orchard Packing Shed (005-5256) represents the utilitarian end of the spectrum. The unpainted cinder block building has a poured concrete

³¹ *Virginia Gazette*, August 26, 1773; Burford, “Far from the Tree,” 34-36, 38, 39; Burford, “Amherst County Heritage Apple;” U.S. census; Taylor and Parsons, “Apple and Peach Industries of Virginia,” 4, 6, 7, 46; Wood and Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story*, 28; Gray, “Facts of Interest about Amherst County,” 5; Cook, *Monacans and Miners*, 71-72.

foundation and industrial-type metal-framed windows. The Grahams Creek Orchard Packing Shed (005-5277) and a packing shed (005-5279) on Ambrose Rucker Road are other utilitarian examples of the type.

Another twentieth-century agricultural building of note is the gambrel-roofed hay and livestock barn, a form developed out of vernacular prototypes in the nineteenth century and widely popularized by agricultural reformers at the end of the century and the beginning of the twentieth century. Examples in Amherst County are constructed of frame or cinder block and probably date mostly to the 1940s or 1950s.

They include barns on farms at 005-5267, 005-5293, 005-5297, and 005-5303. The gambrel-roofed cinder-block dairy barn at 005-5075 features a hay



Figure 13- A gambrel-roofed barn (005-5075)

bonnet, a projection on the front of the roof that sheltered the hay mow doors, and metal ventilators along the ridge. It is nearly identical in form to another gambrel-roofed barn at 005-5248, suggesting the two were built to the same plans. An advantage of the gambrel form was its self-supporting structure, which permitted unobstructed hay storage, loading, and retrieval. The same benefit was afforded by the barrel-vaulted roofs of two large cinder-block barns at Laurel Cliff Farm (005-5280). Smaller buildings on the farm have vaulted roofs that are not full 180-degree barrel vaults. Laurel Cliff's locally unusual barn roofs may have been assembled from components manufactured

outside the county. Most dairy farms feature one or more silos, a structure for producing and storing silage for livestock feed. Few silos were documented by the survey; one, a concrete stave silo on the farm at 432 Hideaway Farm Road (005-5253), probably dates to the third quarter of the twentieth century.

Proximity to the urban market of Lynchburg encouraged dairy and truck (vegetable) farming in the twentieth century. Poultry was an important supplement to some farm operations, and distinctive shed-roofed chicken houses survive at such

properties as 005-5324, 005-5082, and Oake Grove (005-5332). In the second half of the century cattle farming rose to prominence, with corn grown for feed, although tobacco remained a component of the county's agriculture and is still grown in the twenty-first

century. Many wood-fired flue-cure barns were converted to gas or oil burning in the middle decade of the last century and in recent decades have given way to prefabricated metal bulk barns. Agricultural trends of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have led to the abandonment of hundreds of historic Amherst County farm buildings.³²

³² Gray, "Facts of Interest about Amherst County," 6.

Commerce

Amherst County's eighteenth-century commercial buildings were probably architecturally similar to houses, although some early documentation suggests differentiation for at least one type, the ordinary or tavern. A 1771 sale advertisement for the plantation of Gabriel Penn described "an ordinary house fifty four feet long, finished off in a complete manner, [with] three rooms with fireplaces below stairs, besides lodging rooms, and three rooms above stairs, one of which has a fireplace." Penn's ordinary was considerably larger than most local dwellings of the era, and his plantation was apparently the closest thing colonial Amherst had to a town and commercial center. In addition to the ordinary there were two stores and a third one on an adjacent property as well as tailor and blacksmith shops. For the convenience of county residents, and no doubt as a play for their trade, Penn hosted the county Clerk of Court on his plantation in a building that also served as the clerk's dwelling.³³

Penn's 1771 advertisement points to the role of commerce as a catalyst for town development in the county. "This place is more conveniently situated, and better calculated for trade, than perhaps any of the [back farms?] in this county at least, if not on the continent," he wrote with some hyperbole, also noting "the whole of the buildings are placed uniform, in lines and squares, so as to resemble a town." Any activity that induced the county's dispersed inhabitants to congregate was an opportunity for commerce. Tobacco inspection was one such attraction. Along the James River in the Elon vicinity a tobacco warehouse was established at a

³³ *Virginia Gazette*, March 21, 1771; Lounsbury, *Courthouses of Early Virginia*, 301.

place called Davies' Lower Ferry in 1798 and the location was officially designated the town of Bethel in 1801, although the town was in existence by 1775. An early plat shows a simple grid of twenty-four square or roughly square half-acre lots arranged parallel to the river and served by a principal street and several short cross streets. In its heyday Bethel is said to have included a ferry landing, a mill, several stores (one containing the post office), a tavern, and a cluster of houses in addition to one or two tobacco warehouses. Scattered ruinous buildings survive at the site today, such as a store and post office building and a building variously described as a dwelling or wash house (005-5336).³⁴

Joseph Martin's *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia* (1835) listed three county villages with an appreciable number of commercial enterprises: Amherst Court House, New Glasgow, and Pedlar Mills. Amherst boasted two stores and two taverns and among its 130 residents there were two attorneys and three physicians. New Glasgow may have been bigger than the courthouse village at the time, for although Martin did not record its population he noted that it had twenty-one dwellings, as opposed to Amherst's fourteen, and four stores. (How broad an area Martin or his correspondents considered to lie in each community is unknown.) Pedlar Mills, population fifty-six, had fourteen dwellings, a tavern, and a store.³⁵

³⁴ *Virginia Gazette*, March 21, 1771, and February 11, 1775; Houck and Maxham, *Indian Island*, 44-46; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages, A History of Amherst County*, 27, 30, 32; McLeod, "Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel)."

³⁵ Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer*, 129.

Of particular interest in Martin's enumeration was Buffalo Springs, noted for chalybeate waters that "attract a good deal of company in summer." Western Virginia springs resorts advertised the purported benefits of their mineral waters, but the principal draw for Tidewater planters and urbanites was escape from summer heat and disease. Springs-going was also the social event of the summer season and a commercial opportunity for springs owners. Benjamin Sandidge is thought to have been the first owner to develop accommodations at Buffalo Springs, operating

a tavern there in 1820. McLeRoy and McLeRoy write that he provided cabins for his guests, a common form of lodging at Virginia's antebellum springs resorts. Later owner James Saunders may have built a hotel at the location, which burned in the 1850s and seems to have been replaced by another hotel that burned shortly before 1907. Mary L. Myers purchased the springs in 1907 and it was presumably she who built the present two-story frame hotel (005-0127), which is now in ruinous condition. To connect to the canal at Lynchburg, the Lynchburg-Buffalo Springs Turnpike was constructed in 1837. The resort closed around 1920 as increased automobile

ownership made travel to more distant destinations easier.³⁶

In Amherst's towns and rural areas a distinctive store type became popular in the nineteenth century. The type had a gabled front that distinguished it from traditional domestic form in which the non-gable elevation is presented to the street. Presumably the gable-fronted store type was spawned in dense urban contexts where land values encouraged the maximization of street frontage, and its subsequent spread to rural areas had as much to do with

connotations of urbanity as functional need. An early surviving example of the form is the brick store (005-0138) at the heart of the village of Pedlar Mills, which features a gable-fronted two-story form and batten window shutters that were protected against forced entry by iron security bars. The ruinous building appears to date to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The ca. 1880 Sandidges Post Office and Store (005-5067) features large paneled shutters that can be closed to shield the display windows from break in. Its upper story may have served for storage or as lodgings for the storekeeper or a junior clerk. Early twentieth-century photographs of



Figure 14- Sandidges Post Office and Store (005-5067)

³⁶ Ibid., 129; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 77-78; Gray, "Facts of Interest about Amherst County," 8.

downtown Amherst show blocks of two-story gable-fronted frame stores, most with permanent wooden awnings to protect the storefront from sun and weather.³⁷

A characteristic feature of the nineteenth-century country and small-town store was a storefront with large display windows and inviting recessed entries. An example is Walsh's Store (005-5128), which also has a bracketed storefront cornice and paneled aprons under the display windows. Many store builders resorted to an architectural trick that made small buildings look more imposing: the false front. Examples of the form are common in the county. Walsh's Store has a false front, as do a store on the Buffalo Springs Turnpike (005-5272), the Mrs. M. Hill Market (005-5207), and the stores designated 005-5090, 005-5111, and 005-5212. False fronts usually conceal a gable behind, and they are either rectangular in form (flat topped) or stepped.

A well-documented example of a nineteenth-century Amherst County commercial building is the Hite Store (005-0058) in Lowesville, a two-story hip-roofed brick building with Greek Revival stylistic treatments built ca. 1869 for Henry Loving and Nathan C. Taliaferro (the Hites were later owners). As was the case for many country store owners of the era, Taliaferro also owned a mill, Woodson's Mill, located across the line in Nelson County. According to research by architectural historian Susan Smead, the Hite Store was a hub of social activity in addition to its commercial role. It housed the Lowesville Post Office from ca. 1876 to the turn of the twenty-first century and the Lowesville Academy occupied the upstairs around 1890. Traveling salesmen or "drummers" boarded in the building, as did teachers at Lowesville's public school. The rehabilitated building currently houses The

³⁷ Wimer, Robert. "Driven by Drink," 34.

Old Store at Lowesville, which sells the work of local crafts people.³⁸

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries witnessed a diversification of the county's commercial building types. An early bank was the New Glasgow Savings Institution, incorporated in 1839 and rechartered in 1850. Banks gravitated to the town of Amherst and in the 1910s or 1920s two Classical Revival bank buildings were erected on opposite corners of the central Main and Court Street intersection. The brick buildings were built with monumental columns in antis that lent their facades an imposing appearance. The Classical Revival style was a favorite of banking institutions of the era for just that reason—it evoked feelings of permanence and fiscal prudence, attributes that depositors wanted to see in their banks even when the reality, as demonstrated by the bank closures of the Great Depression, might not jibe with the architecture. The presence of a railroad workforce in Monroe was presumably a factor in the construction of the bank that stands at 122 Brooks Street (005-5148), which like the Amherst banks is Classical Revival in style and dates to the same period. Indicative of diversification in the county's commercial development is the existence of an Amherst Opera House in 1886. The enterprise, which presumably occupied the upper level of a downtown store building, would have accommodated traveling vaudeville shows and local social and political gatherings.³⁹

³⁸ Smead, "Hite Store," The Old Store at Lowesville website.

³⁹ *Acts of the General Assembly* (1839), 140-141; *Acts of the General Assembly* (1850), 130; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages*, 90-91; *The Muse* (August 2007).

Amherst had grown sufficiently by 1927 to warrant mapping by the Sanborn Map Company, which documented communities nationwide for insurance purposes. The Sanborn map shows the substantial brick commercial blocks that were erected in the early twentieth century to replace the less fireproof frame stores of earlier periods. Unlike those typically gable-fronted buildings, the new



Figure 15- Store and service station at Faulconerville (005-5091)

generation often featured shed roofs that were hidden from street view by ornamental corbelled or bracketed parapets. The form was optimized for dense downtown development since it shed rainwater to the rear, allowing the buildings to be erected side by side to create continuous urban-like streetfronts. The two-story brick building designated 163-5005 has the general character of the era, as well as old painted signage on the side elevation, although it is gable-roofed. In 1927 the town’s post office occupied all or part of the street level of one of the Main Street commercial buildings, a symbiosis that was common in small town America but had begun to change as localities and the federal government erected stand-alone post offices.⁴⁰

The 1927 Sanborn map is of interest for its portrayal of the transition from a horse-based commercial culture to one that revolved around the automobile. Livery stables where horses could be hired or boarded short-term stood on Needmore

Alley and Depot Street, the latter conveniently located near the Hotel Amherst and the Central Hotel, and a “Wagon Repository,” presumably a horse-drawn conveyance rental agency, stood on Main Street. At the same time, an auto repair garage operated out of a building on the corner

of Main and Depot streets and small buildings labeled “A” for automobile garage had

begun to appear in residential back lots. The car would have a transformative effect on the character of the town of Amherst in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Many businesses moved out of the downtown and new ones sprang up along the automobile arteries leading in and out of town. The shift coincided with the rise of automobile suburbs that sprawled into the farmland surrounding Amherst and Madison Heights.⁴¹

The county possesses a number of service stations from the early decades of the automobile age. The ca. 1929 service station (005-5108) on Main Street in Madison Heights has a standard feature of the type: a front canopy that sheltered gas pumps and could in some examples be used as a drive-through for the convenience of motorists and attendants. This particular building is also notable for its splayed hip roof and remnants of a stucco exterior with chips of

⁴⁰ Sanborn Map Company.

⁴¹ Ibid.

green glass mixed into the stucco for decorative effect.

Other early service stations or country stores with a service station function include 005-5126, which has a log wing reminiscent of road houses of the 1930s period; the Agricola Store (005-5181); and 005-5091. The construction of US Highway 60 through the county in the 1930s encouraged landowners to build small stores and service stations along its route during the late 1930s and 1940s. Surveyed examples include Tucker's General Merchandise (005-5074), Dodd's Store (005-5167), Drummond's Store (005-5252), Brown Mountain Lunch (005-5296), and Ashby Davis Grocery (005-5297). The drive-through on the front of Tucker's Store is substantially constructed of brick with arched end supports.

Industry

Industrial activity took a variety of forms in Amherst County during the historic period. Large-scale enterprises like iron manufacturing were present but there were also numerous small-scale activities like milling, tanning, and blacksmithing. A remarkable announcement in the February 11, 1775, issue of the *Virginia Gazette* provides a sort of wish list for the types of trades the developers of the Amherst County town of Bethel hoped to attract to their newly established village on the James River. Bethel's promoters, Nicholas and Henry Landon Davies, wrote that "the trades most wanting, in the said town, at this time, are a good blacksmith, a tailor, a shoemaker, a weaver, a cutler, a cabinet maker, a wheelwright, and persons that understand mines, there being a great and many signs of tin, lead and copper."⁴²

⁴² *Virginia Gazette*, February 11, 1775; McLeod, "Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel)."

Bethel was already the site of a gristmill in 1775, an indication of the importance of milling to the county's largely agricultural economy. In 1773 Carter Braxton advertised for sale "a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of Cologne millstones, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream." Braxton's mill, which was probably located on Buffalo River, would have been expensively accoutered, as its imported millstones of Rhenish origin indicate, although the stones may not have been of the same quality as the celebrated French buhr stone. Its stone dam too would have been a costly improvement since many mill dams of the era were timber constructions. Smaller, water-powered tub mills and horse- and hand-powered mills may also have served the county's needs.⁴³

Several water-powered mills survive from the nineteenth century. Among the oldest is Galt's Mill, a Flemish-bond brick structure built in 1813. Originally five-and-a-half stories in height, the mill was reduced to two stories in the mid-twentieth century, but it retains much of its historic machinery, which was based on the scheme patented by mill innovator Oliver Evans in the eighteenth century. In addition to Galt's Mill, surviving mills include Amherst Mill (163-0007; ca. 1813, rebuilt in 1948), Sandidge's Mill (005-5069; ca. 1870;), and Brightwell's or Baldock's Mill (005-0035; ca. 1878, rebuilt ca. 1942). One of the county's largest mills was Scott's Mill, built in 1885 on a site below the bluffs of Madison Heights on the James River. The five-story frame building, which was well sited to serve the burgeoning Lynchburg population, burned in 1944. Amherst Mill, which once contained a generator that provided electricity to the adjacent town of Amherst,

⁴³ *Virginia Gazette*, November 25, 1773.

can be operated using electricity or water power. Where mill buildings no longer survive evocative stone foundation ruins sometimes do, such as the mill ruins of 005-5081. Distilling was another traditional industry that relied on the county's grain production. Legally sanctioned distilling continued to the era of state and federal Prohibition that commenced around the turn of the twentieth century and the illegal form of the venerable craft was practiced before, during, and after Prohibition. Industries listed in an 1835 gazetteer included merchant mills, tanyards, blacksmith shops, and such trades as saddlemaking, cabinetmaking, wheelwrighting, and tailoring.⁴⁴



Figure 17- Sandidge's Mill (005-5069)

Some enterprising county residents juggled a number of industrial activities. Sylvester Burford, who owned Oak Lawn (005-5029) in the Elon vicinity, gave his occupation as carriage maker in the 1850, 1870, and 1880 federal censuses, but he also operated a gristmill, a sawmill, and a coffin making and undertaking business. He owned a blacksmith shop which in 1870 was run by African American blacksmith James Johnson. In 1863 Burford patented a "wooden shoe sole" with the Confederate

⁴⁴ Esposito, "Galts Mill Complex," 1-4, 23; *The Muse* (February 2008); Underwood and Underwood, "Aerial Views of Lynchburg and Vicinity;" *Free Lance-Star*, October 3, 1991; *Amherst County, Virginia*, 9, 24; Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer*, 129; Hobbs, *Canal on the James*, 65.

Patent Office—a timely idea considering the Confederate army's need for footwear—and his expertise in wood working and the location of his plantation on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad suggests he may have intended to mass produce the shoe soles.⁴⁵

The iron industry has eighteenth-century roots in the county. In 1777 John DePriest offered for sale a tract having "on it a great appearance of iron ore, deemed by good judges to be equal to any yet discovered in this country, and a constant water course convenient for the use of a furnace."

Whether a furnace was built on DePriest's tract is uncertain, but it is known that another county landowner participated in the iron industry by quarrying limestone, an ingredient of the flux used in furnaces. In the 1770s Thomas Anderson shipped the limestone from his plantation known as Fish Pond on the James River downstream to Buckingham Furnace, Richmond, and Manchester. Anderson also possessed a quarry of "clouded marble" which he noted was "capable of being worked up in any shape or form that may be wanting." In 1837 industrialist Francis B. Deane and others incorporated the Amherst Iron Company for the purpose of "manufacturing iron, steel and other metals." The company was a contemporary of the Elk Creek Furnace, an iron furnace constructed just over the Nelson County

⁴⁵ Pezzoni, "Oak Lawn," 6-8.

line at Allens Creek on the James River in 1837.⁴⁶

In 1863 a charcoal blast furnace was constructed within the county's borders at Snowden. Known as Amherst Furnace and operated by William H. Jordan, the furnace produced iron used by Lynchburg's F. B. Deane and Son Foundry to make ordnance for the Confederate war effort. Jordan and a relative, John T. Jordan, who managed the furnace in the 1880s, belonged to a prominent western Virginia iron manufacturing family. One account states that the furnace went out of blast in 1877 but was rebuilt in 1883. In 1884 Amherst Furnace, which was also known as the Jordan Furnace, used brown hematite ore in the production of pig iron for car wheels. J. L. and H. D. Campbell wrote in 1885 that the furnace was constructed of sandstone and its facilities were water-powered. At that time the furnace had a tapered cylindrical stack. In addition to the furnace were a grist mill, a sawmill, offices, storehouses, stables, a "family residence," and tenant houses. The 1884 and 1885 reports provide a snapshot of the furnace at the tail end of its

operations, for it is believed to have gone out of business in the 1880s.⁴⁷

Iron ore mining was another facet of the county's iron industry. The Central Virginia Company mined ore near Stapleton, where by the early 1880s the company had constructed several mine tunnels, one eight hundred feet in length. In 1880 *The Virginias* reported extensive iron ore mining along the course of the James River in the Galt's Mill to Riverville area, including the construction



Figure 18- Amherst County as portrayed in J. L. Campbell's *Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley* (1882)

of tramlines to transport the ore to the river. The account suggests the employment of over one hundred miners at various openings. Ore was mined in the Allen's Creek, Mundy's Mill, Sandidges, and Snowden areas in 1893. By the turn of the twentieth century iron manufacture in the county had apparently ceased, a pattern that was repeated elsewhere in the state as

of tramlines to transport the ore to the river. The account suggests the employment of over one hundred miners at various openings. Ore was mined in the Allen's Creek, Mundy's Mill, Sandidges, and Snowden areas in 1893. By the turn of the twentieth century iron manufacture in the county had apparently ceased, a pattern that was repeated elsewhere in the state as

⁴⁶ *Virginia Gazette*, December 12, 1777, and October 30, 1779; *Acts of the General Assembly* (1837), 210; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 79.

⁴⁷ *The Virginias* (November 1884), 175; McLeod, "Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel)," *Amherst County, Virginia*, 13; Campbell and Campbell, *Report on the Buena Vista Farm*, 15-16; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 80.

exploitation of the vast iron deposits of the Great Lakes region out-competed marginal Virginia iron industries. Iron mining and processing facilities were abandoned; the Amherst Furnace, for example, either fell down or was demolished by the mid-twentieth century.⁴⁸

Copper was mined during the historic period and copper mining may in fact have been the county's earliest extractive industry other than timber harvesting. In 1847 a Lynchburg paper reported that an "Englishman" named Chiswell mined copper in present-day Amherst County beginning in 1739. The mine owner was John Chiswell, actually a native of Scotland and a resident of Williamsburg and Scotchtown, who also acquired nearly 30,000 acres in present-day Nelson County in 1739 and who owned several copper mines in Albemarle County (which then included Amherst) in 1760. According to McLeRoy and McLeRoy, Chiswell "and his partners, Robert Rose, Joshua Fry, and John Harvie, sank two shafts (75 and 47 feet deep) but had continuous problems with water, which resulted in a cave in and the deaths of several miners." In 1757 Chiswell's copper mine is said to have employed as many as fifty workers. Chiswell is also said to have constructed two stamp mills to process the ore, which was shipped by batteaux down the James for refining in England. Thomas Jefferson presumably referred to Chiswell's mine when he wrote in *Notes on Virginia*: "A mine of copper was once opened in the county of Amherst, on the North side of James river, and another in the opposite county [Appomattox County], on the South side. However, either from bad management or the poverty of the veins, they were discontinued." The

⁴⁸ *The Virginias* (June 1880), 88-89; Campbell, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley*, 43; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*, 1893-94, 202.



Figure 19- Twentieth Century slate processing ruins, Snowden vicinity

Chiswell mine was reopened in 1836 but soon closed as a result of a financial panic. Resumed mining was reported to be imminent in 1847 with a work force of fifty hands assembled, mostly slaves, and in January 1848 the Amherst Copper Mining and Smelting Company was incorporated. An 1882 account noted the existence of a copper mine at the northwest base of Buffalo Ridge near a location known as The Folly.⁴⁹

Geologist T. L. Watson reported on the county's mineral industries in his 1907 work *Mineral Resources of Virginia*. Watson noted limited mining of "manganiferous iron ore" (manganese) in the Stapleton Mills area and implied the ore was mined or at least prospected in the 1880s. Cambrian-age Hampton Formation slate of dark gray color was quarried near Snowden at the Williams Brothers Quarry, which opened in 1880 and was owned in 1884 and 1906 by the Virginia Slate Mining Company of Lynchburg. The Snowden slate was used for roofing in

⁴⁹ *Lynchburg Virginian*, November 11, 1847; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 29-30; Hening, *Statutes at Large* (1766), 270-271; Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia*, 27; Kegley, *Kegley's Virginia Frontier*, 28; *Acts of the General Assembly* (1848), 303; Campbell, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley*, 98; Brown, William R. *Structural Framework*, 104.

Lynchburg and Lexington and for furniture. J. L. and H. D. Campbell wrote in 1884 that the quarry employees and their families “have already formed the nucleus of a pleasant little village along the mountain valley near the quarries.” Chimneys constructed of sawn and split slate, fieldstone foundations, and road beds survive from the quarry complex. Hercules and the Amlite Corporation produced crushed slate for brickmaking in the twentieth century and extensive concrete ruins associated with this phase of quarrying survive at the location. The slate industry, a more modest local soapstone industry, and other extractive industries benefited from the railroad improvements of the 1880s. In the mid-twentieth century ilmenite-saprolite ore used to produce titanium pigments was pit mined near Amherst. The ore was also mined near Lowesville in the 1960s and 1970s by the American Cyanamid Company, which processed the ore at its plant in Nelson County.⁵⁰

The mills, blacksmith shops, and mining operations of traditional Amherst County were supplemented by new industries in the twentieth century. A small industrial enclave developed near the Amherst depot known as Dearborn. Historian Billy Wydner notes that Dearborn once included a power plant, an ice house, a plaster mill, and a sawmill in addition to Amherst Mill, which still stands. In 1907 Madison Heights boasted the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Fertilizer Plant and a mineral water bottling plant. The most important industrial

⁵⁰ Watson, *Mineral Resources of Virginia*, 47-48, 239; Campbell and Campbell, “Snowdon Slate Quarries,” 162-163, 170; *Amherst New Era Progress*, March 10, 1977; Gray, “Facts of Interest about Amherst County,” 7; Sweet, “Virginia’s Mineral Industry,” 26; Koiner, “Handbook of Virginia,” 97; Fish, *Titanium Resources*, 35; Fulcher, “Rutile and Ilmenite Mining,” *Virginia Minerals* 10:3 (August 1964), 5, 6; *Amherst New Era Progress*, June 20, 1977.

enterprise of the era, in terms of its impact on the county’s landscape, was large-scale timber harvesting. In 1907 Episcopal minister and county promoter Arthur Gray wrote that “sawmills and lumber companies are all over the county and [are] sweeping up the woods for every conceivable purpose, piles, staves, shingles, ties, lumber, pulp-wood, tan wood, tan bark, etc., and it is at present the chief industry of the county.” The rapacious exploitation of the county’s forests—first to fuel iron furnaces, later to satisfy the demand for building supplies and the other products listed by Arthur Gray—motivated the creation of national forests to help protect the county and region’s dwindling forest reserves. Watershed protection was another aim of federal forest acquisitions, and in the case of Amherst County the watershed that most needed safeguarding was the upper Pedlar River. In 1907 the City of Lynchburg completed the Lynchburg Dam on the river, creating a reservoir that supplied the city through a twenty-one-mile-long redwood pipeline. The wooden water line has been replaced by a steel one that continues to provide Lynchburg with fresh water.⁵¹

Transportation

The James River facilitated the settlement of Amherst County in the eighteenth century and linked it to eastern markets. At first river traffic relied solely on the natural, and often hazardous, course of the river. As a local commentator noted in 1775, the county was located “near the upper end of navigation with small craft in said river.” The “upper end” was the James River Gorge, a thousand-foot-deep canyon where

⁵¹ *The Muse* (October 2007); Underwood and Underwood, “Aerial Views of Lynchburg and Vicinity,” Gray, “Facts of Interest about Amherst County,” 6, 9; Pezzoni, “College Hill Filtration Plant.”

the river drops two-hundred feet in four miles (the gorge follows part of the boundary between Amherst and Bedford counties). The first serious effort to improve navigation on the river was launched by the James River Company, formed in 1785 and headed by George Washington as honorary president. The company initially focused on canal works around the falls at Richmond, but in 1812 another luminary, Chief Justice John Marshall, on behalf of the company headed a party to explore a potential canal route through the James River Gorge and beyond. In 1824 the James River Company, by then a state-owned entity, began construction of the Blue Ridge Canal to bypass Balcony Falls and other rapids in the James River Gorge. The Blue Ridge Canal was designed to accommodate batteaux, the narrow river craft that had been used since early settlement to transport tobacco hogsheads and other products. The seven-and-a-half-mile-long canal was nominally completed in the late 1820s but deficiencies in its design necessitated frequent repairs.⁵²

Canals at the Richmond and Amherst County locations made navigation of the James River in its entirety more practical, but the reliance on batteaux was a major limitation. In 1832 the James River and Kanawha Company was incorporated to construct a more advanced canal for most of the length of the river above Richmond with the ultimate purpose of linking to the Kanawha (New) River and the Ohio River basin. Canal beds, locks, and tow paths were constructed to accommodate boats known as packets that carried more cargo than the batteaux and could also convey passengers. The first division of the canal was completed between Richmond and

Lynchburg in 1840 and the second division, built through the James River Gorge and other difficult terrain between Lynchburg and Buchanan, was completed in 1851. The third division upstream from Buchanan was never completed.⁵³

The canal entered Amherst County at its eastern tip and crossed the river to the Campbell County side near Joshua Falls. That allowed direct service to Lynchburg on the south side and avoided the bluffs at Madison Heights. The course then continued upstream from Lynchburg through Bedford County before crossing back to the Amherst side near Rope Ferry/Snowden. The company constructed a number of massive stone locks in the county as well as aqueducts to carry the canal across creeks. A double-arched sandstone aqueduct was built in 1839 to span Stovall/Beck Creek at Galt's Mill and a single-arch aqueduct was built about the same time over Porridge Creek at Stapleton. A pencil sketch made in 1858 by artist Alfred Brown Petticolas shows a canal boat passing over the Porridge Creek Aqueduct. The two aqueducts were converted to railroad bridges in the 1880s and continue to serve that function. In addition to the many canal-related stone structures that survive in Amherst County, the county possesses a well-preserved section of towpath and canal bed downstream from the Joshua Falls/Ninemile Bridge where the railroad chose to depart from the canal route.⁵⁴

The James River and Kanawha Canal was plagued by financial problems, topographical obstacles, and damage from floods and war. Its principal undoing,

⁵² *Virginia Gazette*, February 11, 1775; Gibson, *Cabell's Canal*, 25, 27, 87, 89; Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Company*, 19, 88; Hobbs, *Canal on the James*, 4, 5.

⁵³ Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Company*, 95, 132, 157.

⁵⁴ Trout, *Upper James Atlas*, 76; Hobbs, *Canal on the James*, 10, 64, 120; Esposito, "Galts Mill Complex," 5.

however, was technological. The period of its operations in the middle decades of the nineteenth century coincided with the rise of railroads as the primary mode of inland freight and passenger transportation in America. Amherst County was a relatively early beneficiary of rail transport. Nearby Lynchburg was a rail hub; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad constructed its eastern terminus in the city in 1850 and by the end of 1852 had trains running as far west as Salem. It was completed to the Tennessee



Figure 20- Amherst Traffic Circle (163-5006)

line in 1856. Whereas Amherst County indirectly benefited from the Virginia and Tennessee and another antebellum line that connected to Lynchburg, the Southside Railroad, the county was directly served by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which was completed through the county in 1860 to link Charlottesville and Lynchburg. In 1859 Alfred Brown Petticoles sketched railroad workers making a cut for the line in Amherst County. The Orange and Alexandria eventually became part of the Southern Railway and is today a link in the Norfolk Southern system. In 1897 the Southern Railway established a railyard at Monroe and constructed an eighteen-stall roundhouse. A false half-timbered two-story depot, a YMCA constructed about 1904, and the 1936 Sands Hotel were other rail-related buildings that once stood in Monroe.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Noe, *Southwest Virginia's Railroad*, 11, 29; Chambers, *Lynchburg*, 148; *Amherst County, Virginia*, 15; Hobbs, *Canal on the James*, 26.

The railroad introduced new building types and structures to the county. Most impressive were the bridges constructed over the James River and other watercourses. The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad acquired the works of the James River and Kanawha Canal in 1880 and built its road bed mostly along the canal route. Where the rail line crossed the James River at Joshua Falls and Rope Ferry the company built multi-span iron truss bridges on massive stone piers and

abutments. The Richmond and Alleghany was acquired by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1890 and about 1900 the C&O (predecessor of the present CSX) began to replace its iron bridges with steel spans to carry heavier locomotives. The C&O replaced the Joshua Falls Bridge with a steel span fabricated by the Pencoyd Iron Works of Pencoyd, Pennsylvania. In the 1890s the C&O built a number of depots according to its "Standard Station No. 2" design, which featured board-and-batten siding and elaborate arched gable bracing. One of these depots was built at Snowden and another at Stapleton. The latter was abandoned in 1936 and made into a farm storage building, but in 1999 it was donated to the Southern Memorial Association and moved to Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery where it has been restored as the Station House Museum.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Pezzoni, "Joshua Falls Bridge," 5-7; "Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Scenes, Photographs;" *Amherst County, Virginia*, 18, 21; *Amherst New*

Roads were an important component of local transportation networks and they improved in quality with the creation of turnpike companies in the antebellum period. The impressive stone retaining walls of the Charlottesville-Lynchburg Stage Road are one legacy of the era's interest in road improvement. Amherst County was a leader in the better roads campaigns of the early twentieth century. By 1910-11, at the dawn of the Automobile Age, it had funded the construction of twenty-two miles of macadamized roads. Related to these developments is Amherst Traffic Circle (163-5006), a roundabout designed in 1936 by state engineer W. M. Jeffries and constructed at the junction of US highways 29 and 60. The innovative feature, possibly the first roundabout in Virginia, was landscaped by the Village Garden Club and the Town of Amherst in 2006. The first half of the twentieth century saw the introduction to the county of new building types such as service stations, car dealerships, and motels.⁵⁷

A nationally significant highway construction project to affect the county was the building of the Blue Ridge Parkway (080-5161). Begun in the 1930s, the parkway extended the Skyline Drive to connect the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks. The main parkway facility to be constructed in Amherst County was the Otter Creek campground complex. As conceived in 1944, Otter Creek was to feature a lake with bathing facilities, a picnic ground, and a coffee shop. In the 1950s a lodge and gas station were envisioned but the plans were scaled back and today a

Era Progress, April 26, 2001; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages*, 77; Old City Cemetery website; Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society website.

⁵⁷ Koiner, "Handbook of Virginia," 97; *Regional Review* (January 2007), 4.

Rustic-style restaurant/gift shop is Otter Creek's main attraction. Amherst County is also traversed by a section of the Appalachian Trail, officially known as the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The 2,175-mile-long, Georgia-to-Maine hiking trail follows various heights of the Blue Ridge that are not occupied by the Blue Ridge Parkway. The trail was initially completed in 1937 but fell into disrepair during World War II and sections of the original right of way became unavailable. A slightly different route was completed in 1951.⁵⁸

Government

In the colonial period, the area that would become Amherst County was ultimately part of the domain of the British monarch, but the county court functioned as the day-to-day governmental presence. At the time of Amherst's early settlement, before 1744, the county area was contained in Goochland County. Albemarle County was formed from Goochland in 1744 and included as its southwestern portion the area that would be made into Amherst County in 1761. The successive divisions, each authorized by the colonial General Assembly, responded to the growing population of the western Piedmont region. As population increased, settlers agitated for new and smaller counties to reduce the distance to court. Residents of Amherst had first petitioned for the formation of a county in 1758, and when they were at last successful in 1761 they named their new county after Sir Jeffrey Amherst, conqueror of Canada for the British during the French and Indian War. Amherst County was reduced to nearly half its eighteenth-century size in 1807 when

⁵⁸ Whisnant, *Super-Scenic Motorway*, 33, 45, 126; Appalachian Trail Conservancy website.

Nelson County was formed out of its northern portion.⁵⁹

In 1761 the justices of the newly created county authorized the construction of a courthouse on the lands of Lunsford Lomax. The courthouse was built in 1762 near the modern community of Colleen in present Nelson County (Virginia Historic Marker R-81 marks the location). A second courthouse was constructed in the town of Amherst in 1808. This presumably

frame building was superseded by the present Greek Revival

brick building in Amherst, built by the firm of Kirkpatrick and Smith in 1872. Regarding other county-related facilities, the county justices took a relaxed approach. Gabriel Penn's plantation, discussed above as the county's most town-like colonial settlement, was an early location of the Clerk of Court's office. A 1771 sale advertisement described this building as "a house twenty feet in length, and sixteen in width, with two rooms below, and one above stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office." Around the turn of the nineteenth century, William S. Crawford served as Clerk of Court and established his office at

⁵⁹ Moore, *Albemarle*, 7, 21-22; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages, A History of Amherst County*, 21.

his plantation Tusculum (005-0020). The plantation was obviously convenient for Crawford, but Tusculum's location in the north part of the present county, roughly central to Amherst County as it existed

before the splitting off of Nelson County, also made it generally accessible to county residents. Crawford used a building in Tusculum's yard known as the "master's office" for the county records. An 1815 inventory described this "County Office" as being furnished with three tables, five split bottom chairs, three "Poppler Benches," an ink stand, and two

pair of money scales and weights. Gradually court facilities were consolidated in the town of Amherst. The present jail was built in 1891-92 by the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, to replace a log structure. Attorneys set up shop at the courthouse and erected a loose cluster of one-room offices at the back of the public square by the 1920s.⁶⁰

The American Revolution transferred control of the county to the United States.

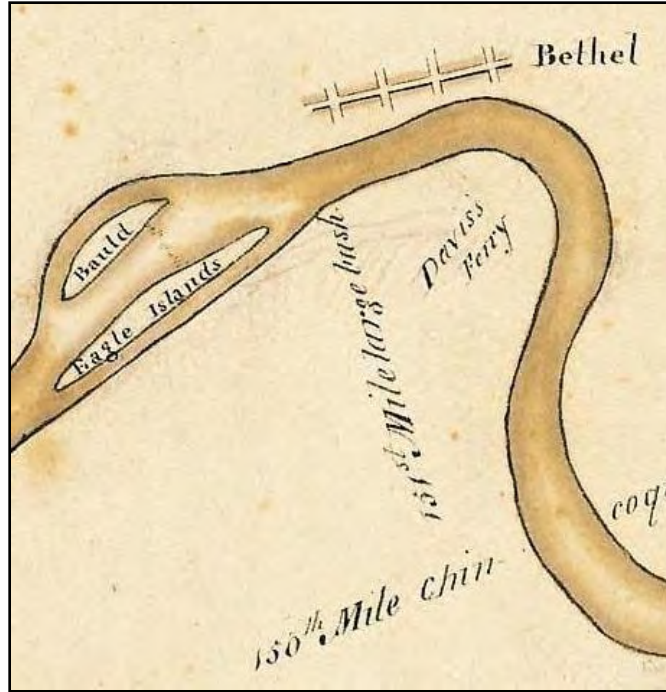


Figure 21- Early Amherst County towns like Bethel (005-5336) had limited governmental powers (Virginia Board of Public Works Collection, Library of Virginia)

⁶⁰ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 107; *Amherst County, Virginia*, 1, 4; Lounsbury, *Courthouses of Early Virginia*, 301, 338-339; Peters and Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, 141; *Virginia Gazette*, March 21, 1771; Pezzoni, "Tusculum," 13; Sanborn Map Company.

In the nineteenth century the federal government made its presence known primarily through the postal service. In 1835 nine post offices were listed in the county. By 1880 the number had increased to twenty and by 1893 it had reached thirty-four. The increase resulted from the growth of the postal service's star route system of rural mail delivery. Mail was distributed from railroad depots to "fourth-class" post offices scattered through the countryside. The post offices were usually located in country stores, and they were given names that survive as place names on modern maps. One post office identified by the survey is the Sandidges Post Office and Store (005-5067). During the Civil War, when the Confederacy briefly replaced the Union as the county's national government, the Confederate army constructed earthworks known as Fort Riverview on Madison Heights overlooking Lynchburg and its strategic rail and canal infrastructure.⁶¹

The federal government had a more profound effect on the county in the early twentieth century with the establishment of the George Washington National Forest. The Forest Service developed out of legislation passed in the 1890s. In 1917 the Shenandoah National Forest, the forerunner of the George Washington National Forest, was created in order to promote the conservation of northwestern Virginia's forests. Amherst County's woodlands had suffered from a century or more of timber harvesting, swine and cattle herding, and cutting to fuel charcoal iron furnaces. The George Washington National Forest covers 76,000 acres of mountainous county land

⁶¹ Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer*, 129; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880-81*, 105; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory, 1893-94*, 198; Melius, *American Postal Service*, 35; Fuller, *RFD*, 9; *The Muse* (October 2007).

along the northwest border. The George Washington was combined with the Jefferson National Forest to form the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in 1995. National Forest conservation efforts were aided in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps, an initiative of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The CCC employed young men in construction and conservation projects. CCC Camp 2356, known as Camp Buffalo, was located along US Highway 60 east of Amherst and featured dormitories and a recreation building of simple frame construction. A picnic shelter and fireplaces were constructed at the Amherst Wayside by the CCC using plans provided by the National Park Service.⁶²

The twentieth century also saw the strengthening of local administration in the form of town governments. Antebellum acts of incorporation had vested authority in town trustees, but the old system was not sufficient for the more complex demands of the twentieth century and subsequently the county's larger communities sought mayoral government. The first was Madison Heights in 1904, which was empowered to elect a mayor and six councilmen. Amherst followed in 1910 with the express purpose of establishing law and order in a community with fifteen saloons. The county had voted to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor in 1898 but canny saloonkeepers like Amherst's S. A. "Cocky" Day found ways around local prohibition. Day refashioned his barroom as a drugstore and in 1901 he "dispensed," it is said, as many as thirty barrels of medicinal whiskey. The interesting story of the prohibitionist origins of Amherst's town government is told in Robert Wimer's article "Driven by

⁶² Forest Service website; Cornebise, "CCC chronicles," 265; CCC Legacy website; *The Muse* (August 2007); Neville, "Hanover Wayside," 10-11.

Drink? Why the Village of Amherst Became a Town” (2010).⁶³

Education

Education in colonial Amherst County would have been largely the responsibility of the church, or of individual planters who might hire a tutor to instruct their children and those of neighboring farmers. A system of statewide public education developed haltingly in the nineteenth century. The Literary Fund was created in 1810 to provide for the education of poor children, but despite this promising start public education continued to struggle. The situation left private academies as the primary educational system.

Both public and private schooling appear to be represented in Joseph Martin’s 1835 account of the county, which noted a “common school” in the town of Amherst and an academy in New Glasgow. The New Glasgow Academy was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1803 and remained in operation through 1858. Deed indexes refer to other schools such as the Elon Academy (extant in 1851) and the Fancy Hill Academy (1857). The 1850 census enumerated twenty-five common schools in the county. As ten of these were for girls only, it seems the list included private female academies and presumably male academies in addition to public schools.⁶⁴

⁶³ *Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly* (1904), 283-284; Wimer, “Driven by Drink,” 34, 36.

⁶⁴ Dabney, *Virginia, The New Dominion*, 246, 250; Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer*, 129; Morrison, *Beginnings of Public Education in Virginia*, 135; Amherst County grantee indexes; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 83.

One of Amherst County’s better known antebellum private schools was the Higginbotham Academy, which was established as a provision of the will of attorney Jesse A. Higginbotham, formerly a student of Yale and the University of



Figure 22- The school at 2030 Boxwood Farm Road (005-5130)

Virginia. Higginbotham’s will called for “erecting in some suitable location, in sight of my house at Amherst Court House, a building to be used on [the] basement story as a school room or academy and above as a Masonic Hall by the Clinton Lodge, to which I belong.” The academy was established by act of the General Assembly in 1850 and its trustees and Higginbotham’s widow opted to open the school in the Higginbotham residence Edgewood (163-0003). According to local tradition, the Dameron Cottage (163-5014) was used as a boys’ dormitory by the school. About 1860 the school moved to another location in town and it continued in operation into the early 1870s.⁶⁵

The appointment of William H. Ruffner as Virginia’s first Superintendent of Public Education in 1870 was a key event in the development of public schooling in the

⁶⁵ Esposito, “Edgewood,” 10-12.

state. Ruffner was successful in pushing through a public school law modeled on systems in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that provided the framework for universal primary education. The system accommodated newly freed blacks, yet it also established the segregated schooling that would remain in effect until the Civil Rights era. An early product of the new system may have been the Forest Hill School,

established on a half-acre parcel sold in 1870 to Orpheus Galvin and others “to be occupied as a church and school house for the coloured people.” Although the 1870 school law and the creation of a state Department of Public

Instruction were accomplishments, public support was meager until the first decade of the twentieth century when a nationwide better schools campaign finally secured vigorously funded public education for Virginia.⁶⁶

While public schooling slowly emerged in the late nineteenth century, private academies remained the preferred alternative for the county’s more affluent parents. A leading academy was the Kenmore University High School established outside the town of Amherst by Henry A. Strode in 1872. The academy

served as a preparatory school for the University of Virginia, of which Strode was an alumnus. Former students recalled the scientific focus of the curriculum—a change from the classical emphasis of antebellum private education—and the premium placed on the physical health of pupils. One student of the 1870s, future Virginia Tech president Paul B. Barringer, recalled “a nice old brick country homestead, extended in

the rear for a dining room, lecture halls, and laboratory, with brick dormitories in the yard.” The homestead was Kenmore (005-0023), which survives today along with a two-story brick dormitory. Strode closed the school in 1889 and a year later accepted a

position as the first president of Clemson Agricultural

College in South Carolina, now Clemson University. Several years later Strode’s son Aubrey Ellis Strode reopened the school as Kenmore High School. Kenmore’s 1897-98 catalogue noted grounds for baseball and tennis and assured parents that their sons would be rigorously protected from “those whose society would be contaminating.” Following the lead of the region’s springs resorts, the school made much of its “salubrious” location within sight of the Blue Ridge. Period appreciation of the healthfulness of the Southern uplands explains the catalogue’s emphasis and also why prominent South Carolina families sent their sons to Kenmore. Much smaller than

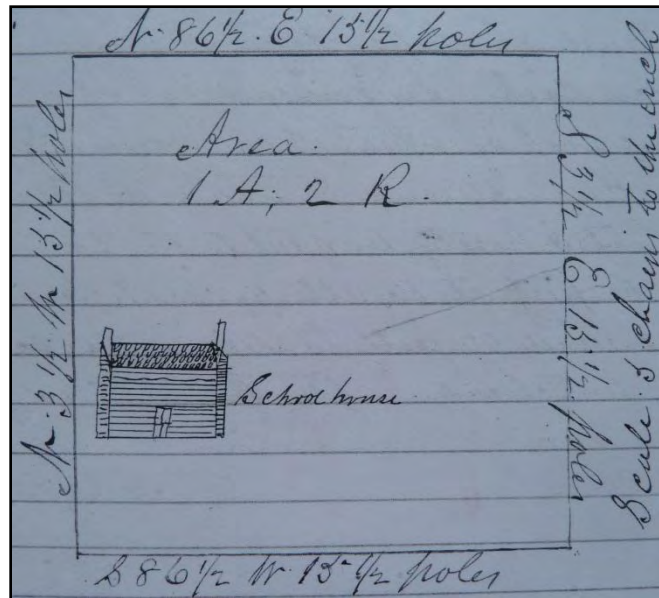


Figure 23- Detail of an 1868 plat for an African American school located between Bethel and Pedlar Mills (Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 277)

⁶⁶ Link, *Hard Country and Lonely Place*, 17; Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 242.

the Kenmore school were the farm schoolhouses that continued in use. In 1889 Fielden and Lucy Mary Tyler had a one-room log schoolhouse built on their property Duckbill Farm, which formerly stood in Madison Heights, and hired a tutor to teach their children. As a county supervisor Fielden Tyler was later active in the cause of public education for the county. The schoolhouse was donated to the Amherst County Museum in 1996 and moved to the museum grounds.⁶⁷

Public school facilities gradually improved during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The log construction that was often used in the first decades after 1870 gave way to frame construction which allowed for the large windows and ample natural light that school reformers deemed essential. Photographs and surviving examples of the county's one- and two-room rural schoolhouses indicate continued use of the traditional gable-fronted schoolhouse form supplemented by types with more complex designs. The latter is illustrated by two schoolhouses built to the same plan: the Pera School (005-5192) and the school at 2030 Boxwood Farm Road (005-5130). The two schools have long gabled forms containing two rooms with a transverse center gabled extension containing a third room (the front room of the Pera School has fallen off). Another pair of schools illustrates a different plan type. The Buffalo View School (005-5072) at Sandidges and the Mt. Pleasant School (005-5246) have double hip-roofed forms. These four schools were presumably built to standardized plans.

Such was the case for certain black schools constructed during the 1920s. Earlier,

African American schools followed the pattern for white schools, as demonstrated by the one-room Moss Rock School (005-5057), but in the 1920s a philanthropy known as the Rosenwald Fund provided professionally designed school plans and matching grants to school authorities throughout the South with the aim of bettering the region's black educational facilities. Six documented Rosenwald schools, accommodating from one to four teachers, were built in Amherst County during the decade. The most ambitious was the Amherst (Graded) School, a four-teacher facility constructed on Canton Place off Depot Street in Amherst during the budget year 1923-24. The survey documented the ruins of the Lovington School (005-5155), built to the Rosenwald plan known as the "Two Teacher Community School to face East or West Only." The orientation helped determine the amount and direction of light that would enter the two classrooms and a third "industrial room" through banks of large windows. The aforementioned Pera and Boxwood Farm Road schools are similar to this particular Rosenwald design, suggesting Rosenwald plans were used for school buildings even when there was no official Rosenwald Fund involvement. Another educational development of the era was the public library movement. The Elon Public Library (005-0044; also known as the Elon Community Library) opened in a log cabin in 1915 but soon upgraded to the present frame building in 1919. Originally a project of the Elon Betterment League and at one time boasting a collection of two thousand volumes, the building functioned as a library into the 1970s and is now owned by Elon Baptist Church.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Clemsonwiki website; Barringer, *Natural Bent*, 180; Lambert, "Builder of a College," 22, 32; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages*, 68, 70; *The Muse* (February 2001 and November 2003).

⁶⁸ Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database website; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *Passages*, 69, 70; *The Muse* (May 2004).

School reformers of the early twentieth century pointed out the deficiencies of small, poorly constructed, and unevenly administered rural schools and stressed consolidation as the solution. The consolidation movement was most active locally beginning in the 1920s and led to the construction of such buildings as Madison Heights High School about 1924-25. The 1920s section of the school was built to standardized state plans and featured a central auditorium ringed by



classrooms and fronted by a classical portico. A Georgian Revival elementary school was added to the complex in 1938. Another product of the era was the ca. 1929 public school at 131 Colony Road in Madison Heights (005-5210), a Flemish-bond brick building of standardized Colonial Revival design. The 1913 Amherst High School on Washington Street and Bellevue High School, both now gone, were other examples of the consolidation movement and the switch to public high schools in place of the old private preparatory schools. The classical design that typified large-scale school construction early in the century was superseded after World War II by a modernist aesthetic that characterized the many schools built to accommodate the Baby Boom generation.⁶⁹

An important educational development of the twentieth century was the founding and growth of Sweet Briar College (005-0219) on a site southeast of the town of Amherst. The school took its name from the Sweet Briar Plantation on which it was established in 1901 by a bequest from property owner

Indiana Fletcher Williams. The infant school's board of trustees tapped nationally prominent Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram to produce a campus plan and design the buildings. Architectural historian Geoffrey Henry has written that Cram's

Figure 24- The school at 131 Old Colony Road, Madison Heights (005-5130)

plan was “striking in its sophistication and originality.” Cram proposed a quadrangle defined by seventeen Georgian Revival brick buildings and ornamented with parterres, fountains, and pools. Budget realities led to a considerable paring down of the scheme but the axial arrangement of buildings ultimately constructed preserved the essential qualities of the Cram plan. British Renaissance and Georgian prototypes influenced the design of the buildings and Thomas Jefferson’s University of Virginia layout and contemporary Beaux Arts collegiate planning factored into Cram’s campus plan. Lynchburgers Pendleton S. Clark and J. P. Pettyjohn served, respectively, as the associate architect and contractor, and acclaimed Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette later contributed to the school’s landscape planning. Cram continued to work with the school in succeeding decades, and some of his building designs were realized as recently as the 1960s. The 3,250-acre campus had a total enrollment of over 800 students in 2008 and offers pre-professional programs in law, medicine, and

⁶⁹ *Amherst County, Virginia*, 36, 38; Pezzoni, “Madison Heights School.”

veterinary medicine in addition to its traditional liberal arts focus.⁷⁰

Religion

Virginia, as a colony of England, was placed under the control of the Church of England and more specifically under the authority of the Bishop of London. Parish creation tracked settlement. In 1745, when the Amherst County area was included in the newly created St. Anne's Parish, an Anglican chapel may already have stood near Clifford. The chapel was probably erected under the supervision of Dr. William Cabell (1729-98), an early settler of the area who was instrumental in Anglican affairs and who had other Anglican chapels built in the region. Historian Frances Walker speculates that the first Maple Run Church was a log building that was replaced with a frame chapel in 1747. The replacement of early log churches with frame or brick structures was a theme that would recur in the history of other county congregations.⁷¹

Glebes, farms for the support and residence of Church of England ministers, were established throughout colonial Virginia including in Amherst County. In 1762 church wardens purchased fifty acres at Clifford as the glebe for Amherst Parish, which was created from St. Anne's Parish in 1761. Architectural historian Nancy Kraus suggests that the rear ell of the house known as The Glebe (005-0010) at Clifford was built ca. 1762 under the supervision of William Cabell. The story-and-a-half wing measures sixteen by twenty-seven feet in dimension and is of heavy hewn and pit-sawn timber frame construction with brick

nogging (infill) between the studs. Early features of the house include evidence for wood shingles with rounded ends, early interior wall finish using crude mudlike plaster (likened to "wattle and daub" mud), wrought nails, and a side-passage plan. The Glebe likely included a complement of domestic and farm buildings, since such outbuildings were stipulated by Anglican policy in the colony.⁷²



Figure 25- The antebellum Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church (005-5008) illustrates locally progressive brick construction of the era but retention of a simple gable-fronted nave form.

The Church of England was disestablished or stripped of its privileged status in Virginia as a result of the break with Great Britain and after a period of quiescence evolved into the Episcopal denomination. Even before disestablishment the influence of the official church waned in the county as religious "dissenters," adherents of other Protestant denominations such as the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, increased in Virginia. The 1850 federal census counted twenty-four churches in the county, of which two thirds were Methodist. McLeRoy and McLeRoy write that the numbers of Methodists was "probably a reflection of the great evangelical movement that had swept the country in the early

⁷⁰ Henry, "Sweet Briar College Historic District," 9-13; Turner, *Campus*, 199, 200; Sweet Briar College website.

⁷¹ Walker, *Early Episcopal Church*, 19, 21, 34; McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 26.

⁷² Kraus, "The Glebe," 2-3, 16-17.

decades of the nineteenth century.” The resulting religious camp meetings or open-air revivals sometimes drew thousands of people to rural campgrounds. A camp meeting existed in Nelson County, and unlike the generally Methodist complexion of such meetings, is said to have been run by local Quakers. Camp meetings may have been held within the present borders of Amherst, and their usual tabernacle form—a brush arbor roofed over with limbs and foliage supported by forked posts—may have served as a provisional church form for some newly-established congregations.⁷³

McLeRoy and McLeRoy report that the value of the county’s church buildings nearly doubled between 1850 and 1860 despite an increase of only four churches (all Baptist). This might have been caused by a general rise in property values as a result of the construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad through the county, but just as likely it may have represented the ongoing replacement of crude early church structures with more costly edifices. The normative church building type of the middle and late nineteenth century, and for much of the twentieth century, was the gable-fronted nave form. The form was ideally suited to Christian worship; in fact it dates to the popularization of the basilican

church form in the late Roman empire. All seating faced the chancel or pulpit end and was accessed from an entry or entries at the opposite end. An alternative form, the meeting house plan, developed in early America, but examples of the form were not identified by the survey.⁷⁴



Figure 26- The architecturally sophisticated 1945 Poplar United Methodist Church (005-5140) features artistic stonework and an unusual bell tower.

The majority of rural churches documented by the survey are frame buildings with simple gable-fronted nave forms. Some buildings, such as the 1924 Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church (005-

5079), are notable for their austerity; the white-painted weatherboard-sided building’s few embellishments include a wheel-shaped plaque in the front gable and beaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting in the sanctuary. The Gothic Revival style was adopted by various sects as an appropriate genre in the nineteenth century due to its association with medieval ecclesiastical architecture. Buildings like New Prospect Baptist Church (005-5273) reference the style solely by the use of the lancet arch for its nave and front entry vestibule windows. El Bethel United Methodist Church (005-5259) combines Gothic lancet windows with a classical portico on sturdy Doric columns, and Macedonia Methodist Church (005-5158) substitutes the simplified carpentry of triangular window heads for lancet arches.

⁷³ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 83; Walker, *Early Episcopal Church*, 63.

⁷⁴ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, 83.

Brick was favored some congregations as a prestige material and for its more fireproof qualities. The material also encouraged a range of decorative effects. Ivy Hill Methodist Church, built by brickmason Charles Tucker and carpenter Samuel Kirkpatrick in 1884-85, is notable for its round-arch window openings containing paired windows. The 1888 section of Central Baptist Church (005-5179) is similar, its round-arch openings with Italianate double round-arch sashes. Amherst Presbyterian Church (163-5008) uses round arches not only for its windows but as a motif for corbelling in the gable of its front façade and vestibule. The 1907 Emmanuel Baptist Church (005-5071) is one of the county's most elaborate rural brick churches. The Gothic Revival building features a campanile-like tower, large lancet windows with stained glass and tracery, and double-leaf entry doors with ornate metal strapwork hinges. In the twentieth century the Colonial Revival style came into common use for the county's churches; for example, the ca. 1950 main section of Central Baptist Church and the 1972 front addition to the 1886 Bethany United Methodist Church (005-5098).

Funerary

Cemeteries and gravemarkers are an important component of the county's historic landscape and their physical characteristics have much to say about social, economic, and cultural trends. The county's earliest cemeteries were located on farms since settlement preceded the establishment of churches and church burial grounds. Even with the establishment of church cemeteries many residents did not belong to congregations or for other reasons continued to bury their dead on their own or neighbors' properties. Early gravemarkers had a provisional character. Pioneer conditions and high mobility

worked against the use of artistically designed and inscribed monuments. Most early Amherst County residents, like their compatriots throughout backcountry Virginia, relied on fieldstones or wooden headboards for gravemarkers. The former were readily available from rocky fields; the latter, often fashioned by coffin makers, were impermanent and now rarely survive from the historic period. Although uninscribed markers are usually anonymous today, in historic times the persons buried under them would have been known to the families who tended the graveyards.



Figure 27- Davies family monument in the Vault Hill Cemetery (005-5276)

Fieldstone memorials may be an indication of poverty and in the South are often associated with slave burials. A representative collection of slave fieldstone markers is associated with the Avoca Slave Cemetery on the grounds of Sweet Briar College (005-0219). The twenty-one stones

have been moved from their original context, but in their small size and lack of inscriptions they are typical of the form. The Avoca stones may have been roughly shaped to reduce their natural appearance. Occasionally fieldstone markers were inscribed. The small tabular fieldstone marker of “Jane SW” in the Pope Wall Cemetery (not surveyed) was carved with her name and the date 1850 in crude and spidery figures. Fieldstone markers are often arranged in rows that presumably reflect at least approximately the order of the graves below, but

archaeological investigation of the Sweet Briar Plantation Burial Ground has documented clustered burials that may relate to family groupings. One of the largest collections of fieldstone markers documented by the survey survives in the Monacan Burial Ground (005-5089), the principal cemetery of the mountain’s Monacan community. An interesting approach to a traditional fieldstone cemetery is illustrated by the Jennings Cemetery (005-5253), where as a maintenance measure the cemetery stewards recently poured a concrete pavement from which the fieldstones project.⁷⁵

As the economy developed and affluence increased, more families could afford shaped and inscribed stone memorials. Among the most popular early marker types in the region were the tripartite and discoid forms. The tripartite form features a

rounded center lobe or tympanum flanked by smaller lobes to create a symmetrical three-part composition. The form appears to have developed in the Mid-Atlantic region at the end of the eighteenth century and eventually spread throughout the South and Midwest. The carefully shaped and inscribed sandstone headstone of James Waugh (d. 1824) in the Burford-Waugh Cemetery (not surveyed) is typical of the tripartite form, as is the 1850s headstone of a member of the Davies family in the Vault



Figure 28- Rucker Cemetery (005-5278)

Hill Cemetery (005-5276) above Bethel. The discoid form features a round head on a rectangular body, anthropomorphic attributes that inspire an alternate name, the effigy form. The discoid form was used by African and European cultures dating back to antiquity (at least in the case of Europe) and it also appears in southern Native American graveyards, obscuring its origins in America or perhaps indicating a multicultural source and synthetic evolution. The similar lobate form of tripartite and discoid markers occasionally inspired hybridization of the forms. Other tombstone forms popular during the early and middle parts of the nineteenth century included headstones with square, segmental,

⁷⁵ Rainville, “Gravestones at the Avoca Slave Cemetery;” Rainville, “Home at Last,” 69; Tombstone Transcription Project website.

semicircular, and peaked tops, chest tombs, table tombs, obelisks, and ledger stones.

At first most carved tombstones were produced locally, typically by stoneworkers who made them as a sideline. An example of this is found in a cemetery located beside the James River near Snowden. One headstone marks the grave of “Thomas Wylie of County Antrim, Ireland” (ca. 1800-1825) and another that of Scotsman James McClarty, (d. 1825). Wylie and McClarty are believed to have been workmen employed to build the Blue Ridge Canal. It is likely their tombstones were carved by a skilled stonecarver at work on the project. The tombstones are notable for the presence of mason marks such as the Roman numeral III and a figure that combines the Masonic square and dividers and the letter Y. They also have helical figures that have been likened to tornados. Whether these spiral motifs are mason marks too or have other symbolic significance is unknown, although they may simply be calligraphic flourishes. The tombstone of Daniel T. Coffey (d. 1820s) in the Coffeytown vicinity, which features delicate foliated borders, also appears to have been locally made. The Greek Revival form of the Coffey tombstone’s shallow peaked top suggests it was carved in the mid-nineteenth century, several decades after Coffey’s death.⁷⁶

Amherst County, like other counties along the Blue Ridge front, possesses deposits of soapstone which were utilized by local carvers. The town of Amherst’s Christian Aid Society Cemetery (not surveyed), an African American graveyard, has a range of soapstone monuments inscribed with death dates beginning around the turn of the twentieth century. The cemetery also has curious soapstone markers of slender form



Figure 29- Charles and Roservelt Jackson monument in the Jackson Cemetery (005-5129)

that are carved only with numbers in lenticular panels. These appear to be reused markers, perhaps recycled from a soldier’s plot in one of the region’s large urban cemeteries. Some old cemeteries are enclosed by stone walls. The Vault Hill Cemetery (005-5276) at Bethel, in use in the antebellum period, has an expertly constructed wall with battered sides, large quoin stones to strengthen the corners, and large flat coping stones to protect the top courses. Possibly the wall was constructed by stone masons associated with the canal construction of the 1820s-1830s period. The Rucker Cemetery (005-5278) also features a stone enclosure.

As the nineteenth century progressed and transportation networks expanded, some tombstone carvers increased the scale and market reach of their workshops. One commercial carver established himself across the river from Amherst County. John Bascom Gaddess (1829-1877) of Baltimore

⁷⁶ McLeRoy and McLeRoy, *More Passages*, plates after p. 92; Bentley, “Gravestone Art,” 27, 30-31; Taylor, “One Story of ‘Coffeytown’,” 6.

relocated to Lynchburg in 1852 and opened the Lynchburg Marble Yard. Elite customers from as far off as Montgomery and Augusta counties bought Gaddess's snowy white obelisks and headstones, many of them precarved with blank inscription panels. To assist his clientele with the last detail, Gaddess published a catalog of suitable tombstone inscriptions in 1854. The timing of Gaddess's move to Lynchburg suggests he anticipated using the soon to be completed Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to ship his product. The carvers at the Gaddess marble yard adorned the monuments with stock funereal images of the era such as flowers, weeping willows, and mourning figures. These and other motifs such as open bibles, clasped hands, heavenward-pointing fingers, and lambs (for the tombstones of children) are indicative of assimilation with the nation's cultural mainstream. Typical period iconography appears on the segmental-headed tombstone of Lucy Jane Rucker (d. 1852) in the Rucker Cemetery (005-5278), which has a panel carved with a drooping rose blossom, a weeping willow, and a funerary plinth and urn. The ledger tomb of Ambrose Rucker (d. 1830) in the same cemetery was carved in the Mountjoy workshop in Richmond.⁷⁷

By the end of the nineteenth century, small but professionally carved marble tombstones were appearing in cemeteries throughout Amherst County. A transition from marble to granite occurred in the early twentieth century as technological advances made commercial-scale production of monuments in the harder and more durable stone feasible. Even as mainstream tombstone forms came to dominate the county's cemeteries, vernacular traditions endured, as illustrated by the Charles and

Roservelt [*sic*] Jackson monument in the Jackson Cemetery (005-5129). The Jackson marker is modeled on a common type of the early twentieth century—two pillars linked at the top by an arched lintel—but the folk style of its lightly incised frond-like ornament and inscription, as well as the brown sandstone from which it is carved, identify it as the product of a local carver.

From the turn of the twentieth century on, vernacular gravemarker traditions were sustained by the use of concrete, an inexpensive and readily available alternative to stone. The material's plasticity encouraged a creativity of form and detail not usually seen in professionally carved stone monuments of the era. Two gravemarkers in the Oronoco Church of the Brethren Cemetery (not surveyed) illustrate the possibilities inherent in concrete. The memorials of Mag Henson (1845-1897) and Ada B. Colem[a]n (1873-1897), which may have been made years or decades after the women's deaths, feature inscriptions formed by impressing the fresh concrete with metal stamps. Star impressions on the Henson memorial were made the same way, and traces of greenish coloration, perhaps verdigris, suggest the stars and an accompanying cross indentation once contained metal. Bolted to the Coleman memorial is a foliated metal ornament over a cross indentation. Both markers were formerly painted, the Coleman memorial with white paint and the Henson memorial with black paint in the stars and cross (perhaps after the metal was removed) and in the letters and numerals of the inscription. Amherst's Christian Aid Society Cemetery contains several concrete monuments of blocky form that mimic the appearance of standard twentieth-century granite monuments—an interesting reversal of the nonconformist vein in concrete funerary art.

⁷⁷ Richardson, "Gaddess, Maker," 1; Pezzoni, "Virginian to the Grave," 66-67, 69; Tombstone Transcription Project website.

Survey Findings

For this project, the survey team was asked to document 275 historic previously unidentified resources at the reconnaissance level. A total of 292 previously unidentified resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance level during the project. Locations of nineteen previously recorded, but unmapped, resources were also pinpointed, and updated or corrected location or status information was provided for an additional dozen or so properties. In addition, two potential rural historic districts, Sandidges and Pedlar Mills, were identified, documented, and recorded by the survey team (see the “Recommendations” section). The list of properties surveyed as a part of this project is included in Appendix I, and an overview map showing the distribution of surveyed resources is included in this section.

The survey team began the project with a goal of traveling every public road to search for candidate survey sites, and this was accomplished. Hundreds of miles were logged on urban streets and back country dirt roads to ensure that the County’s architectural resources were being comprehensively documented.

This is not to say that every building over fifty years of age (the typical age threshold for considering a resource to be historic) was surveyed. The survey team endeavored to select the most representative examples of particular periods, styles, and building traditions. The surveyors were also conscious to ensure that all communities of the county were represented in the survey, whenever possible.

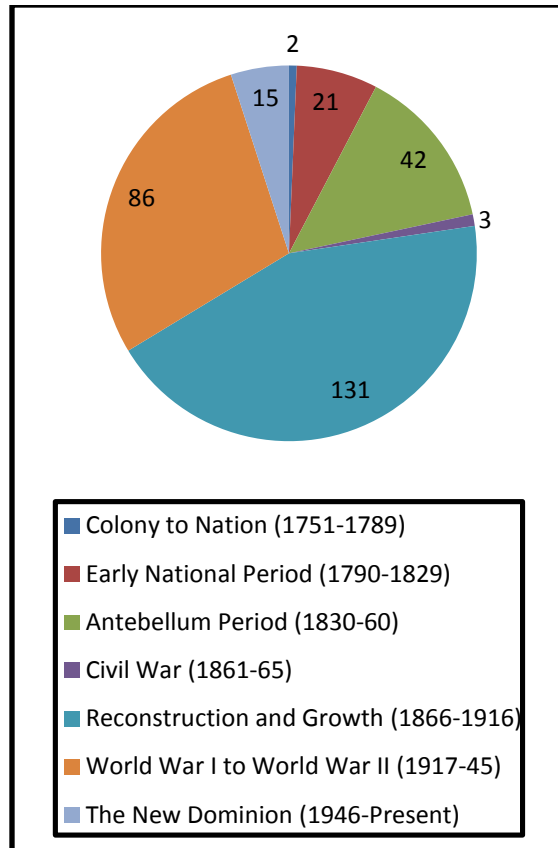


Figure 30- This chart displays the resources identified in the 2009-10 survey by DHR time period.

The survey team is grateful to the numerous citizens who provided leads on potential historic resources for survey. All of these leads were followed, and most of these properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Some, however, were not surveyed due to factors including project scope and criteria, landowner or tenant permission, weather, and scheduling.

The project commenced with the goal of documenting all previously unrecorded buildings that predated 1870, and the project team is confident that the large majority of these resources have now been surveyed. Resources that appeared to have been built between 1870 and 1960 were recorded if they appeared to have architectural, historical, or cultural significance to the local community. More

recent (ca. 1940-1960) properties meeting these criteria might include schools, churches, and commercial buildings. An archaeological assessment of properties was not a part of the project.

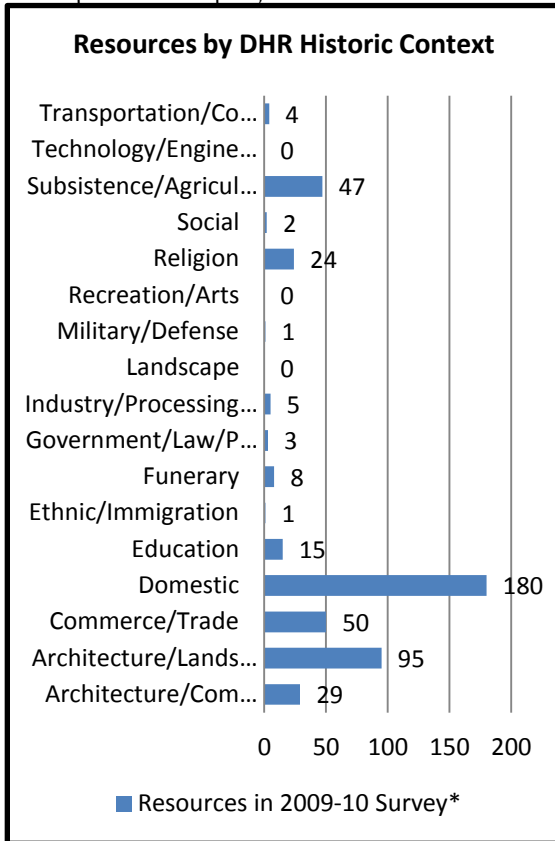


Figure 31- Resources identified in the 2009-10 Survey by DHR historic context

Because the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society (ACMHS) has developed a database and publication listing most cemeteries within the county, the project team chose not to focus on these resources unless they were to be documented as a part of a larger property. Few cemeteries were surveyed by themselves. Criteria that might have triggered survey of a cemetery would include the historical or cultural significance of the site, the likelihood of a cemetery to be inadvertently compromised by construction or erosion, or if the cemetery was not already listed in the ACHM's database.

The majority of resources included in this survey are located in the central portion of Amherst County, from Braxton and Buffalo Ridges in the east to the foot of the Blue Ridge escarpment to the west. USGS quadrangle (topographic) maps or modern aerial photographs indicate the heaviest concentrations of cleared agricultural land in central Amherst County; consequently the highest concentrations of historic resources would be located in these areas. Sections of the county that yielded especially high concentrations of resources included Madison Heights, Pedlar Mills, Pleasant View, New Glasgow, Coffeytown, the Buffalo River Valley, and the foothills of Tobacco Row. The lowest yielding section of the survey area was the portion of the county east of Buffalo Ridge. That fewer historic resources were surveyed in this area is partly due to the fact that many of the resources had already been surveyed and were therefore not resurveyed by the 2009-10 project. Another factor was the area's steep and heavily forested terrain, much of it owned by hunt clubs and timber companies.

USGS Quadrangle	Resources in 09-10 Survey	All Resources	% in 09-10 Survey
Amherst	52	170	31%
Arrington	4	16	25%
Big Island	12	39	31%
Buena Vista	3	4	75%
Buffalo Ridge	19	40	48%
Forks of Buffalo	34	47	72%
Gladstone	0	1	-
Kelly	26	98	27%
Lynchburg	30	57	53%
Massies Mill	0	5	-
Montebello	12	13	92%
Piney River	43	141	30%
Snowden	0	2	-
Stonewall	3	6	50%
Tobacco Row Mtn.	59	80	74%

Figure 32- The number of identified resources was significantly increased in many USGS Quadrangles

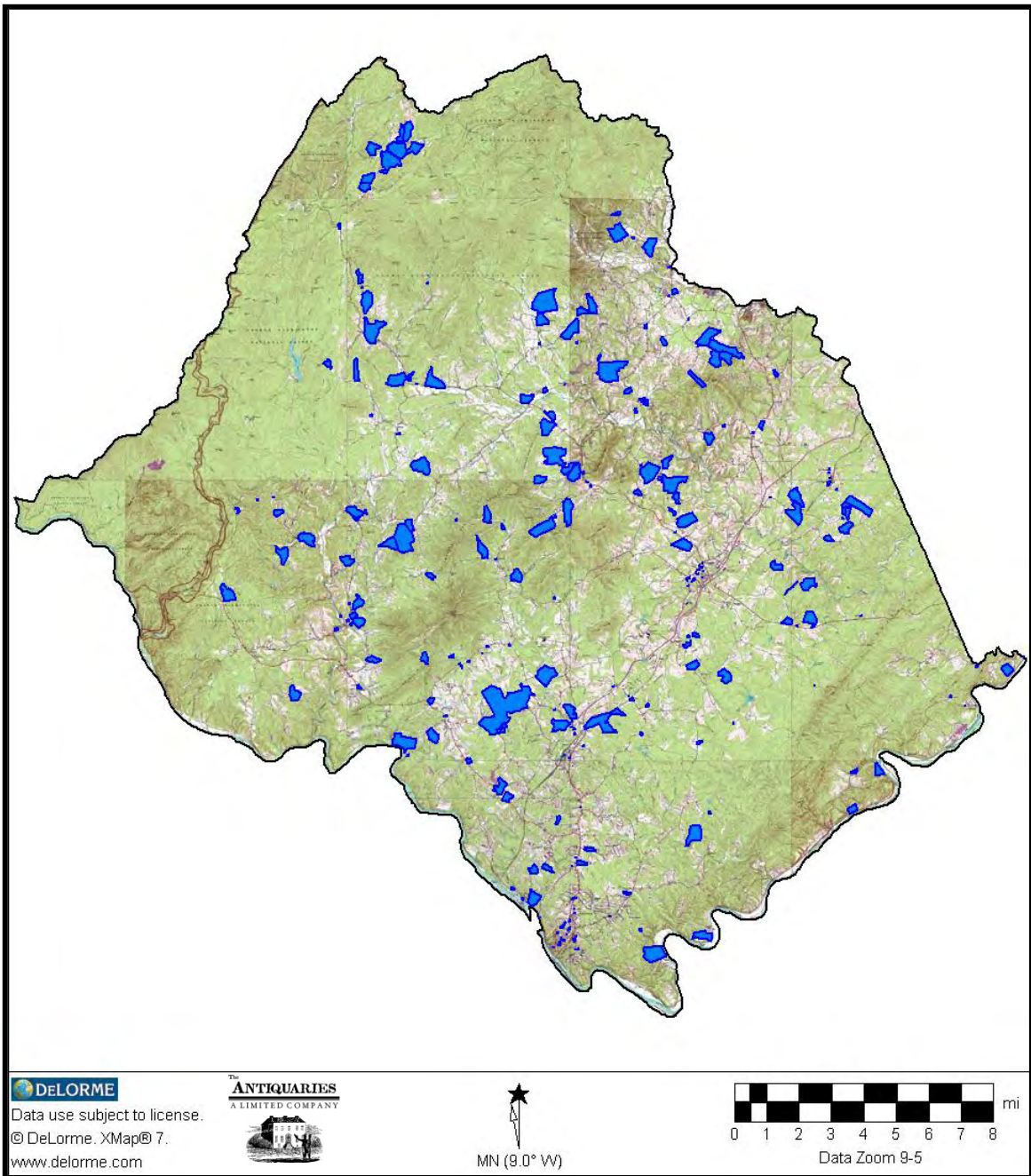


Figure 33- Blue polygons indicate locations of properties surveyed as a part of the 2009-2010 project. Smaller land parcel sizes appear as dots, or clusters of resources may appear as one. This map is intended to give an overall view of the distribution of surveyed resources.

Evaluation and Recommendations

The evaluation objective of the survey was the preparation of two Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs), for the potential Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District (005-5231) and the potential Sandidges Rural Historic District (005-5025). The register potential for these areas is based on their meeting one or more of the National Register of Historic Places criteria, which follow:

- **Criterion A:** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B:** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion 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.
- **Criterion D:** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Pedlar Mills and Sandidges PIFs, which appear as appendices to the report, were presented at the June 17, 2010, meeting of the DHR State Review Board in Richmond. It was the finding of the board that the two rural historic districts are potentially eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C.

In addition to PIFs, intensive level surveys can also be used to help evaluate eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual buildings via intensive surveys was not a

mandated product of the project, and few likely candidates were discovered during the project. This finding is likely owing to the fact that many of the premier resources were already recorded, at least at the reconnaissance level, during previous surveys.

Recorded, but not yet evaluated, the Monacan Burial Ground (005-5089) appears to have strong potential for listing on account of its superb collection of fieldstone gravemarkers and its associations with the Monacan community. It could be considered individually or as an adjunct to an existing designation such as the Bear Mountain Indian Mission School (005-0230).

The recommendations of the survey deal primarily with additional survey, designation, publication options, and preservation planning efforts. The 2009-10 survey was designed to document mostly resources that had not been previously surveyed. The level of documentation for previously surveyed properties varies, and very little of the survey material that existed prior to 2009 would be in digital format, therefore comprehensive or selective resurvey of previously surveyed resources is warranted. If additional survey is undertaken, one or more of the following strategies may be adopted:

- Comprehensive reconnaissance-level resurvey of previously surveyed resources.
- Survey focus on areas that may have potential as rural historic districts, for example the Monroe, Coffeytown, Pleasant View, Old Madison Heights, Five Forks, and Elon areas.
- Survey focus on cultural landscapes, for example the route of the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Stage Road Route and the Tobacco Row apple industry area.

- Intensive-level documentation of previously surveyed resources that appear to have potential for listing in the state and national registers. Examples of resources that may warrant intensive survey include Kentmoor (005-0063) and Duckbill (005-0030). Because intensive survey requires interior documentation, property owner permission would be necessary.
- Intensive-level resurvey of approximately fifteen to thirty high-interest resources identified by the 2009-10 survey.
- Reconnaissance- or intensive-level survey of resources threatened by demolition or other substantial alteration, for example Amherst Baptist Church.
- Reconnaissance-level survey of approximately 500 additional buildings over 50 years of age identified during the 2009-10 survey but not surveyed. The locations of these resources are included in the electronic mapping data provided to VDHR.

The evaluation of the Pedlar Mills and Sandidges rural historic districts has cleared the way for their listing in the state and national registers, should the property owners be interested in listing, therefore a designation follow-up to the 2009-10 survey may be the preparation of National Register registration forms (nominations) for those potential districts. Evaluation and designation of intensive-surveyed individual resources could be built into a future survey project. Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places designation is an excellent way to generate community interest in historic resources and can qualify property owners for participation in rehabilitation tax credit programs. More information on the historic register and rehabilitation tax credit programs can be found at the Virginia

Department of Historic Resources website, www.dhr.virginia.gov.

Amherst County is rich in archaeological sites from the pre-contact and post contact (historic) periods. Archaeological investigation might constitute a future project, either independent of architectural survey or in coordination with it. It should be noted that most if not all of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century properties documented in the 2009-10 survey would have archaeological remains of varying integrity associated with them. Topics of archaeological investigation might include:

- The pre-contact/contact/post-contact transition in local Monacan culture spanning the pre-1607 period to the end of the nineteenth century, a little known period in local Monacan history.
- Amherst County “ghost towns” like Bethel, the Gabriel Penn Plantation, and the slate quarrying village near Snowden.
- Construction and operation of the Blue Ridge Canal (1820s-30s) and the James River and Kanawha Canal (1830s-70s), including worker camps.
- Slave quarters and free black/freedmen dwellings/farms.
- White (including poor white) dwellings/farms during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- Civil War defensive positions and potentially associated camps in the Madison Heights vicinity.
- Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mining and ore processing operations, including the colonial Chiswell copper industry.

Publication is another way to foster appreciation for historic resources. The information gathered by the 2009-10 survey and previous survey work could form the basis for the inventory section of a county

architectural history, and the historic context section of the survey report could serve as the starting point for the essay section of such a publication. A professionally designed and produced hard-cover county architectural history such as the ones produced by BWA Books of Durham, N.C. (www.bwabooks.com) or other quality book producers or publishers would be proudly received by those interested in the county's architecture, history, tourism assets, and economic development.

The June 2010 survey presentation may be adaptable as a web-based illustrated slide show as an effective way of promoting greater public awareness and appreciation of Amherst County's architectural resources. Sweet Briar College's Tusculum Institute could work cooperatively with the Amherst County Historical Museum and DHR to create such a slide show and maintain it on the Tusculum Institute website.

Public Policy Initiatives

Amherst County should consider appointing a citizens' historic preservation advisory committee to develop strategies for implementing the recommendations of this report and, in general, to assist and advise the county and its citizens in preservation matters. The county's forthcoming 250th anniversary in 2011 would be a propitious occasion for the Amherst Board of Supervisors or the Amherst County Planning Commission to consider the appointment of such a committee as well as for launching the writing, production, and publication of a county architectural history.

It is recommended that historic preservation strategies called for within the Goal #3 of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan continue within Amherst County. These include:

- Educate property owners as to preservation incentives and the mechanisms of registering and/or preserving the County's historic resources.
- Promote historic tourism with encouragement for the County to develop site appropriate infrastructure, such as underground utilities, narrow roads, and building facade standards.
- Explore incorporating historic preservation incentives into the County's zoning ordinance.
- Evaluate the need for and feasibility of creating additional historic districts/sites within the County.
- Consider identifying and publicize a heritage trail system within the County.
- Work with VDOT to add county historic roadside markers as identified by the County historical society.
- Consider conducting a historic inventory of sites/structures with state department of historic resources.

Geographic Information Systems

As Amherst County develops its Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities, it is recommended that data regarding historic resources be included as a data layer in the County's system. Data for the properties surveyed as a part of the 2009-10 project has been provided to the County. The County may seek data for all catalogued resources from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Downtown Revitalization Activities

The Town of Amherst is encouraged to continue its downtown revitalization efforts by actively participating in the Virginia Main Street program as a Commercial District Affiliate. Virginia Main Street is a program of the Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development and follows the Four Point Approach of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Center.

Virginia Main Street Program
804-371-7030
www.dhcd.virginia.gov/MainStreet/

Certified Local Government Program

Amherst County may consider expanding its local preservation program through the Certified Local Government Program (CLG). The program was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, and establishes a partnership between local governments, the federal historic preservation program, and the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The program allows DHR, as the State Historic Preservation Office, to recommend for certification local governments that have put key elements of a sound local preservation program in place in their communities. Designation as a CLG gives a local governments a way to participate more formally in the state and national historic preservation programs. General requirements for certification are identified in the federal program; specific requirements for the Virginia program have been established by DHR.

Goals of the Virginia CLG program are threefold:

- Promote viable communities through preservation
- Recognize and reward communities with sound local preservation programs
- Establish credentials of quality for local preservation programs

Requirements for the Virginia CLG program:

- A historic district ordinance that defines district boundaries, establishes a review board, identifies actions that must be reviewed and standards for review, and in general provides for the protection of local historic resources
- A preservation commission or review board that administers the ordinance and that works as an advocate for preservation in the locality
- Continuation of a survey of local heritage resources
- Public participation in the local heritage stewardship program
- Satisfactory performance of responsibilities

DHR is currently reviewing the program requirements to identify other local government planning efforts that promote heritage stewardship activities and that contribute to an effective local preservation program. As a result of this review, some of the requirements for the CLG program **may** be amended.

Benefits of participation in the CLG program:

- CLGs assume a formal role in the identification, evaluation and protection of the community's heritage resources.
- CLGs review and comment on national register nominations from their jurisdictions.
- CLGs receive technical assistance from DHR and the National Park Service.

- CLGs learn from each other by sharing experiences, concerns, solutions to problems.
- CLGs are eligible to apply for matching grants for preservation programs from a 10% share of Virginia's annual federal appropriation.

For more information about the CLG Program, contact the VDHR CLG Program Manager or visit the web site at: www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm

Private Initiatives

National Register of Historic Places/Virginia Landmarks Register Designation

Virginians are justly proud of their history and have worked hard to preserve its tangible reminders. Virginia's rich heritage is reflected in its architecture—some of the best in the United States—as well as in its many archaeological sites, battlefields, and historic districts. The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) administers two programs designed to recognize our resources and to encourage their continued preservation: the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

The National Register of Historic Places, established in 1966 and managed by the National Park Service, is the official list of structures, sites, objects, and districts that embody the historical and cultural foundations of the nation. More than 80,000 historic resources of all kinds (including 700,000 contributing buildings in historic districts) are listed nationwide. The National Register of Historic Places already includes more than 2,000 properties in Virginia. For more information on the national register, a weekly list of registered properties, educational programs, and publications, visit

the National Register of Historic Places Web site at www.cr.nps.gov/nr

The Virginia Landmarks Register, also established in 1966 and managed by the Department of Historic Resources, is the state's official list of properties important to Virginia's history. The same criteria are used to evaluate resources for inclusion in each register. Periodically, the department publishes an updated edition of *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, a book that contains a photograph and description of each property on the register.

Nomination forms for properties to be considered at quarterly meetings of the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and the Virginia State Review Board are posted in the Board Activities area of the DHR web site.

What are the benefits of registration?

Registration is an honor bestowed on historic properties by the state and federal governments. It recognizes the historic value of a property and encourages present and future owners to continue to exercise good stewardship. Owners of registered properties may donate historic preservation *easements* (which can reduce real estate taxes), qualify for the state and federal historic rehabilitation *tax credits*, receive technical assistance from department staff for maintenance and rehabilitation projects, and purchase plaques that mark the property's significance.

Is registration expensive? No fees are charged by DHR for any part of the registration process. Many property owners successfully complete the Preliminary Information Forms and National Register of Historic Places nominations with advice from department staff. Others, however, may wish to pay a consultant to do the work for them. We suggest that they review

DHR's *Consultants Directory* and contact several consultants to compare estimated costs. There are costs associated with ordering a *register plaque* for a historic property, and, again, contacting suppliers and comparing estimated costs is recommended.

Will anyone be able to stop me if I want to alter or tear down my property once it's registered? Not as a result of registration. Property owners who donate historic preservation easements, participate in the federal or state incentive programs (such as tax credits) must abide by certain restrictions on alterations or demolitions associated with those programs. Otherwise, only local building codes and permit requirements must be satisfied, as with any property.

Some friends live in a historic district, and they tell me that they have to get permission from a board to repair their porch or paint their house. Will I have officials looking over my shoulder if I register my house? No. Only locally designated historic districts are subject to local zoning ordinances and procedures. Sometimes, a property or district may be listed at the national, state, and local levels but it is only the local designation that places restrictions on private owners.

Do I have to open my property to the public if it is registered? No. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Virginia Landmarks Register does not require that you open your house to the public.

Will registration or listing increase or decrease my property values and tax burden? Many factors affect the value of real estate: location, improvements, supply and demand, zoning, surroundings, local and national economic conditions, business

cycles, and actions of national, state, and local governments. Changes in any of these factors may increase or decrease the value of property. Registration per se appears to have little effect, although one would expect well-kept, attractive, older properties and neighborhoods to experience rising values over the long run.

Can a property be nominated individually if it is within a district? Yes. However, property owners in districts already can receive the same benefits as owners of individually listed properties. In other words, if a property is listed as a contributing structure within the district, it is already "just as registered" as if it were listed individually.

Guidance in evaluating the eligibility of a property for listing is available from the Capital Regional Preservation Office at VDHR.

State & Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits

The preservation of historic buildings benefits communities. Historic places connect us to our heritage and enrich the quality of our lives in countless intangible ways, but their preservation also provides demonstrable economic benefits. Through the federal and state Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs, property owners are given substantial incentives for private investment in preservation, resulting in enormous advantages to the public. Since the state program's inception in 1997, the program has spurred private investment of approximately \$1.5 billion in the rehabilitation of more than 1,200 landmark buildings. This investment in turn has generated an economic impact of nearly \$1.6 billion in the Commonwealth and created more than 10,700 jobs and \$444

million in associated wages and salaries (for more information, see the January 2008 publication *Prosperity through Preservation*). This money represents costs paid into the construction industry for architects, contractors, craftsmen, and suppliers, with a corresponding increase in local employment. The capital improvement to the buildings results in dramatic increases in local property taxes, as well as a general enhancement in commercial activity. The rehabilitated buildings provide desperately needed housing (in many cases, low- and moderate-income housing), and office, retail, and other commercial space. The communities benefit from property improvement, blight removal, and increased occupancy of buildings in historic core neighborhoods.

Both the federal and state tax credit programs are administered in Virginia through the Department of Historic Resources.

State tax credits, which offer a 25% credit on eligible expenses, are available for owner-occupied, as well as income-producing buildings. If your property is income-producing, you may also be able to take advantage of the federal tax credit, which offers a credit of 20% of eligible expenses. For more information about tax credits, contact the Capital Regional Preservation Office of VDHR. www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax_credit.htm

Historic Easements

Virginia's historic landmarks are irreplaceable resources of the Commonwealth. These landmarks are the tangible reminders of the state's rich history and traditions. Our historic buildings, neighborhoods, landscapes, and sites are essential to Virginia's special identity and

enhance the lives of both our citizens and our countless visitors. While many famous places have had their futures secured through conversion to museums or other types of public amenities, most of Virginia's landmarks remain in private ownership and thus are vulnerable to loss or destructive change. Each year sees further erosion of the state's historic character through demolitions, neglect, suburban sprawl, highway construction, and other forms of modern development.

Although change is inevitable, many owners of historic landmarks are concerned about the future of their properties and want to ensure the proper stewardship of these resources beyond their tenure. To meet this need, the Commonwealth in 1966 instituted the Virginia Historic Preservation Easement Program, providing a tool that would enable historic landmarks to enjoy long-term legal protection while remaining in private ownership.

Through the easement program, a private owner has the opportunity to guarantee the perpetual protection of an important historic resource without giving up ownership, use, or enjoyment of the property. While the landmark remains in private hands and on the tax rolls, its existence and sympathetic treatment are secured for the benefit of future generations. Furthermore, the property owner can often take advantage of significant financial benefits associated with easement donation.

For more information, contact the Easement Program Manager at VDHR's Richmond Office. www.dhr.virginia.gov/easement/easement.htm

Resources for Owners of Historic Homes

During the 2009-10 survey project, team members viewed over 700 historic properties in Amherst County. A significant number of buildings have been altered with materials that are not necessarily compatible with the historic character of the building. In some cases, materials and treatments such as improperly formulated mortars or synthetic siding materials may hasten the deterioration of historic buildings. In other cases, improvements, such as the addition of vinyl windows that are intended to save money over the long term may actually have the opposite effect.

Fortunately, many credible resources are available to help owners of historic homes make sound decisions regarding the maintenance of their properties. Agencies such as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, APVA Preservation Virginia, National Park Service, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation offer numerous online and printed resources for property owners.

The National Park Service has developed 47 Preservation Briefs that provide guidance

on preserving, rehabilitating and restoring historic buildings. These documents can be accessed online at www.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm

The Virginia Department of Resources has created *A Handbook and Resource Guide for Owners of Virginia's Historic Houses*, a 64-page book is well-illustrated with color photographs. It provides valuable information on good stewardship practices, basic preservation issues, and additional sources to turn to for expert advice on various maintenance and restoration matters. As of the printing of this report, the book may be purchased for \$10.00. An order form may be downloaded from DHR's web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov.

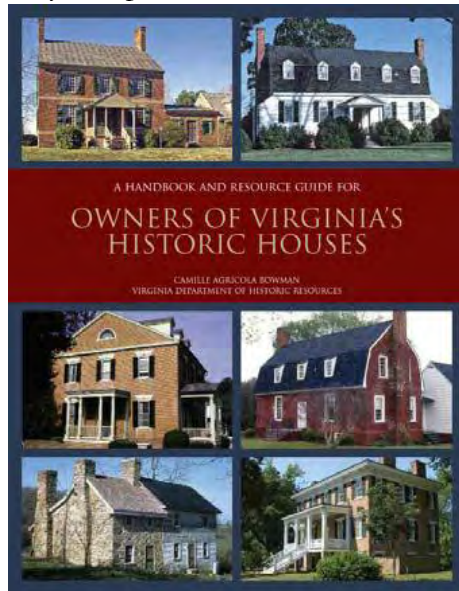


Figure 34- *A Handbook and Resource Guide for Owners of Virginia's Historic Houses* is an excellent resource for owners of historic homes in Amherst County.

In addition, the Tusculum Institute at Sweet Briar College has partnered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to create the Virginia Preservation Toolkit, an online source for homeowners and people interested in sustainability and historic preservation. The toolkit provides information about the benefits of working with historic materials and architectural features to improve energy efficiency. To access the online toolkit, visit: www.tusculum.sbc.edu/toolkit/

Bibliography

- Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia.* Richmond: various dates.
- Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia.* Richmond: various dates.
- Amherst County Comprehensive Plan.* County of Amherst. 2005.
- Amherst County deed and plat records. Amherst County Courthouse, Amherst, Va.
- Amherst County, Virginia.* Amherst, Va.: Amherst County Heritage Book Committee, ca. 2000.
- Amherst Democrat.* Amherst, Va.
- Amherst New Era.* Amherst, Va.
- Amherst New Era Progress.* Amherst, Va.
- Amherst News.* Amherst, Va.
- Appalachian Trail Conservancy website (www.appalachiantrail.org).
- Barringer, Paul B. *A Natural Bent.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949.
- Bentley, Anna. "Gravestone Art Methodologies and Local Examples." Thesis, Washington and Lee University, 1996.
- Brown, William R. *Structural Framework and Mineral Resources of the Virginia Piedmont.* Kentucky Geological Survey Special Publication No. 1, 1953.
- Burford, Tom. "Amherst County Heritage Apple." *The Muse* (October 2009).
- _____. "Far from the Tree: The Orchards of Tobacco Row Mountain." *Lynch's Ferry* (Fall/Winter 2006): 31-39.
- Campbell, J. L. *Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1882.
- Campbell, J. L., and H. D. Campbell, *Report on the Buena Vista Farm.* Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell, 1885.
- _____. "Snowdon Slate Quarries." *The Virginias* (October 1884): 162-163, 170.
- Cappon, Lester J., and Stella F. Duff. "*Virginia Gazette* Index, 1736-1780."

- Williamsburg, Va.: Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1950.
- CCC Legacy website (www.ccclegacy.org).
- Chambers, S. Allen Jr. *Lynchburg, An Architectural History*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1981.
- Chataigne, J. H., comp. *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880-81*. Richmond, Va.: Baughman Brothers, 1880.
- _____. *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1888-89*. Richmond, Va.: J. H. Chataigne, 1888.
- _____. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory, 1893-94*. Richmond, Va.: J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
- Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society website (www.cohs.org).
- Clemsonwiki (Clemson University) website (www.clemsonwiki.com).
- Cocke, John H. *Tobacco, the Bane of Virginia Husbandry*. Richmond: McFarlane and Ferguson, 1860.
- Cook, Samuel R. *Monacans and Miners: Native American and Coal Mining Communities in Appalachia*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000.
- Cornebise, Alfred Emile. "The CCC chronicles: camp newspapers of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942." Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2004.
- Dabney, Virginius. *Virginia, The New Dominion*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1971.
- Downing, Andrew Jackson. *The Architecture of Country Houses*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1850.
- Dunaway, Wayland Fuller. *History of the James River and Kanawha Company*. New York: Columbia University, 1922.
- Dunne, Rosemary. "Amherst in 1910." *The Muse* (November 2004).
- Espenshade, Gilbert M. *Geology and Mineral Deposits of the James River-Roanoke River Manganese District, Virginia*. Geological Survey Bulletin 1008. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1954.
- Esposito, Sandra F. "The Brick House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2005.
- _____. "Edge Hill." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007.

_____. "Edgewood." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2006.

_____. "Edgewood (Massie House)." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007.

_____. "Fairview." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2008.

_____. "Forest Hill." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2006.

_____. "Galts Mill Complex." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2008.

_____. "Speed the Plough." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2006.

Fish, George E. Jr. *Titanium Resources of Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va.* Part 1: Sapolite Ores. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1962.

Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database website (<http://rosenwald.fisk.edu/>).

Forest Service website (www.fs.fed.us).

Free Lance-Star. Fredericksburg, Va.

Fulcher, Jim. "Rutile and Ilmenite Mining." Report (n.d.) at the Amherst Historical Society, Amherst, Va.

Fuller, Wayne E. *RFD: The Changing Face of Rural America*. Bloomington, In.: Indiana University Press, 1964.

Garner, Wightman W. *The Production of Tobacco*. Philadelphia: The Blakiston Company, 1947.

Gibson, Langhorne, Jr. *Cabell's Canal: The Story of the James River and Kanawha*. Richmond: Commodore Press, 2000.

Gray, Arthur P. "Facts of Interest about Amherst County, Virginia." Amherst, Va.: Amherst County Board of Supervisors, 1907.

Hantman, Jeffrey L. "Monacan Archaeology of the Virginia Interior, A.D. 1400-1700." In David S. Brose et al. *Societies in Eclipse: Archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands Indians, A.D. 1400-1700*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2001.

_____. "Powhatan's Relations with the Piedmont Monacans." In Helen C. Rountree ed. *Powhatan Foreign Relations, 1500-1722*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1993.

- Hening, William Waller. *Statutes at Large; being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia*. Richmond: J. & G. Cochran, 1821.
- Henry, Geoffrey B. "Sweet Briar College Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1994.
- Hobbs, T. Gibson Jr. *The Canal on the James*. Lynchburg, Va.: Blackwell Press, 2009.
- Houck, Peter W., and Mintcy D. Maxham. *Indian Island in Amherst County*. Lynchburg, Va.: Warwick House, 1993.
- "Jamestown to the Falls." Online exhibition of the Virginia Historical Society (www.vahistorical.org).
- Jefferson, Thomas. *Notes on the State of Virginia*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1982 (reprint).
- Jordan, Terry G., and Matti Kaups. *The American Backwoods Frontier*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.
- Kegley, F. B. *Kegley's Virginia Frontier*. Roanoke: Southwest Virginia Historical Society, 1938.
- Kapp, Paul Hardin. "Mountain View Farm." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1996.
- Kennedy, Joseph C. G. *Agriculture of the United States in 1860*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864.
- Koiner, George Wellington. *A Handbook of Virginia*. Richmond: Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of Virginia, 1910.
- Kraus, Nancy W. "The Glebe." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2008.
- Lambert, Robert S. "The Builder of a College: Henry Aubrey Strode, 1890-1893." In Donald M. McKale ed. *Tradition: A History of the Presidency of Clemson*. Atlanta: Mercer University Press, 1988.
- Lee, Anne Carter. "Winton." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1973.
- Link, William A. *A Hard Country and Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural Virginia, 1870-1920*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
- Long, M. Dee. "Our Colored Folks." *The [Sweet Briar College] Alumnae News* 4:3

- (March 1935): 8-14.
- Loth, Calder. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1999.
- Lounsbury, Carl R. *The Courthouses of Early Virginia: An Architectural History*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia, 2005.
- Lynch's Ferry*. Lynchburg, Va.
- Lynchburg News*. Lynchburg, Va.
- Lynchburg Virginian*. Lynchburg, Va.
- Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville, Va.: Moseley and Tompkins, 1835.
- McDonald, Travis C., et al. "Tusculum." Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest 2003 Restoration Field School Investigation Report, 2003.
- McLeod, Douglas. "An Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel) Part Five." *The Muse* (various issues from May 2002 to August 2004).
- McLeRoy, Sherrie, and William R. McLeRoy. *More Passages: A New History of Amberst County, Virginia*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995.
- _____. *Passages, A History of Amberst County*. Lynchburg, Va.: Authors, 1977.
- _____. *Strangers in their Midst: The Free Black Population of Amberst County, Virginia*. Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007.
- Melius, Louis. *The American Postal Service*. Washington, D.C.: 1917.
- Moore, John Hammond. *Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976.
- Morrison, Alfred James. *The Beginnings of Public Education in Virginia, 1776-1860*. Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1917.
- "Mt. Pleasant National Scenic Area." Online at U.S. Forest Service website (www.fs.fed.us).
- The Muse*. Amherst, Va.
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) website (<http://mesda.org/>).
- "The Negro in Amherst County." Report (1946) at Sweet Briar College, Amherst, Va.

- Neville, Ashley M. "Hanover Wayside." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2002.
- Noe, Kenneth W. *Southwest Virginia's Railroad: Modernization and the Sectional Crisis*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994.
- The Old City Cemetery website (www.gravegarden.org).
- The Old Store at Lowesville website (www.theoldstoreatlowesville.com).
- Perdue, Martin C. "Bear Mountain Indian Mission School." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1996.
- Peters, John O., and Margaret T. Peters. *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995.
- Peters, Margaret T. "Geddes." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1982.
- Peters, Margaret T., and Richard C. Cote. "Red Hill Farm." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1980.
- Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "The Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia." Report (2008) prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
- _____. "College Hill Filtration Plant (1917-19 Building)." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form, 2008.
- _____. "Joshua Falls Bridge." Historic American Engineering Record report, 1995.
- _____. "Madison Heights School." Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1, 2002.
- _____. "Oaklawn." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2006.
- _____. "Tusculum." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2004.
- _____. "Virginian to the Grave: A Portrait of the Commonwealth's Graveyards and Memorial Art." *Virginia Cavalcade* (Spring 2002)
- Rainville, Lynn. "Gravestones at the Avoca Slave Cemetery." Online at the Archaeology at Sweet Briar website (www.faculty.sbc.edu).
- _____. "Home at Last: Mortuary Commemoration in Virginian Slave Cemeteries." *Markers* 26: 54-83.
- Regional Review* (newsletter of Virginia's Region 2000 Local Government Council). Lynchburg, Va.

- Rice, Horace R. *The Buffalo Creek Ridge Cherokee*. Author, 1991.
- Richardson, Darlene. "Gaddeess, Maker: Romance in Stone." Presentation to the Association for Gravestone Studies East Coast Conference, June 26, 1999.
- "Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Scenes, Photographs." Photos (1881) at the Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va.
- Robinson, Gary G., et al. "A Cultural Resource Planning Overview of the Proposed Route 29 Project, Amherst and Campbell Counties, Virginia." Williamsburg, Va.: College of William and Mary, 1989.
- Sanborn Map Company. Amherst, Virginia, June 1927 (two sheets).
- Seaman, Catherine Hawes Coleman. *Tuckaboe and Cobee: The Settlers and Cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties*. Amherst, Va.: Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1992.
- Smead, Susan E. "Hite Store." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1997.
- "Smith Map of Virginia, 1608." Virtual Jamestown website www.virtualjamestown.org
- Sweet, Palmer C. "Virginia's Mineral Industry." *Virginia Minerals* 29:3 (August 1983): 26-33.
- Sweet Briar College website (www.sbc.edu).
- "Sweet Briar House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1970.
- Taylor, Henry M., and F. Earl Parsons. "The Apple and Peach Industries of Virginia." Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1926.
- Taylor, John. "One Story of 'Coffeytown' in Amherst County, Virginia, 1827-Present." Report online at the Coffeytown website (www.coffeytown.com).
- Tombstone Transcription Project website (www.usgwtombstones.org).
- Trout, W. E., III. *The Upper James Atlas*. Virginia Canals & Navigations Society, 2001.
- Turner, Paul Venable. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*. New York: Architectural History Foundation, 1984.
- Tusculum Institute website (<http://www.tusculum.sbc.edu>).
- Tyler, Fannie F. Notes on Tyler School. Vertical files, Amherst County Museum,

Amherst, Va.

Underwood and Underwood. "Aerial Views of Lynchburg and Vicinity." Photo album (October 1924) at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources website (www.dhr.virginia.gov).

Virginia Minerals.

The Virginias.

Walker, Frances Moorman. *The Early Episcopal Church in the Amherst-Nelson Area.* Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell, 1964.

Watson, Thomas Leonard. *Mineral Resources of Virginia.* Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell, 1907.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955.* Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Whisnant, Anne Mitchell. *Super-Scenic Motorway: A Blue Ridge Parkway History.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006.

Williams, John W., comp. *Index to Enrolled Bills of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776 to 1910.* Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1911.

Wimer, Robert. "Driven by Drink? Why the Village of Amherst Became a Town." *Lynch's Ferry* (Spring/Summer 2010): 34-39.

Wood, Karenne. *The Virginia Indian Heritage Trail.* Charlottesville: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2007.

Wood, Karenne, and Diane Shields. *The Monacan Indians: Our Story.* Madison Heights, Va.: Monacan Indian Nation, ca. 2000.

Appendix I- Surveyed Historic Resources in Amherst County by DHR ID#

(As of 7/28/10. Resources in **bold** were surveyed as a part of the 2009-10 Cost Share Survey)

DHR ID#	Resource Name/Description	County/Town	USGS Quadrangle
005-0001	Mountcastle	Amherst	Kelly
005-0002	Brick House (Garland House/King David's Palace)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0003	Cloverdale Farm (Clover Dale)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0004	Coffey Place	Amherst	Piney River
005-0005	Edgehill (Edge Hill/Green Hills/Walker's Ford Sawmill)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0006	Fairview (Fair View/Taliaferro House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0007	Geddes (Naked Creek)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0008	Islington	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0009	Long Ridge	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0010	The Glebe (Minor Hall)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0011	Mountain View Farm (Spencer Plantation/Rebec Vineyards)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0012	Pedlar Farm	Amherst	Big Island
005-0013	Poplar Grove (Old Higginbotham Place)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0014	Red Hill Farm	Amherst	Big Island
005-0015	Rosedale	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0016	St. Luke's Church	Amherst	Big Island
005-0017	St. Mark's Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-0018	Sweet Briar House (Locust Ridge)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0019	The Tavern, Pedlar Mills, Rt. 635	Amherst	Big Island
005-0020	Tusculum	Amherst	Arrington
005-0021	Winton (Amherst County Country Club)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0022	Edgehill (Edge Hill)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0023	Kenmore	Amherst	Amherst
005-0024	Verdant Vale & Cemetery	Amherst	Big Island
005-0025	Ware Cabin	Amherst	Big Island
005-0026	Monroe Southern Railroad Station	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0027	Mount San Angelo (Dairy Barn/Stable)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0029	Old Perrow House & Cemetery, Rt 650	Amherst	Big Island
005-0030	Duckbill (Duck Bill Farm/Old Tyler House)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0031	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Amherst	Amherst
005-0032	Airfield, Rt 622	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0033	St. James Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0034	Edloe (Edlowe Glades/Edlowe Plantation/Camm House)	Amherst	Amherst/Buffalo Ridge
005-0035	Brightwell's Mill (Baldocks Mill)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0036	Galts Mill	Amherst	Kelly

005-0037	Civil War Fortifications	Amherst	Kelly
005-0038	Home House (Galts Mill Farm)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0039	Stapleton Train Depot (Stapleton Railroad Station)	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0040	Speed the Plough (Lone Pine)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0041	Old Brick Mansion (James Pettyjohn House/Pettyjohn-Merritt House)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0042	The Wigwam	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0043	Mrs. Fears Log Cabin (Dr. Crane Cabin)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0044	Elon Public Library	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0045	Tavern, Route 29 (Edmund Hill Home/Quick-Woody House)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0046	The Oaks, Rt. 29	Amherst	Kelly
005-0048	Pomp Harlow House (Eubank House/Pleasant View)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0049	Locust Grove	Amherst	Amherst
005-0050	Winston	Amherst	Amherst
005-0051	Sunset Hills Farm (Retreat Plantation)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0052	Fox Hall (Wilton/Capt. Richard Taliaferro House)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0054	Ernest White House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0055	Westdale	Amherst	Amherst
005-0056	Poplar Thickett (Terrabella/Bellemont/Bellevue/Overly)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0057	Berry Plains	Amherst	Piney River
005-0058	Hites Store (Lowesville Post Office/Riverside/Riverview)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0059	Fulcher-Campbell House (William Campbell House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0060	Mrs. Frank Hamilton House	Amherst	Montebello n/m
005-0061	Susie Cash House (Tucker-Cash House)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0062	Houses, Cedar Grove Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0063	Kentmoor, Rt 613	Amherst	Kelly
005-0064	Steger Farm	Amherst	Kelly
005-0065	Lee Farm, Rt 622	Amherst	Kelly
005-0066	House, Rt. 622	Amherst	Gladstone
005-0068	Beulah Methodist Church	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0069	Brightwell's Mill House (Brightwell's Mill Farm)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0070	Jackson Tobacco Shed	Amherst	Kelly
005-0071	N & W Bridge MP N 202.35	Amherst	Kelly
005-0072	N & W Bridge MP N 203.83	Amherst	Kelly
005-0073	Old Madison Heights Historic District	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0074	Parrish House	Amherst	Kelly
005-0075	Carpenter Tobacco Barn Site	Amherst	Piney River
005-0076	Brockman Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River

005-0077	Log House, Rt. 619	Amherst	Piney River
005-0078	Mount Moriah Baptist Church (Masonic Temple)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0079	Riverside	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0080	McIvor House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0081	Tomlin Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River
005-0082	Wheeler's Log House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0083	Henley House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0084	Richardson Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River
005-0085	Gidsville Post Office	Amherst	Piney River
005-0086	Fulcher House #1, Rt. 621	Amherst	Piney River
005-0087	Fulcher House #2, Rt. 621	Amherst	Piney River
005-0088	Log Barn	Amherst	Piney River
005-0089	Log Tobacco Barn, Rt. 752	Amherst	Piney River
005-0090	Harmony	Amherst	Piney River
005-0091	Lawman Homestead	Amherst	Piney River
005-0092	Riverview Farm	Amherst	Kelly
005-0093	Summerhill	Amherst	Arrington
005-0094	Tucker House (Malcom M. Cash House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0095	Jordan Farm (McLivian)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0096	Coffey House (Landon)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0097	Martin House	Amherst	Arrington
005-0098	The Oaks, Rt. 718	Amherst	Amherst
005-0099	Boxley Farm, Rt. 658	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0100	Baker House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0101	Morris House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0102	Morris Cabin	Amherst	Piney River
005-0103	Bailey Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0104	Bailey House Site	Amherst	Piney River
005-0105	Coleman Farm (Greenbough Farm)	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0106	Higginbotham House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0107	Bowling Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0108	Forest Hill	Amherst	Piney River
005-0109	Cash Homestead	Amherst	Piney River
005-0110	Nysalta	Amherst	Piney River
005-0111	Hesson House	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0112	Edgewood Farm	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0113	Mine Houses	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0114	Hildebrandt House (Rucker Farm)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0115	Clifford Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-0116	Clifford House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0117	Mountain View	Amherst	Piney River

005-0118	Riverville Store	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0119	Athlone Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0121	Morris Higginbotham House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0122	Bonnie House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0123	Amherst County Day School (Dulwich)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0124	Tyreanna (Locust Grove)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0126	White Hall (Whitehall/Harrison House/Caroline Garland House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0127	Buffalo Springs Hotel	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0128	Trader Hughes Cabin (Ruins)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0129	Henson Log House (Captain John Wilson Log House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0130	Packet Boat Stable	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0131	Walker's Ford Depot	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0132	Walker's Ford Store (Goodwin House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0133	Bethel House (Campbell House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0134	Worley House (Old Moorman Place)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0135	Merryman House Kitchen (Warren Transport Company)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0136	Coolwell House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0137	Eubank House, Rt. 643	Amherst	Big Island
005-0138	Woods Store	Amherst	Big Island
005-0139	J.T. Woods House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0140	J.T. Brown House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0141	Hunting Tower	Amherst	Amherst
005-0142	Wilson-Smoot House (Old Harrison Place)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0143	Boxley Farm (George Mays Farm)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0144	Log Filling Station	Amherst	Amherst
005-0145	Stone Filling Station	Amherst	Amherst
005-0146	Rose Hill (Richeson House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0147	W.W. Price & Son Grocery Store (Small Engines Unltd.)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0148	Brick Hill (McDearmond House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0149	Farm, Rt. 712	Amherst	Amherst
005-0150	Staples Cabin	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0151	House, Rt. 708	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0152	Log House, Rt. 610	Amherst	Arrington
005-0153	New Glasgow Station General Store	Amherst	Arrington
005-0154	Napoleon B. Miller House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0155	Rock Quarry Ruins	Amherst	Amherst
005-0156	Old Berkeley Methodist Church	Amherst	Amherst
005-0157	Pine Top School	Amherst	Arrington
005-0158	Massie House (Edgewood/Boulder Springs)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo

005-0159	Cloverdale (Myers House/Ellis-Jennings-Buford House)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0160	Roy Smoot House, Rt 726	Amherst	Amherst
005-0162	Karen Russo Log House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0163	Cherry Hill Farm	Amherst	Amherst
005-0164	John T. Kent House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0165	Woodlawn (Royster C. Parr House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0166	Twin Oaks (Flint Hill Farm)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0167	Hope Campbell House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0168	Woodson Hotel	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-0169	Massie's Store (Coffey's Store)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0170	Company Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-0171	Irving Hill	Amherst	Amherst
005-0172	Eubank Farm (Walnut Hill Farm)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0173	Early Bird Market	Amherst	Kelly
005-0174	Walker's Ford Saw Mill	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0175	The Saddlery	Amherst	Piney River
005-0176	John L. Nash House (Saint Mark's Parsonage)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0177	Camperdown	Amherst	Piney River
005-0178	Sunnyside Farm (Sunnyside Boxwood Farm)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0179	Rock Mill Farm (William Waller House/Beard House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0180	Brick House, Lowesville	Amherst	Piney River
005-0181	Pedlar Mills Post Office (The Cottage)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0182	Parr-Webber House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0183	Gillispie-Davis House, 3713 Buffalo Springs Tpk (Mill Site)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0184	Winesap	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0185	Fort Riverview Archaeological Site	Amherst	Kelly
005-0186	Amherst Residency, Office	Amherst	Amherst
005-0187	Amherst Residency, Equipment Storage	Amherst	Amherst
005-0188	Southern Railroad Bridge, Rt. 657	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0189	North Fork Bridge, Rt. 635	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0190	Central Virginia Training Center Historic District (Va State Epileptic Colony)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0191	Big Island Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-0192	Coleman Falls Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-0193	Snowden Dam	Amherst	Big Island/Snowden
005-0194	Cushaw Dam and Powerhouse	Amherst	Snowden
005-0196	Mays House, 951 Amelon Dr	Amherst	Kelly
005-0197	House, 942 Amelon Dr	Amherst	Kelly
005-0198	Dillard Cemetery	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge n/m
005-0200	Parks Family Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain n/m

005-0201	Pedlar Ranger District/Oronoco Shed	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-0203	Holcomb Rock Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-0204	Bridge, Rt. 607	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-0205	Floyd House	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0206	House, 717 River Rd (Rt 685)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0207	Wright House	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0208	House, Route 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0209	Proffitt House #1	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0210	Proffitt House #2	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0211	Lone Buck Branch Bridge, Rt 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0212	Railroad Bridge Abutments, Rt 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0213	Bridge, Rt 607, Lone Lady Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-0214	Bridge #1009, Rt 60, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0215	Bridge, Rt 610, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0216	Log structure, Rts 60 & 610	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0217	Bridge #1010, Rt 60, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0218	Nine Mile Bridge #1375-A (CSX Railroad)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0219	Sweet Briar College Historic District	Amherst	Amherst
005-0220	Panorma Farms (Falkener Property)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0221	Tomlin Farm	Amherst	Amherst
005-0222	House, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-0223	Bibbie House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0224	Store, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-0225	House, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-0226	Peters House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0227	Harvies House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0228	Dennon House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0229	House, Route 624	Amherst	Amherst
005-0230	Bear Mountain Indian School (Saint Paul's Mission)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0231	SOS-Stacked Maze	Amherst	Amherst
005-0232	SOS-Bob Walking	Amherst	Amherst
005-0233	SOS-Ceramic Chip Sculpture	Amherst	Amherst
005-0234	SOS-Christ	Amherst	Amherst
005-0235	SOS-Moontree Series	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0236	SOS-That's Seven	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0237	SOS-OE, Untitled	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0238	SOS-Windbreak Steel	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0239	SOS-Three Towers	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0240	SOS-Burned House	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0241	SOS-Walnut Elm	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0242	SOS-Bravo Bartok	Amherst	Amherst n/m

005-0243	SOS-Bound Eros	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0244	SOS-Las Animas	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0245	SOS-Swing Dunhoe Swing	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0246	SOS-Five Lanterns	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0247	SOS-Bobby's Kite	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0248	SOS-Serendipity	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0249	SOS-Tulikivi	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0250	SOS-My World	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0251	SOS-Daisy Williams Monument	Amherst	Amherst
005-0252	Bridge #1002, Rt 29, Williams Creek	Amherst	Amherst
005-0253	Steel Girder Bridge #6043, Rt 643, Horseleys Creek Bridge	Amherst	Big Island
005-0254	Bridge #6079, Rt 635, Pedlar River	Amherst	Big Island
005-0255	Bridge #6128, Rt 610, Dancing Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-0257	Bridge #6122, Rt 610, Thrasher Lake overflow	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0258	Bridge #6124, Rt 610, Puppy Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0259	Bridge #1011, Rt 60, Buffalo River	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0260	Bridge #6085, Rt 622, Beck Creek	Amherst	Kelly
005-0261	Bridge #6185, Rt 670, Stovall Creek - S. Fork	Amherst	Kelly
005-0262	Bridge #6186, Rt 670, Stovall Creek - N. Fork	Amherst	Kelly
005-0263	Bridge #6023, Rt 622, Williams Run	Amherst	Kelly
005-0264	Bridge #1016, Rt 130, Graham Creek	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0265	Bridge #6910, Rt 778, Piney River	Amherst	Piney River
005-0266	Bridge #6140, Rt 621, Indian Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0267	Bridge #6029, Rt 627, Mill Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0268	Bridge #6090, Rt 778, Mill Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0269	Bridge #6120, Rt 610, Stonehouse Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0270	Bridge #1020, Rt 29, Myra Creek	Amherst	Amherst
005-0271	Bridge #1027, Rt 130, Rocky Row Run	Amherst	Snowden
005-0272	Bridge #6137, Rt 618, Clark Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5001	Ardeevin (Ardeevin Lodge)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5002	Farm, Rt. 130	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5003	Bolling Hill Baptist Church	Amherst	Kelly
005-5004	Dan Jones House, Rt. 604	Amherst	Kelly
005-5005	Gilbert House, Rt. 624	Amherst	Amherst
005-5006	Farm, Rt. 624	Amherst	Amherst
005-5007	Granville Lane House	Amherst	Kelly
005-5008	Smithhauser House, Rt. 671	Amherst	Kelly
005-5010	N.M. Worley House, Rt. 29	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5011	Farm, Rt. 29	Amherst	Amherst
005-5012	Hilltop Farm, Rt. 29	Amherst	Amherst
005-5013	Cox-Mantiply Farm & Slave Cemetery	Amherst	Kelly

005-5014	Abandoned Factory, Rt. 672	Amherst	Kelly
005-5015	Abandoned Farm, Central Virginia Training Center grounds	Amherst	Kelly
005-5017	Bridge #1028, Rt 130/501, Cashaw Creek	Amherst	Snowden
005-5018	Bridge #1007, Rt 60 over Southern Railway	Amherst	Amherst
005-5019	Fulcher Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-5020	Higginbotham Family Cemetery	Amherst	Amherst
005-5021	Perkins Mill (Coffey's Mill site, Rt 827)	Amherst	Massies Mill n/m
005-5022	Perkins Mill Miller's House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill n/m
005-5023	House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-5024	House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-5025	Pedlar Mills Historic District	Amherst	Big Island
005-5026	Bridge #6173, Rt 653, Graham Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5027	Dameron Place/Proffitt House, Route 683	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5028	Frosty Acres, Rt 683	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5029	Oak Lawn	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5030	Brick Barn (River Vista Farm/Fort Riverview)	Amherst	Kelly
005-5031	House, Rt 652	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5032	James A. Brown House (Scenic View Farm), Rt 652	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5033	Solid Rock Baptist Church (Madison Heights M.E. Church South)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5034	Carter Glass Memorial Bridge (Bridge #1341, Rt 29, James River)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5035	Claude A. May House, 172 S. Hillcrest Rd (Rt 1030)	Amherst	Kelly
005-5036	Fairlea	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5037	Galts Mill Complex (Galts Mill Village Historic District)	Amherst	Kelly/Stonewall
005-5038	Naked Creek Farm	Amherst	Arrington
005-5039	Bridge #6053, Rt 659, Rutledge Creek (Federal Structure #1505)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5040	Amherst County L1 Marker	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5041	Culvert (Bridge, #1052, Rt 60, Beaver Creek tributary)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5042	Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District	Amherst	Piney River
005-5043	Forks of Buffalo Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5044	Hite House, North Fork Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5045	Madison Heights School	Amherst	Kelly
005-5046	Bridge #1005, Route 60 over Rocky Creek	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5047	Bridge #1029, Route 130 over Pedlar Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-5048	Bridge #6218, Route 636 over Harris Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5049	Bridge # 1339, Rt. 29, Tye River	Amherst	Arrington
005-5050	Bridge # 1015, Rt. 130, Harris Creek	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5051	Campbells Mill	Amherst	Amherst

005-5052	House, 115 Aberdeen Ln	Amherst	Amherst
005-5053	Bridge #1003, Rt 29, Buffalo River	Amherst	Amherst
005-5055	Dwelling, 440 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5056	House, Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5057	House, 861 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5058	Building, Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5059	Dwelling, 148 Sardis Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5060	Dwelling, 276 Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5061	Barns, Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5062	Barns, 684 Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5063	Dwelling, Shady Mountain Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5064	Dwelling, 442 Shady Mountain Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5065	Dwelling, Indian Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5066	Millview	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5067	Store, Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5068	Dwelling, 372 Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5069	Mill, Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5070	Langmead	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5071	Emmanuel Baptist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5072	Sandidges School	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5073	Dwelling, 105 Emmanuel Church Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5074	Tucker's Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5075	Greenhill Lodge	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5076	Mill, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5077	House, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5078	Dwelling, 570 Volley Hudson Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5079	Mount Carmel Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5080	Mt. Tabor Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5081	Davies Mill Dam	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5082	Brookside Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5083	Smyrna Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5084	Hicks Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5085	Peters Homeplace	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5086	Rucker House	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5087	The Shelter	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5088	House, Wares Gap Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5089	Monacan Burial Ground	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5090	Store, Faulconerville Drive	Amherst	Amherst
005-5091	Falconers Store	Amherst	Amherst
005-5092	House, 1376 Wares Gap Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5093	Ware-Sale Cabin	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain

005-5094	Montrose Orchards Packing Sheds	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5095	House, Montrose Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5096	House, 268 Montrose Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5097	House, 576 Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5098	Bethany Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5099	House, 126 Grahams Creek Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5100	House, 779 River Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5101	House, 777 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5102	House, 385 Old 97 Way	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5103	House, 154 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5104	Burley Cabin	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5105	House, 1342 Old Stage Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5106	Jesus Center Apostolic Holiness Church	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5107	House, 172 Clark Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5108	Store, 111 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5109	House, 5309 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5110	House, 1002 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5111	Store, 201 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5112	House, 273 Lynch's Ferry Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5113	House, 279 Lynch's Ferry Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5114	Wingfield Family Cemetery	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5115	House, 459 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5116	House, 493 Partridge Creek Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5117	Commercial Building, Coolwell Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5118	Ogden's Store	Amherst	Amherst
005-5119	House, 443 Bateau Lane	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5120	House, Coolwell and Izaak Walton Roads	Amherst	Amherst
005-5121	House, Coolwell Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5122	House, Rocky Hill Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5123	Cabin, Glade Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5124	Building, 446 Kentmoor Farm Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5125	House, Eagle Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5127	House, 110 Warwick Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5128	Store, 395 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5129	Cemetery, Earley Farm Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5130	Possible School, 2030 Boxwood Farm	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5131	House, 227 Stirling Drive	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5132	St Paul Baptist Church	Amherst	Arrington
005-5133	Monroe Baptist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5134	House, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5135	House, Clingempeel Lane	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge

005-5136	House, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5137	Possible School, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5138	House, 1770 Boxwood Farm Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5139	Wesleyan United Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5140	Poplar United Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5141	Store, 518 New Glasgow Road	Amherst	Arrington
005-5142	Log House, 1467 Richmond Highway	Amherst	Amherst
005-5143	House, Piedmont Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5144	House, Corner of A Street and Monroe Street	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5147	House, 4881 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5148	Bank, 122 Brooks Street	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5149	House, 4910 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5150	House, 4906 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5151	House, New Glasgow Road	Amherst	Arrington
005-5152	Store, Stapleton Road	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5153	House, Allen Creek Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5154	House, Riverville Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5155	Lovingston School	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5156	Houston Crawford House	Amherst	Montebello
005-5157	Dwelling, 1248 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5158	Elysian Hills	Amherst	Montebello
005-5159	New Macedonia Church	Amherst	Montebello
005-5160	Dwelling, Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5161	Sardis School	Amherst	Amherst
005-5162	Dwelling, Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5163	Dwelling, 793 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5164	St. Mark Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-5165	Zachariah Drummond House	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5166	Midway Baptist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5167	Dodd's Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5168	Dwelling, West Monitor Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5169	Dove Croft	Amherst	Amherst
005-5170	Harrison House	Amherst	Amherst
005-5171	Dwelling, 306 East Monitor Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5172	Dwelling, 610 Cherry Hill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5173	Dwelling, Cherry Hill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5174	Dwelling, 481 Muddy Branch Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5175	Dwelling, 396 Poor House Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5176	Dwelling, 132 Regency School Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5177	Dwelling, 402 Flat Woods Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5178	E M Proffit Store	Amherst	Piney River

005-5179	Central Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-5180	Temperance Elementary School	Amherst	Piney River
005-5181	Agricola Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5182	House, 3776 Elon Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5183	Rose Hill	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5184	House, Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5185	House, Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Big Island
005-5186	House, 268 Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5187	The Carden Place	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5188	Marshall Foster House	Amherst	Big Island
005-5189	Cheatham House	Amherst	Big Island
005-5190	House, 1367 Dancing Creek Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5191	House, 1819 Pera Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5192	Pera School	Amherst	Big Island
005-5193	House, Pera Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5194	Ottie Cline Powell Grave	Amherst	Big Island
005-5195	Meador Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5196	House, 632 Meadow Hollow Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5197	Pryor House	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5198	Kersey Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5199	Cemetery, River Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5200	House, 697 Dillard Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5201	House, Lot 7, Horsley Crossing	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5202	House, 1463 Slapp Creek Road	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5203	House, 946 Slapp Creek Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5204	Peacedale Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5205	Tinsley's Mill Site	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5206	House, 115 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5207	Mrs. M. Hill Market	Amherst	Kelly
005-5208	House, 127 Hill Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5209	House, 499 Colony Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5210	School, 131 Colony Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5211	House and Store, 104 Ragland Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5212	Store, 302 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5213	Frank Wright Studio	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5214	House, 139 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5215	House, 378 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5216	House, 471 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5217	House, 183 Clark Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5218	House, 150 Ridge Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5219	Store, 5023F S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly

005-5220	House, 121 Williams Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5221	House, 460 Old Wright Shop Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5222	House, 194 Wright Shop Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5223	House, 251 Randolph Steet	Amherst	Kelly
005-5224	Cabin, Woody's Lake Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5225	House, S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5226	House, Oak Grove Drive	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5227	Store, 3712 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5228	House, South Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5229	Store, 105 N Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5230	Hicks Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5231	Sandidges Rural Historic District	Amherst	Piney River
005-5232	School, Ambrose Rucker Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5233	Dwelling, 3002 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5234	House, South Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5235	House, 187 Horseshoe Bend	Amherst	Piney River
005-5236	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5237	House, 175 Mill Creek Lane	Amherst	Piney River
005-5238	House, 215 Loblolly Lane	Amherst	Piney River
005-5239	House, 1949 Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5240	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5241	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5242	New Jerusalem Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-5243	House, 416 Gidsville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5244	House, Stonewall Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5245	House, 501 Stonewall Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5246	Mount Pleasant School	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5247	House, 1068 Thrashers Creek Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5248	Higginbotham Home Place	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5249	House, Mollies Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5250	House, 1047 Gidsville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5251	House, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Amherst
005-5252	House, 618 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Amherst
005-5253	House, 432 Hideaway Farm Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5254	House, 532 Mount Horeb Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5255	Mount Horeb Methodist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5256	Rucker Brothers Orchard Packing Shed	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5257	House, 134 Shepherd Farm Lane	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5258	House, 265 Monacan Park Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5259	El Bethel Methodist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5260	House, 340 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg

005-5261	House, 259 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5262	House, 1387 Elon Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5263	House, 486 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5264	House, Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5265	House, Lewis Keith Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5266	Store, 2846 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5267	House, Dancing Creek Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5268	House, 2324 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5269	House, 2306 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5270	The Dodd Home	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5271	Pleasant View Grocery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5272	Store, 2223 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5273	New Prospect Baptist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5274	House, 2209 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5275	House, 196 Ashby Woods Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5276	Vault Hill Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5277	Graham Creek Orchard Packing Shed	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5278	Rucker Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5279	Packing Shed, Ambrose Rucker Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5280	Laurel Cliff	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5281	Allen House	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5282	Dwelling, 1269 North Fork Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5283	House, 535 Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5284	House, 783 Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5285	Dwelling, Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5286	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5287	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5288	House, 145 Turkey Run Way	Amherst	Piney River
005-5289	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5290	House, 109 Bearfield Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5291	Shed, Bearfield Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5292	Fiddler Bill's Cottage	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5293	House, Lowesville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5294	Piedmont Baptist Association Center	Amherst	Piney River
005-5295	House, 472 Rose Mill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5296	Brown Mountain Lunch	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5297	Store, 129 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5298	Fiddler's Green	Amherst	Montebello
005-5299	House, 111 Trout Cove Trail	Amherst	Montebello
005-5300	House, 113 Trout Cove Trail	Amherst	Montebello
005-5301	Hugh Nelson Coffey House	Amherst	Montebello

005-5302	House, 1840 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5303	Dwelling, 107 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5304	Broady's Store Complex	Amherst	Piney River
005-5305	Johnson's Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-5306	Store, South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5307	House, 433 South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5308	House, Father Judge Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5309	House, Bruner Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5310	House, 480 South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5311	House, 264 North Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5312	House, 247 Toytown Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5313	House, Lipscomb Hollow Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5314	Spring Garden (Summer House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5315	The Patch	Amherst	Amherst
005-5316	House, 1150 Old Stage Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5317	House, 493 Higginbotham Lane	Amherst	Amherst
005-5318	House, 719 Ebenezer Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5319	House, Park Lane	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5320	House, Braxton Ridge Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5321	House, 629 Toytown Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5322	House, Toytown Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5323	Stone Fence, Braxton Ridge Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5324	House, 313 Hunter Farm Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5325	House, Friendship Lane	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5326	House, 129 C&O Lane (Dailey House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5327	House, Pierce's Mill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5328	House, 735 Riverview Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5331	House, 1426 Elon Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5332	Oake Grove	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5333	The Manse	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5334	Watts Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5335	House, 4789 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5336	Bethel	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5354	Madison Heights Upper Road Historic District	Amherst	Kelly
005-5355	Bridge #6073, Rt 689, Huff Creek	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-5356	Bridge #1006, Rt 60, Rutledge Creek	Amherst	Amherst n/m
080-5161-0001	Sledd Log Cabin, Blue Ridge Parkway	Amherst	n/m
163-0001	Amherst County Courthouse	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0001-	SOS-Confederate Monument	Amherst Town	Amherst n/m

0001			
163-0003	Edgewood (Higginbotham Academy)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0005	Seven Oaks	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0006	Ascension Episcopal Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0007	Thompson's Mill (Amherst Milling Company)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0008	Devon House (Mansard House, Depot St/Rt 659)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0009	Wydner Tobacco Barn	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0010	Amherst Railroad Station (Amherst Depot)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0011	Sandidge Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0012	Building, 501-05 Main St	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0013	Farmer's Bank	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0014	Masonic Lodge	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0015	Emmanuel Methodist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0016	Amherst County Jail (Amherst County Museum)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0017	Lizzi Taylor House (Dept of Building Inspection, Rt 1104)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0018	Kearfott-Wood House (Amherst Historical Society/Museum), 154 S. Main	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0019	Chinquapin	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0020	The Terraces	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0021	Amherst High & Elementary Schools	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0022	Amherst Baptist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0023	Hill Hardware/Cord Company, Main & Taylor Sts	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0024	Turner Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0025	Bank of Amherst	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0028	Antique Village, Depot St (Rt 659)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0029	Tinsley-Sandidge House (Louise Roberts House, Main St)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0030	Tinsley Law Office	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0031	W.M. Gannaway House, 260 N Main (Flora Bank Farm)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0032	Skippy's Jiffy Mart	Amherst	Amherst

		Town	
163-0033	Gladys Taliaferro House, Main St	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0034	Toll Collector's House	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5002	Amherst County L5 Marker	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5003	Commercial Building, School Road	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5004	House, 188 Washington Street	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5005	Goodwin Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5006	Amherst Traffic Circle	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5007	Char-Del	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5008	Amherst Presbyterian Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5009	Amherst Post Office	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5010	Morning Star Baptist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5011	Office, 218 South Main Street	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5012	Cabell-Gregory House	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5013	Troy-Hill House	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5014	Dameron Cottage	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5015	Ingleside	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5016	Milhous Company Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5017	Amherst County Public Library	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5018	Higginbotham-Pendleton House	Amherst Town	Amherst

Appendix II- Surveyed Historic Resources in Amherst County by Name

(As of 7/28/10. Resources in **bold** were surveyed as a part of the 2009-10 Cost Share Survey)

DHR ID #	RESOURCE NAME	COUNTY/TOWN	USGS QUADRANGLE
005-5014	Abandoned Factory, Rt. 672	Amherst	Kelly
005-5015	Abandoned Farm, Central Virginia Training Center grounds	Amherst	Kelly
005-5181	Agricola Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0032	Airfield, Rt 622	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5281	Allen House	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
163-0022	Amherst Baptist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0001	Amherst County Courthouse	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0123	Amherst County Day School (Dulwich)	Amherst	Amherst
163-0016	Amherst County Jail (Amherst County Museum)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5040	Amherst County L1 Marker	Amherst	Lynchburg
163-5002	Amherst County L5 Marker	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5017	Amherst County Public Library	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0021	Amherst High & Elementary Schools	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5009	Amherst Post Office	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5008	Amherst Presbyterian Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0010	Amherst Railroad Station (Amherst Depot)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0187	Amherst Residency, Equipment Storage	Amherst	Amherst
005-0186	Amherst Residency, Office	Amherst	Amherst
163-5006	Amherst Traffic Circle	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0028	Antique Village, Depot St (Rt 659)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5001	Ardeevin (Ardeevin Lodge)	Amherst	Lynchburg
163-0006	Ascension Episcopal Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0119	Athlone Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0103	Bailey Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0104	Bailey House Site	Amherst	Piney River
005-0100	Baker House	Amherst	Piney River
163-0025	Bank of Amherst	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5148	Bank, 122 Brooks Street	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5062	Barns, 684 Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5061	Barns, Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-0230	Bear Mountain Indian School (Saint Paul's Mission)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0057	Berry Plains	Amherst	Piney River
005-5098	Bethany Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5336	Bethel	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0133	Bethel House (Campbell House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge

005-0068	Beulah Methodist Church	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0223	Bibbie House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0191	Big Island Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-5003	Bolling Hill Baptist Church	Amherst	Kelly
005-0122	Bonnie House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0107	Bowling Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0143	Boxley Farm (George Mays Farm)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0099	Boxley Farm, Rt. 658	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5030	Brick Barn (River Vista Farm/Fort Riverview)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0148	Brick Hill (McDearmond House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0002	Brick House (Garland House/King David's Palace)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0180	Brick House, Lowesville	Amherst	Piney River
005-5050	Bridge # 1015, Rt. 130, Harris Creek	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5049	Bridge # 1339, Rt. 29, Tye River	Amherst	Arrington
005-0252	Bridge #1002, Rt 29, Williams Creek	Amherst	Amherst
005-5053	Bridge #1003, Rt 29, Buffalo River	Amherst	Amherst
005-5046	Bridge #1005, Route 60 over Rocky Creek	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5356	Bridge #1006, Rt 60, Rutledge Creek	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-5018	Bridge #1007, Rt 60 over Southern Railway	Amherst	Amherst
005-0214	Bridge #1009, Rt 60, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0217	Bridge #1010, Rt 60, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0259	Bridge #1011, Rt 60, Buffalo River	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0264	Bridge #1016, Rt 130, Graham Creek	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0270	Bridge #1020, Rt 29, Myra Creek	Amherst	Amherst
005-0271	Bridge #1027, Rt 130, Rocky Row Run	Amherst	Snowden
005-5017	Bridge #1028, Rt 130/501, Cashaw Creek	Amherst	Snowden
005-5047	Bridge #1029, Route 130 over Pedlar Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-0263	Bridge #6023, Rt 622, Williams Run	Amherst	Kelly
005-0267	Bridge #6029, Rt 627, Mill Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-5039	Bridge #6053, Rt 659, Rutledge Creek (Federal Structure #1505)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5355	Bridge #6073, Rt 689, Huff Creek	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0254	Bridge #6079, Rt 635, Pedlar River	Amherst	Big Island
005-0260	Bridge #6085, Rt 622, Beck Creek	Amherst	Kelly
005-0268	Bridge #6090, Rt 778, Mill Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0269	Bridge #6120, Rt 610, Stonehouse Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-0257	Bridge #6122, Rt 610, Thrasher Lake overflow	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0258	Bridge #6124, Rt 610, Puppy Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0255	Bridge #6128, Rt 610, Dancing Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-0272	Bridge #6137, Rt 618, Clark Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain

005-0266	Bridge #6140, Rt 621, Indian Creek	Amherst	Piney River
005-5026	Bridge #6173, Rt 653, Graham Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0261	Bridge #6185, Rt 670, Stovall Creek - S. Fork	Amherst	Kelly
005-0262	Bridge #6186, Rt 670, Stovall Creek - N. Fork	Amherst	Kelly
005-5048	Bridge #6218, Route 636 over Harris Creek	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0265	Bridge #6910, Rt 778, Piney River	Amherst	Piney River
005-0213	Bridge, Rt 607, Lone Lady Creek	Amherst	Big Island
005-0215	Bridge, Rt 610, Franklin Creek	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0204	Bridge, Rt. 607	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-0035	Brightwell's Mill (Baldocks Mill)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0069	Brightwell's Mill House (Brightwell's Mill Farm)	Amherst	Kelly
005-5304	Broady's Store Complex	Amherst	Piney River
005-0076	Brockman Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River
005-5082	Brookside Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5296	Brown Mountain Lunch	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-0127	Buffalo Springs Hotel	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5124	Building, 446 Kentmoor Farm Road	Amherst	Kelly
163-0012	Building, 501-05 Main St	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5058	Building, Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5104	Burley Cabin	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-5012	Cabell-Gregory House	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5123	Cabin, Glade Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5224	Cabin, Woody's Lake Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5051	Campbells Mill	Amherst	Amherst
005-0177	Camperdown	Amherst	Piney River
005-0075	Carpenter Tobacco Barn Site	Amherst	Piney River
005-5034	Carter Glass Memorial Bridge (Bridge #1341, Rt 29, James River)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0109	Cash Homestead	Amherst	Piney River
005-5129	Cemetery, Earley Farm Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5199	Cemetery, River Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5179	Central Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-0190	Central Virginia Training Center Historic District (Va State Epileptic Colony)	Amherst	Kelly
163-5007	Char-Del	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5189	Cheatham House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0163	Cherry Hill Farm	Amherst	Amherst
163-0019	Chinquapin	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0037	Civil War Fortifications	Amherst	Kelly
005-5035	Claude A. May House, 172 S. Hillcrest Rd (Rt 1030)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0116	Clifford House	Amherst	Piney River

005-0115	Clifford Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-5042	Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District	Amherst	Piney River
005-0159	Cloverdale (Myers House/Ellis-Jennings-Buford House)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0003	Cloverdale Farm (Clover Dale)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0096	Coffey House (Landon)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0004	Coffey Place	Amherst	Piney River
005-0192	Coleman Falls Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-0105	Coleman Farm (Greenbough Farm)	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5117	Commercial Building, Coolwell Road	Amherst	Amherst
163-5003	Commercial Building, School Road	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0170	Company Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-0136	Coolwell House	Amherst	Amherst
005-5013	Cox-Mantiplay Farm & Slave Cemetery	Amherst	Kelly
005-5041	Culvert (Bridge, #1052, Rt 60, Beaver Creek tributary)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0194	Cushaw Dam and Powerhouse	Amherst	Snowden
005-0067	Dailey House, Rt 737	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge n/m
163-5014	Dameron Cottage	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5027	Dameron Place/Proffitt House, Route 683	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5004	Dan Jones House, Rt. 604	Amherst	Kelly
005-5081	Davies Mill Dam	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0228	Dennon House	Amherst	Amherst
163-0008	Devon House (Mansard House, Depot St/Rt 659)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0198	Dillard Cemetery	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge n/m
005-5167	Dodd's Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5169	Dove Croft	Amherst	Amherst
005-0030	Duckbill (Duck Bill Farm/Old Tyler House)	Amherst	Kelly
005-5073	Dwelling, 105 Emmanuel Church Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5303	Dwelling, 107 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5157	Dwelling, 1248 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5282	Dwelling, 1269 North Fork Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5176	Dwelling, 132 Regency School Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5059	Dwelling, 148 Sardis Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5060	Dwelling, 276 Burley Hollow Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5233	Dwelling, 3002 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5171	Dwelling, 306 East Monitor Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5068	Dwelling, 372 Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5175	Dwelling, 396 Poor House Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5177	Dwelling, 402 Flat Woods Road	Amherst	Piney River

005-5055	Dwelling, 440 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5064	Dwelling, 442 Shady Mountain Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5174	Dwelling, 481 Muddy Branch Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5078	Dwelling, 570 Volley Hudson Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5172	Dwelling, 610 Cherry Hill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5163	Dwelling, 793 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5173	Dwelling, Cherry Hill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5160	Dwelling, Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5162	Dwelling, Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5065	Dwelling, Indian Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5063	Dwelling, Shady Mountain Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5168	Dwelling, West Monitor Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5285	Dwelling, Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5178	E M Proffit Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-0173	Early Bird Market	Amherst	Kelly
005-0031	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Amherst	Amherst
005-0022	Edgehill (Edge Hill)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0005	Edgehill (Edge Hill/Green Hills/Walker's Ford Sawmill)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
163-0003	Edgewood (Higginbotham Academy)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0112	Edgewood Farm	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0034	Edloe (Edlowe Glades/Edlowe Plantation/Camm House)	Amherst	Amherst/Buffalo Ridge
005-5259	El Bethel Methodist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0044	Elon Public Library	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5158	Elysian Hills	Amherst	Montebello
005-5071	Emmanuel Baptist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
163-0015	Emmanuel Methodist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0054	Ernest White House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0172	Eubank Farm (Walnut Hill Farm)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0137	Eubank House, Rt. 643	Amherst	Big Island
005-5036	Fairlea	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0006	Fairview (Fair View/Taliaferro House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0149	Farm, Rt. 712	Amherst	Amherst
005-5002	Farm, Rt. 130	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5011	Farm, Rt. 29	Amherst	Amherst
005-5006	Farm, Rt. 624	Amherst	Amherst
163-0013	Farmer's Bank	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5091	Falconers Store	Amherst	Amherst
005-5292	Fiddler Bill's Cottage	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5298	Fiddler's Green	Amherst	Montebello
005-0205	Floyd House	Amherst	Lynchburg

005-0108	Forest Hill	Amherst	Piney River
005-5043	Forks of Buffalo Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0185	Fort Riverview Archaeological Site	Amherst	Kelly
005-0052	Fox Hall (Wilton/Capt. Richard Taliaferro House)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5213	Frank Wright Studio	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5028	Frosty Acres, Rt 683	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5019	Fulcher Farm	Amherst	Piney River
005-0086	Fulcher House #1, Rt. 621	Amherst	Piney River
005-0087	Fulcher House #2, Rt. 621	Amherst	Piney River
005-0059	Fulcher-Campbell House (William Campbell House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0036	Galts Mill	Amherst	Kelly
005-5037	Galts Mill Complex (Galts Mill Village Historic District)	Amherst	Kelly/Stonewall
005-0007	Geddes (Naked Creek)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0085	Gidsville Post Office	Amherst	Piney River
005-5005	Gilbert House, Rt. 624	Amherst	Amherst
005-0183	Gillispie-Davis House, 3713 Buffalo Springs Tpk (Mill Site)	Amherst	Big Island
163-0033	Gladys Taliaferro House, Main St	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-5005	Goodwin Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5277	Graham Creek Orchard Packing Shed	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5007	Granville Lane House	Amherst	Kelly
005-5075	Greenhill Lodge	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0090	Harmony	Amherst	Piney River
005-5170	Harrison House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0227	Harvies House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0083	Henley House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0129	Henson Log House (Captain John Wilson Log House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0111	Hesson House	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5230	Hicks Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5084	Hicks Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5020	Higginbotham Family Cemetery	Amherst	Amherst
005-5248	Higginbotham Home Place	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0106	Higginbotham House	Amherst	Piney River
163-5018	Higginbotham-Pendleton House	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0114	Hildebrandt House (Rucker Farm)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-0023	Hill Hardware/Cord Company, Main & Taylor Sts	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5012	Hilltop Farm, Rt. 29	Amherst	Amherst

005-5044	Hite House, North Fork Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0058	Hites Store (Lowesville Post Office/Riverside/Riverview)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0203	Holcomb Rock Dam	Amherst	Big Island
005-0038	Home House (Galts Mill Farm)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0167	Hope Campbell House	Amherst	Piney River
005-5211	House and Store, 104 Ragland Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5110	House, 1002 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5250	House, 1047 Gidsville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5247	House, 1068 Thrashers Creek Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5290	House, 109 Bearfield Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5127	House, 110 Warwick Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5299	House, 111 Trout Cove Trail	Amherst	Montebello
005-5300	House, 113 Trout Cove Trail	Amherst	Montebello
005-5052	House, 115 Aberdeen Ln	Amherst	Amherst
005-5206	House, 115 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5316	House, 1150 Old Stage Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5220	House, 121 Williams Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5099	House, 126 Grahams Creek Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5208	House, 127 Hill Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5326	House, 129 C&O Lane (Dailey House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5257	House, 134 Shepherd Farm Lane	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5105	House, 1342 Old Stage Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5190	House, 1367 Dancing Creek Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5092	House, 1376 Wares Gap Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5262	House, 1387 Elon Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5214	House, 139 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5331	House, 1426 Elon Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5288	House, 145 Turkey Run Way	Amherst	Piney River
005-5202	House, 1463 Slapp Creek Road	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5218	House, 150 Ridge Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5103	House, 154 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5107	House, 172 Clark Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5237	House, 175 Mill Creek Lane	Amherst	Piney River
005-5138	House, 1770 Boxwood Farm Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5191	House, 1819 Pera Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5217	House, 183 Clark Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5302	House, 1840 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Montebello
005-5235	House, 187 Horseshoe Bend	Amherst	Piney River
163-5004	House, 188 Washington Street	Amherst Town	Amherst

005-5222	House, 194 Wright Shop Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5239	House, 1949 Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5275	House, 196 Ashby Woods Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5238	House, 215 Loblolly Lane	Amherst	Piney River
005-5274	House, 2209 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5131	House, 227 Stirling Drive	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5269	House, 2306 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5268	House, 2324 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5312	House, 247 Toytown Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5223	House, 251 Randolph Steet	Amherst	Kelly
005-5261	House, 259 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5311	House, 264 North Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5258	House, 265 Monacan Park Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5096	House, 268 Montrose Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5186	House, 268 Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5112	House, 273 Lynch's Ferry Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5113	House, 279 Lynch's Ferry Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5324	House, 313 Hunter Farm Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5260	House, 340 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5182	House, 3776 Elon Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5215	House, 378 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5102	House, 385 Old 97 Way	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5243	House, 416 Gidsville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5253	House, 432 Hideaway Farm Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5307	House, 433 South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5119	House, 443 Bateau Lane	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5115	House, 459 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5221	House, 460 Old Wright Shop Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5216	House, 471 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5295	House, 472 Rose Mill Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5335	House, 4789 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5310	House, 480 South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5263	House, 486 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5147	House, 4881 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5150	House, 4906 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5149	House, 4910 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5317	House, 493 Higginbotham Lane	Amherst	Amherst
005-5116	House, 493 Partridge Creek Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5209	House, 499 Colony Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5245	House, 501 Stonewall Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5109	House, 5309 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Lynchburg

005-5254	House, 532 Mount Horeb Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5283	House, 535 Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5097	House, 576 Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5252	House, 618 Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Amherst
005-5321	House, 629 Toytown Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5196	House, 632 Meadow Hollow Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5200	House, 697 Dillard Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-0206	House, 717 River Rd (Rt 685)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5318	House, 719 Ebenezer Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5328	House, 735 Riverview Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5101	House, 777 Kings Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5100	House, 779 River Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5284	House, 783 Sardis Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5057	House, 861 Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-0197	House, 942 Amelon Dr	Amherst	Kelly
005-5203	House, 946 Slapp Creek Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5153	House, Allen Creek Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5320	House, Braxton Ridge Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5309	House, Bruner Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5185	House, Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Big Island
005-5264	House, Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5135	House, Clingempeel Lane	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5120	House, Coolwell and Izaak Walton Roads	Amherst	Amherst
005-5121	House, Coolwell Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5144	House, Corner of A Street and Monroe Street	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5267	House, Dancing Creek Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5125	House, Eagle Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5308	House, Father Judge Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5325	House, Friendship Lane	Amherst	Stonewall
005-5134	House, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5136	House, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5265	House, Lewis Keith Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5077	House, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5251	House, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Amherst
005-5313	House, Lipscomb Hollow Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5056	House, Little Piney Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5201	House, Lot 7, Horsley Crossing	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5293	House, Lowesville Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5286	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5287	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River

005-5289	House, Maple Run Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5249	House, Mollies Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5095	House, Montrose Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5151	House, New Glasgow Road	Amherst	Arrington
005-5226	House, Oak Grove Drive	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5319	House, Park Lane	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5193	House, Pera Road	Amherst	Big Island
005-5143	House, Piedmont Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5327	House, Pierce's Mill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5154	House, Riverville Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5122	House, Rocky Hill Road	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0222	House, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-0225	House, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-0229	House, Route 624	Amherst	Amherst
005-0208	House, Route 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5031	House, Rt 652	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5023	House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-5024	House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-0066	House, Rt. 622	Amherst	Gladstone
005-0151	House, Rt. 708	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5225	House, S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5228	House, South Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5234	House, South Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5244	House, Stonewall Creek Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5322	House, Toytown Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5236	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5240	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5241	House, Turkey Mountain Road	Amherst	Piney River
005-5184	House, Wagon Trail Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5088	House, Wares Gap Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0062	Houses, Cedar Grove Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5156	Houston Crawford House	Amherst	Montebello
005-5301	Hugh Nelson Coffey House	Amherst	Montebello
005-0141	Hunting Tower	Amherst	Amherst
163-5015	Ingleside	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0171	Irving Hill	Amherst	Amherst
005-0008	Islington	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0140	J.T. Brown House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0139	J.T. Woods House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0070	Jackson Tobacco Shed	Amherst	Kelly
005-5032	James A. Brown House (Scenic View Farm), Rt 652	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain

005-5106	Jesus Center Apostolic Holiness Church	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0176	John L. Nash House (Saint Mark's Parsonage)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0164	John T. Kent House	Amherst	Piney River
005-5305	Johnson's Store	Amherst	Piney River
005-0095	Jordan Farm (McLivian)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0162	Karen Russo Log House	Amherst	Amherst
163-0018	Kearfott-Wood House (Amherst Historical Society/Museum), 154 S. Main	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0023	Kenmore	Amherst	Amherst
005-0063	Kentmoor, Rt 613	Amherst	Kelly
005-5198	Kersey Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5070	Langmead	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5280	Laurel Cliff	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0091	Lawman Homestead	Amherst	Piney River
005-0065	Lee Farm, Rt 622	Amherst	Kelly
163-0017	Lizzi Taylor House (Dept of Building Inspection, Rt 1104)	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0049	Locust Grove	Amherst	Amherst
005-0088	Log Barn	Amherst	Piney River
005-0144	Log Filling Station	Amherst	Amherst
005-5142	Log House, 1467 Richmond Highway	Amherst	Amherst
005-0152	Log House, Rt. 610	Amherst	Arrington
005-0077	Log House, Rt. 619	Amherst	Piney River
005-0216	Log structure, Rts 60 & 610	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0089	Log Tobacco Barn, Rt. 752	Amherst	Piney River
005-0211	Lone Buck Branch Bridge, Rt 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0009	Long Ridge	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5155	Lovingston School	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5045	Madison Heights School	Amherst	Kelly
005-5354	Madison Heights Upper Road Historic District	Amherst	Kelly
005-5188	Marshall Foster House	Amherst	Big Island
005-0097	Martin House	Amherst	Arrington
163-0014	Masonic Lodge	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0158	Massie House (Edgewood/Boulder Springs)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0169	Massie's Store (Coffey's Store)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0196	Mays House, 951 Amelon Dr	Amherst	Kelly
005-0080	Mclvor House	Amherst	Amherst
005-5195	Meador Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0135	Merryman House Kitchen (Warren Transport Company)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5166	Midway Baptist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo

163-5016	Milhaus Company Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5076	Mill, Lexington Turnpike	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5069	Mill, Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5066	Millview	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0113	Mine Houses	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5089	Monacan Burial Ground	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5133	Monroe Baptist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0026	Monroe Southern Railroad Station	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5094	Montrose Orchards Packing Sheds	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-5010	Morning Star Baptist Church	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0102	Morris Cabin	Amherst	Piney River
005-0121	Morris Higginbotham House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0101	Morris House	Amherst	Piney River
005-5079	Mount Carmel Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5255	Mount Horeb Methodist Church	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0078	Mount Moriah Baptist Church (Masonic Temple)	Amherst	Piney River
005-5246	Mount Pleasant School	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0027	Mount San Angelo (Dairy Barn/Stable)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0117	Mountain View	Amherst	Piney River
005-0011	Mountain View Farm (Spencer Plantation/Rebec Vineyards)	Amherst	Arrington
005-0001	Mountcastle	Amherst	Kelly
005-0043	Mrs. Fears Log Cabin (Dr. Crane Cabin)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0060	Mrs. Frank Hamilton House	Amherst	Montebello n/m
005-5207	Mrs. M. Hill Market	Amherst	Kelly
005-5080	Mt. Tabor Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0071	N & W Bridge MP N 202.35	Amherst	Kelly
005-0072	N & W Bridge MP N 203.83	Amherst	Kelly
005-5010	N.M. Worley House, Rt. 29	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5038	Naked Creek Farm	Amherst	Arrington
005-0154	Napoleon B. Miller House	Amherst	Amherst
005-0153	New Glasgow Station General Store	Amherst	Arrington
005-5242	New Jerusalem Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-5159	New Macedonia Church	Amherst	Montebello
005-5273	New Prospect Baptist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0218	Nine Mile Bridge #1375-A (CSX Railroad)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0189	North Fork Bridge, Rt. 635	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0110	Nysalta	Amherst	Piney River
005-5029	Oak Lawn	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5332	Oake Grove	Amherst	Lynchburg
163-5011	Office, 218 South Main Street	Amherst Town	Amherst

005-5118	Ogden's Store	Amherst	Amherst
005-0156	Old Berkeley Methodist Church	Amherst	Amherst
005-0041	Old Brick Mansion (James Pettyjohn House/Pettyjohn-Merritt House)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0073	Old Madison Heights Historic District	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0029	Old Perrow House & Cemetery, Rt 650	Amherst	Big Island
005-5194	Ottie Cline Powell Grave	Amherst	Big Island
005-0130	Packet Boat Stable	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5279	Packing Shed, Ambrose Rucker Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0220	Panorma Farms (Falkener Property)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0200	Parks Family Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain n/m
005-0074	Parrish House	Amherst	Kelly
005-0182	Parr-Webber House	Amherst	Big Island
005-5204	Peacedale Farm	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0012	Pedlar Farm	Amherst	Big Island
005-5025	Pedlar Mills Historic District	Amherst	Big Island
005-0181	Pedlar Mills Post Office (The Cottage)	Amherst	Big Island
005-0201	Pedlar Ranger District/Oronoco Shed	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5192	Pera School	Amherst	Big Island
005-5021	Perkins Mill (Coffey's Mill site, Rt 827)	Amherst	Massies Mill n/m
005-5022	Perkins Mill Miller's House, Rt 827	Amherst	Massies Mill n/m
005-5085	Peters Homeplace	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0226	Peters House	Amherst	Amherst
005-5294	Piedmont Baptist Association Center	Amherst	Piney River
005-0157	Pine Top School	Amherst	Arrington
005-5271	Pleasant View Grocery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0048	Pomp Harlow House (Eubank House/Pleasant View)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0013	Poplar Grove (Old Higginbotham Place)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0056	Poplar Thickett (Terrabella/Bellefont/Bellevue/Overly)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5140	Poplar United Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5130	Possible School, 2030 Boxwood Farm	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-5137	Possible School, Grandma's Hill Road	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0209	Proffitt House #1	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0210	Proffitt House #2	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5197	Pryor House	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0212	Railroad Bridge Abutments, Rt 685	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0014	Red Hill Farm	Amherst	Big Island
005-0084	Richardson Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River
005-0079	Riverside	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge

005-0092	Riverview Farm	Amherst	Kelly
005-0118	Riverville Store	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0179	Rock Mill Farm (William Waller House/Beard House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0155	Rock Quarry Ruins	Amherst	Amherst
005-5183	Rose Hill	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0146	Rose Hill (Richeson House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0015	Rosedale	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0160	Roy Smoot House, Rt 726	Amherst	Amherst
005-5256	Rucker Brothers Orchard Packing Shed	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5278	Rucker Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5086	Rucker House	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-0011	Sandidge Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5231	Sandidges Rural Historic District	Amherst	Piney River
005-5072	Sandidges School	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5161	Sardis School	Amherst	Amherst
005-5210	School, 131 Colony Road	Amherst	Kelly
005-5232	School, Ambrose Rucker Road	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-0005	Seven Oaks	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5291	Shed, Bearfield Road	Amherst	Piney River
163-0032	Skippy's Jiffy Mart	Amherst Town	Amherst
080-5161-0001	Sledd Log Cabin, Blue Ridge Parkway	Amherst	n/m
005-5008	Smithhauser House, Rt. 671	Amherst	Kelly
005-5083	Smyrna Methodist Church	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0193	Snowden Dam	Amherst	Big Island/Snowden
005-5033	Solid Rock Baptist Church (Madison Heights M.E. Church South)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0232	SOS-Bob Walking	Amherst	Amherst
005-0247	SOS-Bobby's Kite	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0243	SOS-Bound Eros	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0242	SOS-Bravo Bartok	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0240	SOS-Burned House	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0233	SOS-Ceramic Chip Sculpture	Amherst	Amherst
005-0234	SOS-Christ	Amherst	Amherst
163-0001-0001	SOS-Confederate Monument	Amherst Town	Amherst n/m
005-0251	SOS-Daisy Williams Monument	Amherst	Amherst
005-0246	SOS-Five Lanterns	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0244	SOS-Las Animas	Amherst	Amherst n/m

005-0235	SOS-Moontree Series	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0250	SOS-My World	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0237	SOS-OE, Untitled	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0248	SOS-Serendipity	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0231	SOS-Stacked Maze	Amherst	Amherst
005-0245	SOS-Swing Dunhoe Swing	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0236	SOS-That's Seven	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0239	SOS-Three Towers	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0249	SOS-Tulikivi	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0241	SOS-Walnut Elm	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0238	SOS-Windbreak Steel	Amherst	Amherst n/m
005-0188	Southern Railroad Bridge, Rt. 657	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0040	Speed the Plough (Lone Pine)	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5314	Spring Garden (Summer House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5132	St Paul Baptist Church	Amherst	Arrington
005-0033	St. James Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0016	St. Luke's Church	Amherst	Big Island
005-5164	St. Mark Baptist Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-0017	St. Mark's Church	Amherst	Piney River
005-0150	Staples Cabin	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0039	Stapleton Train Depot (Stapleton Railroad Station)	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0253	Steel Girder Bridge #6043, Rt 643, Horseleys Creek Bridge	Amherst	Big Island
005-0064	Steger Farm	Amherst	Kelly
005-5323	Stone Fence, Braxton Ridge Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-0145	Stone Filling Station	Amherst	Amherst
005-5229	Store, 105 N Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst
005-5108	Store, 111 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5297	Store, 129 Coffeytown Road	Amherst	Buena Vista
005-5111	Store, 201 Main Street	Amherst	Kelly
005-5272	Store, 2223 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5266	Store, 2846 Buffalo Springs Turnpike	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5212	Store, 302 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5227	Store, 3712 S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5128	Store, 395 Main Street	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5219	Store, 5023F S Amherst Highway	Amherst	Kelly
005-5141	Store, 518 New Glasgow Road	Amherst	Arrington
005-5090	Store, Faulconerville Drive	Amherst	Amherst
005-0224	Store, Route 604	Amherst	Amherst
005-5067	Store, Sandidges Road	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-5306	Store, South Five Forks Road	Amherst	Amherst

005-5152	Store, Stapleton Road	Amherst	Stonewall
005-0093	Summerhill	Amherst	Arrington
005-0178	Sunnyside Farm (Sunnyside Boxwood Farm)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0051	Sunset Hills Farm (Retreat Plantation)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0061	Susie Cash House (Tucker-Cash House)	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
005-0219	Sweet Briar College Historic District	Amherst	Amherst
005-0018	Sweet Briar House (Locust Ridge)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0045	Tavern, Route 29 (Edmund Hill Home/Quick-Woody House)	Amherst	Kelly
005-5180	Temperance Elementary School	Amherst	Piney River
005-5187	The Carden Place	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5270	The Dodd Home	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0010	The Glebe (Minor Hall)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5333	The Manse	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0046	The Oaks, Rt. 29	Amherst	Kelly
005-0098	The Oaks, Rt. 718	Amherst	Amherst
005-5315	The Patch	Amherst	Amherst
005-0175	The Saddlery	Amherst	Piney River
005-5087	The Shelter	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0019	The Tavern, Pedlar Mills, Rt. 635	Amherst	Big Island
163-0020	The Terraces	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0042	The Wigwam	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-0007	Thompson's Mill (Amherst Milling Company)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0030	Tinsley Law Office	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5205	Tinsley's Mill Site	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
163-0029	Tinsley-Sandidge House (Louise Roberts House, Main St)	Amherst Town	Amherst
163-0034	Toll Collector's House	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0221	Tomlin Farm	Amherst	Amherst
005-0081	Tomlin Log Shed	Amherst	Piney River
005-0128	Trader Hughes Cabin (Ruins)	Amherst	Big Island
163-5013	Troy-Hill House	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0094	Tucker House (Malcom M. Cash House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-5074	Tucker's Store	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo
163-0024	Turner Building	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-0020	Tusculum	Amherst	Arrington
005-0166	Twin Oaks (Flint Hill Farm)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0124	Tyreanna (Locust Grove)	Amherst	Amherst
005-5276	Vault Hill Cemetery	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-0024	Verdant Vale & Cemetery	Amherst	Big Island
163-0031	W.M. Gannaway House, 260 N Main (Flora Bank Farm)	Amherst Town	Amherst

005-0147	W.W. Price & Son Grocery Store (Small Engines Unltd.)	Amherst	Kelly
005-0131	Walker's Ford Depot	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0174	Walker's Ford Saw Mill	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0132	Walker's Ford Store (Goodwin House)	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0025	Ware Cabin	Amherst	Big Island
005-5093	Ware-Sale Cabin	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5334	Watts Store	Amherst	Tobacco Row Mountain
005-5139	Wesleyan United Methodist Church	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0055	Westdale	Amherst	Amherst
005-0082	Wheeler's Log House	Amherst	Piney River
005-0126	White Hall (Whitehall/Harrison House/Caroline Garland House)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0142	Wilson-Smoot House (Old Harrison Place)	Amherst	Amherst
005-0184	Winesap	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-5114	Wingfield Family Cemetery	Amherst	Buffalo Ridge
005-0050	Winston	Amherst	Amherst
005-0021	Winton (Amherst County Country Club)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0165	Woodlawn (Royster C. Parr House)	Amherst	Piney River
005-0138	Woods Store	Amherst	Big Island
005-0168	Woodson Hotel	Amherst	Massies Mill
005-0134	Worley House (Old Moorman Place)	Amherst	Lynchburg
005-0207	Wright House	Amherst	Lynchburg
163-0009	Wydner Tobacco Barn	Amherst Town	Amherst
005-5165	Zachariah Drummond House	Amherst	Forks of Buffalo

Appendix III- Mapped Surveyed Resources by USGS Quadrangle
Amherst Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys. Note: USGS Quad maps were created prior to the construction of the U.S. 29 Madison Heights Bypass)

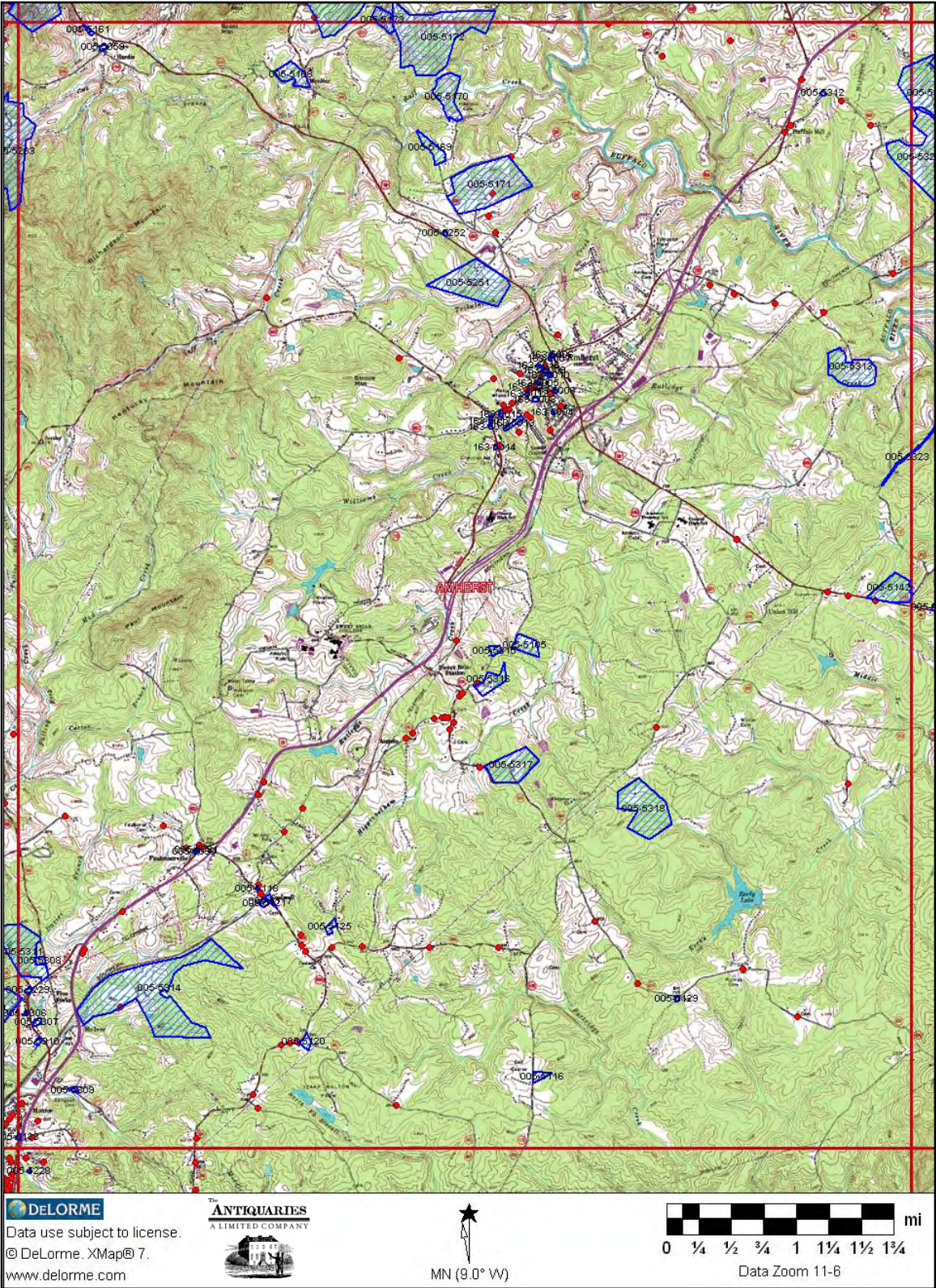


Figure 35- Amherst Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)
 Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report

Arrington Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

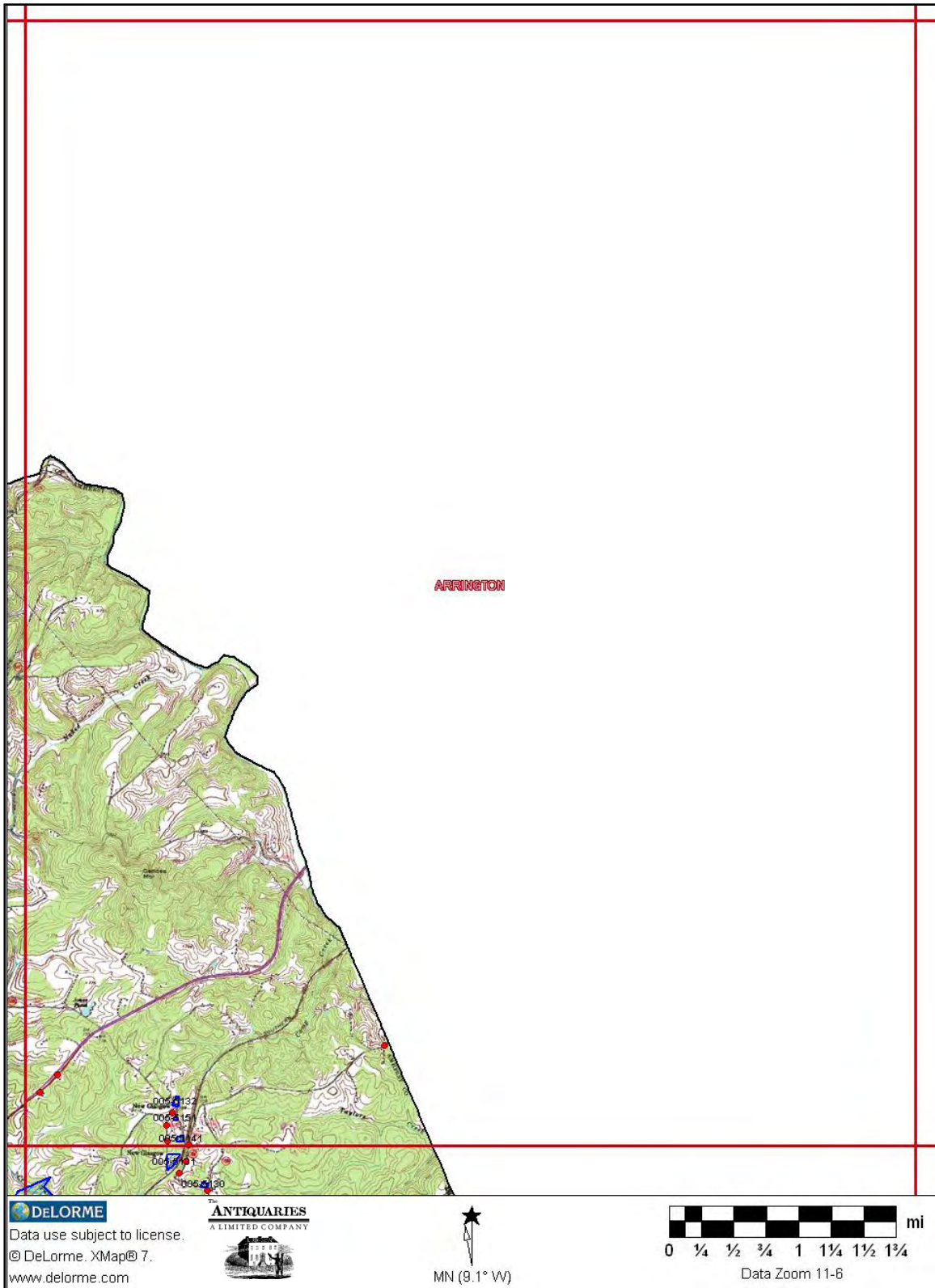


Figure 36- Arrington Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Big Island Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

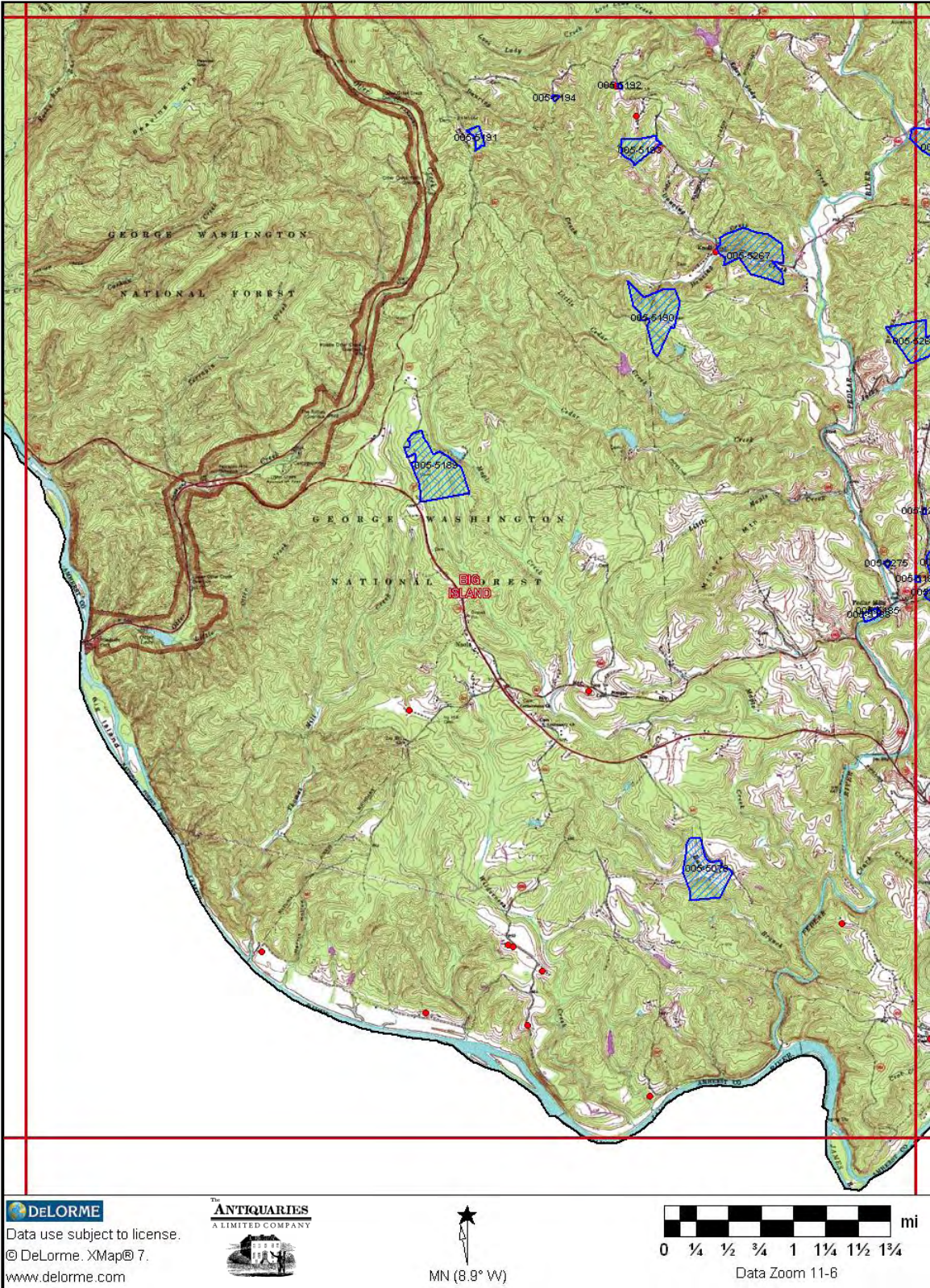


Figure 37- Big Island Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Buena Vista Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)



Figure 38- Buena Vista Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Buffalo Ridge Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

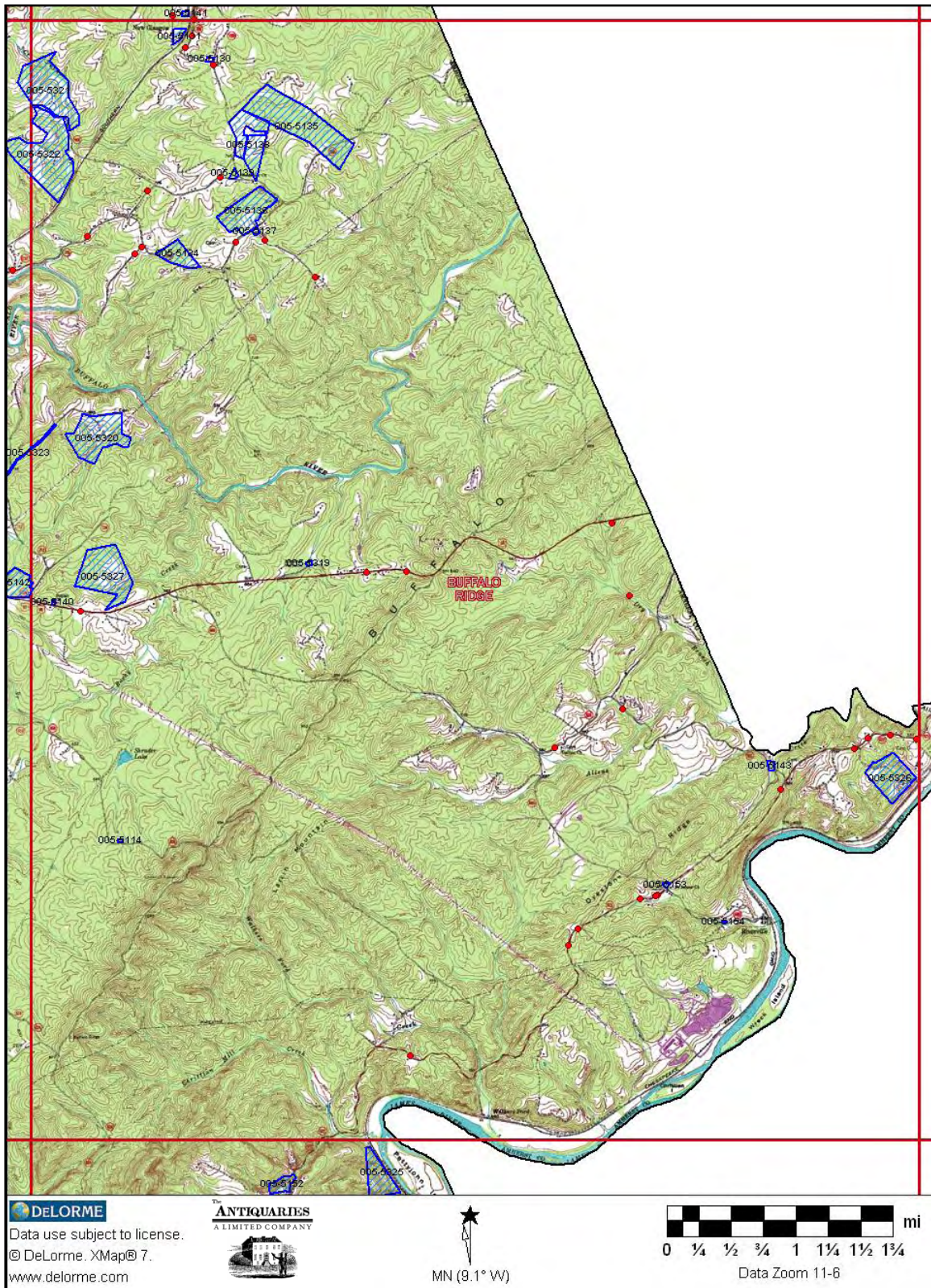


Figure 39- Buffalo Ridge Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Forks of Buffalo Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

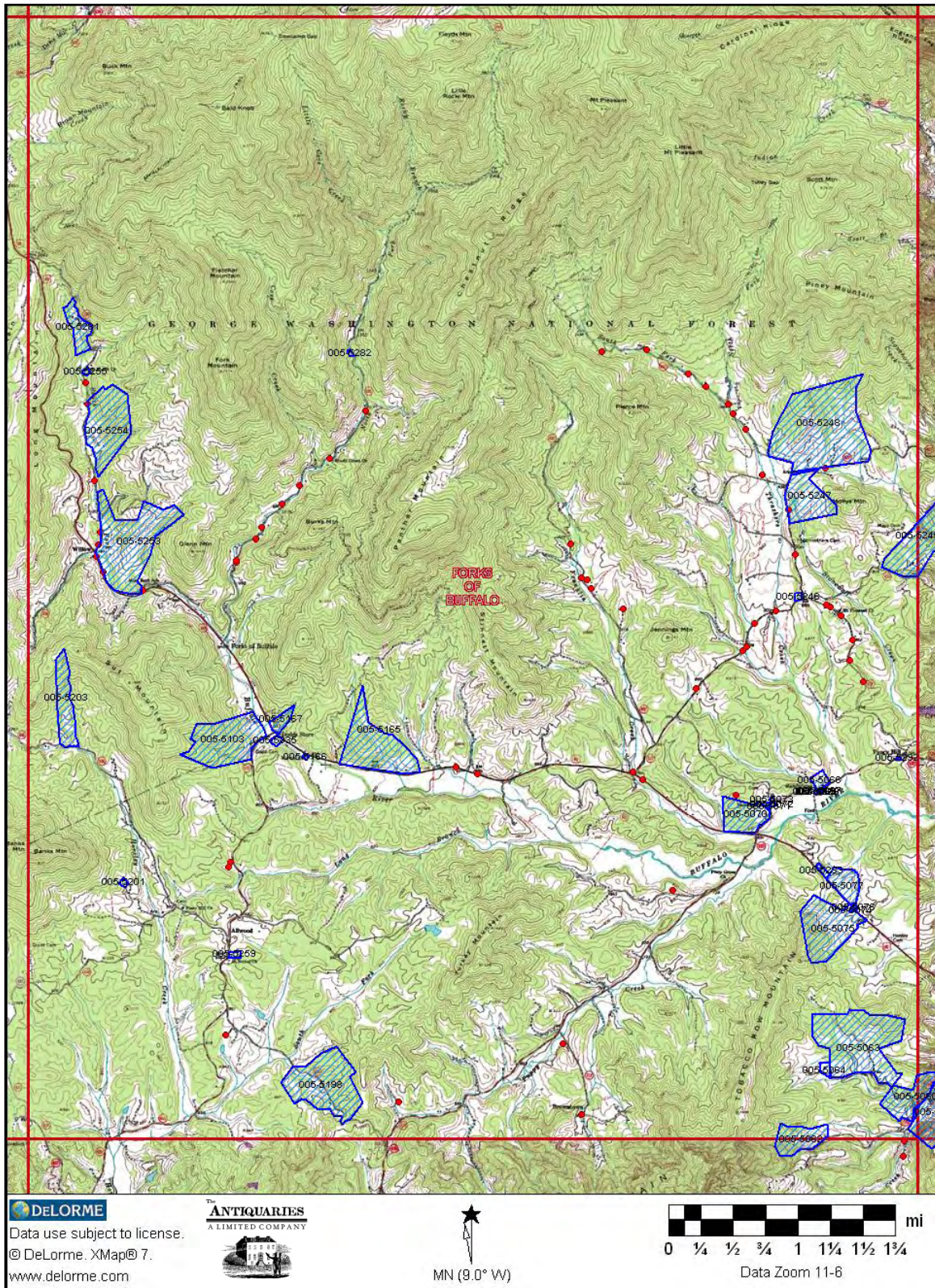


Figure 40- Forks of Buffalo Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Gladstone Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

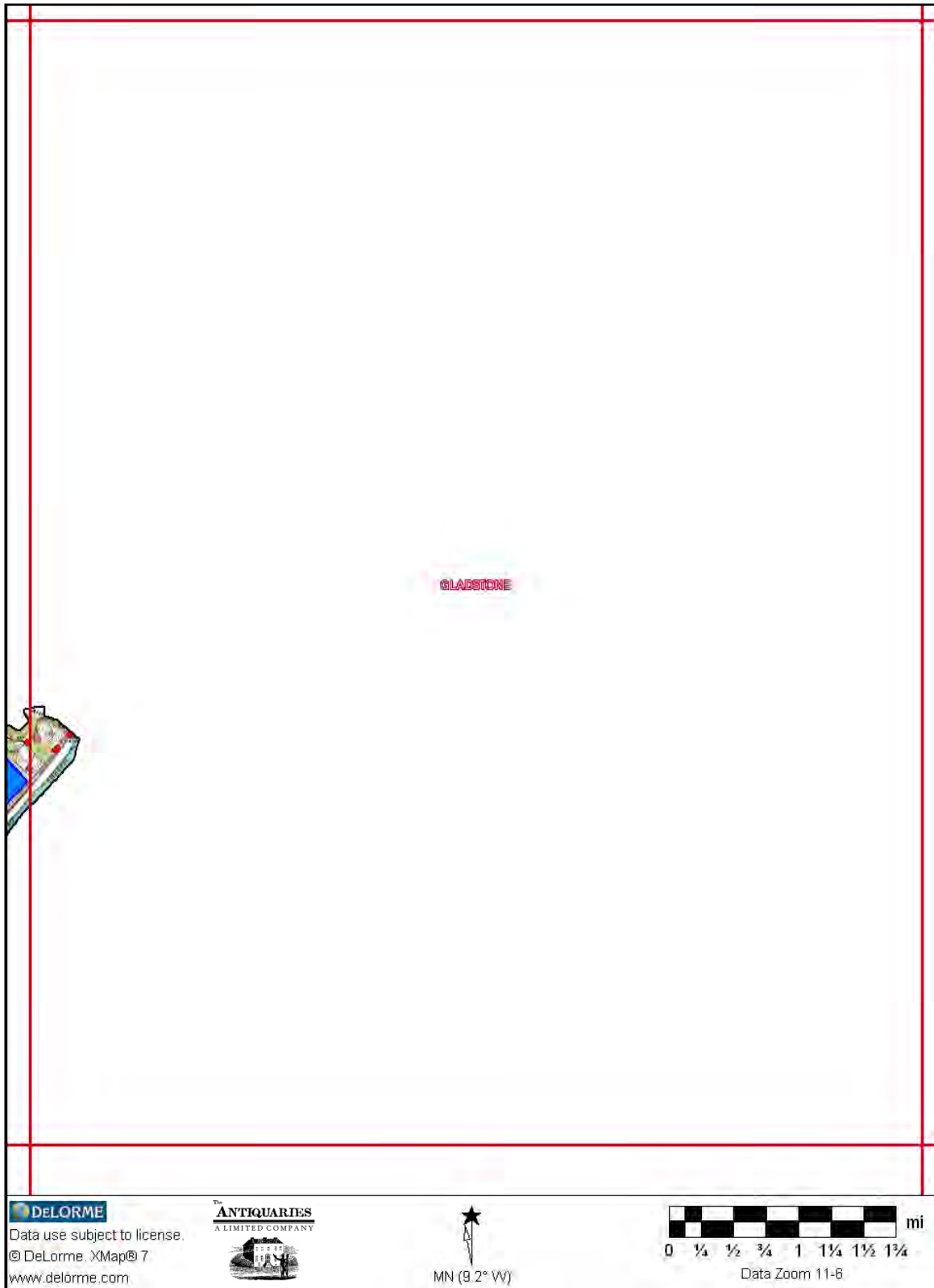


Figure 41- Gladstone Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Kelly Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys. Note: USGS Quad maps were created prior to the construction of the U.S. 29 Madison Heights Bypass)



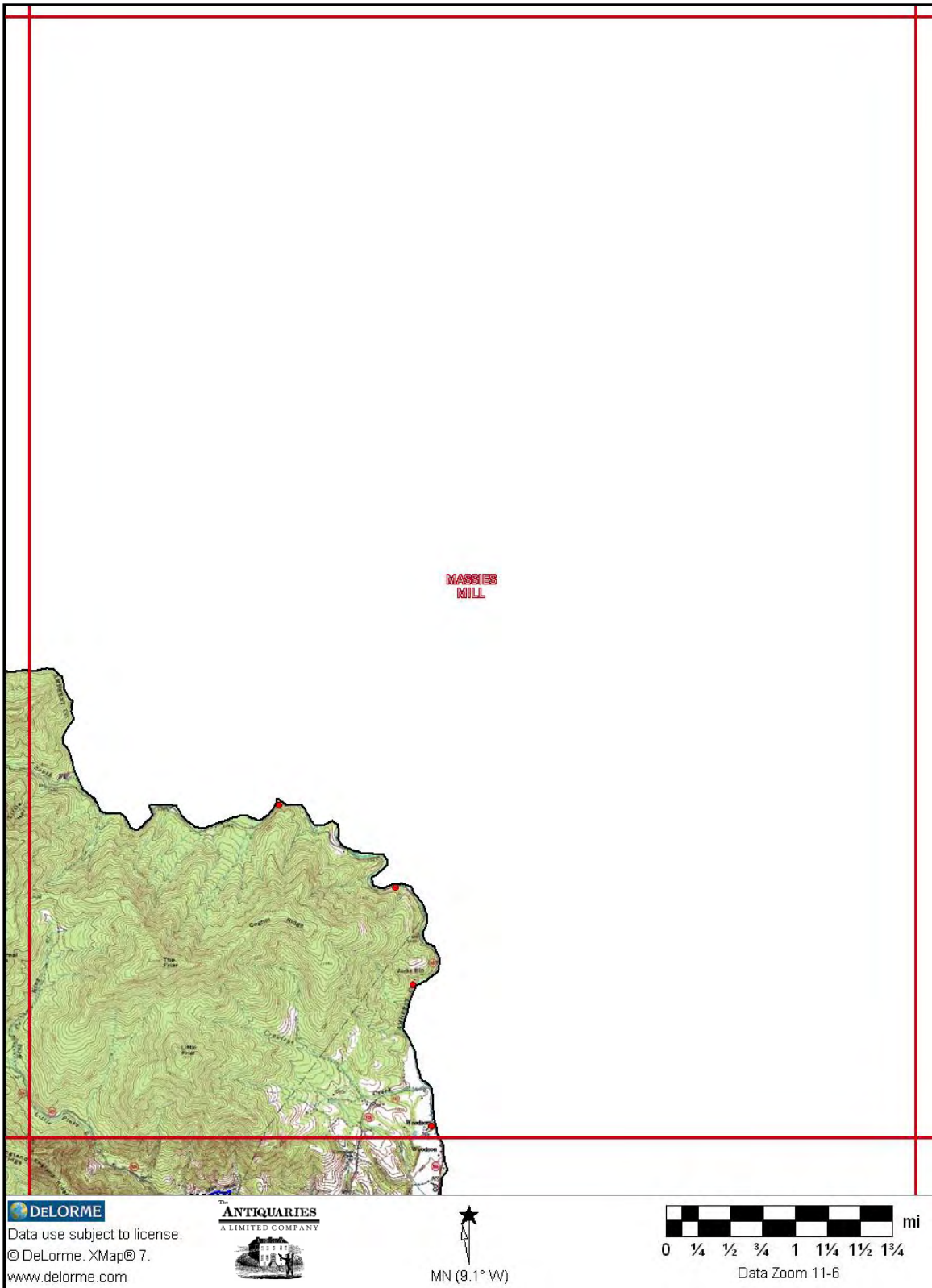
Figure 42- Kelly Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Lynchburg Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)



Figure 43- Lynchburg Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Massies Mill Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)



Montebello Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

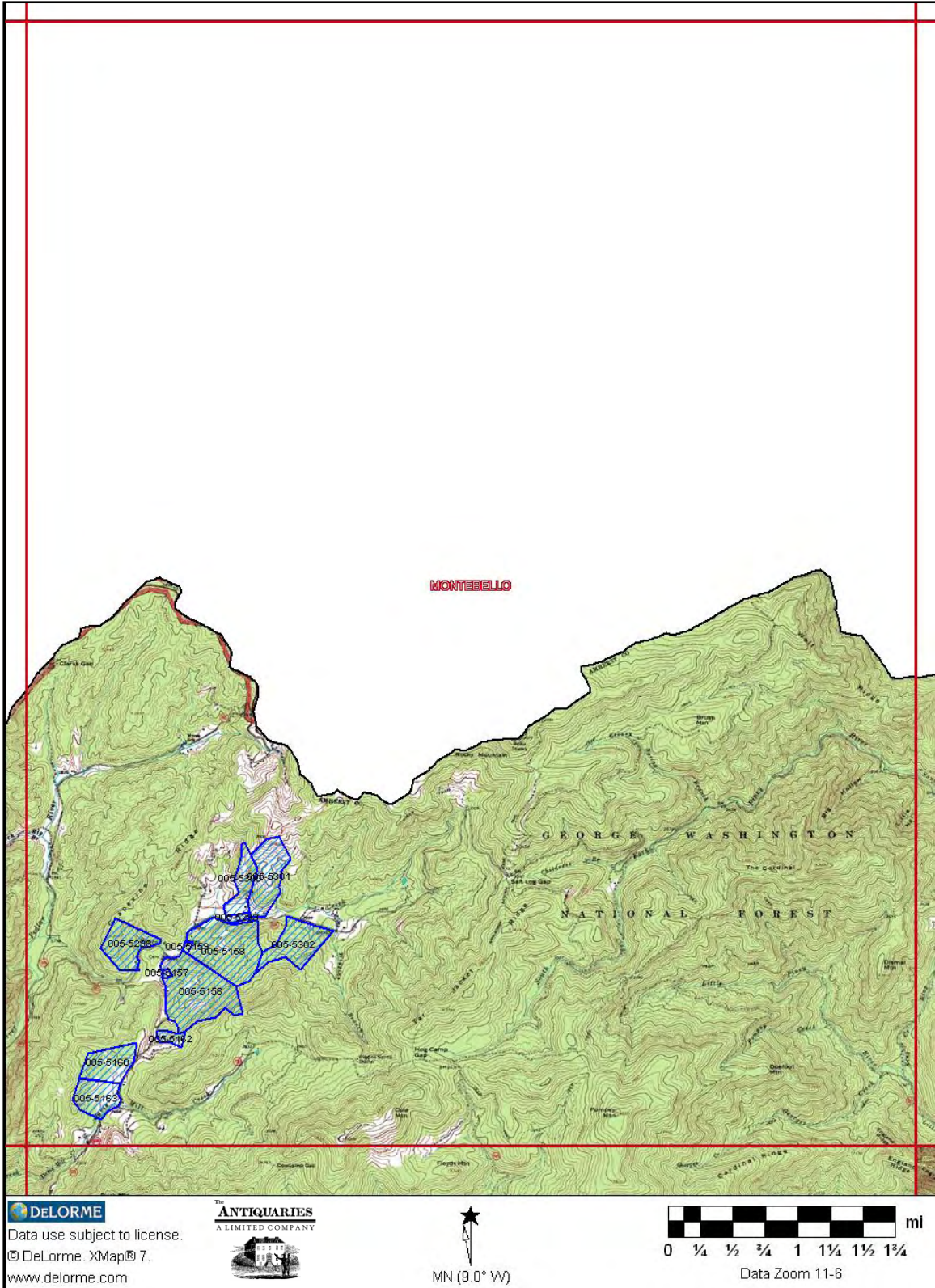


Figure 44- Montebello Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Piney River Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

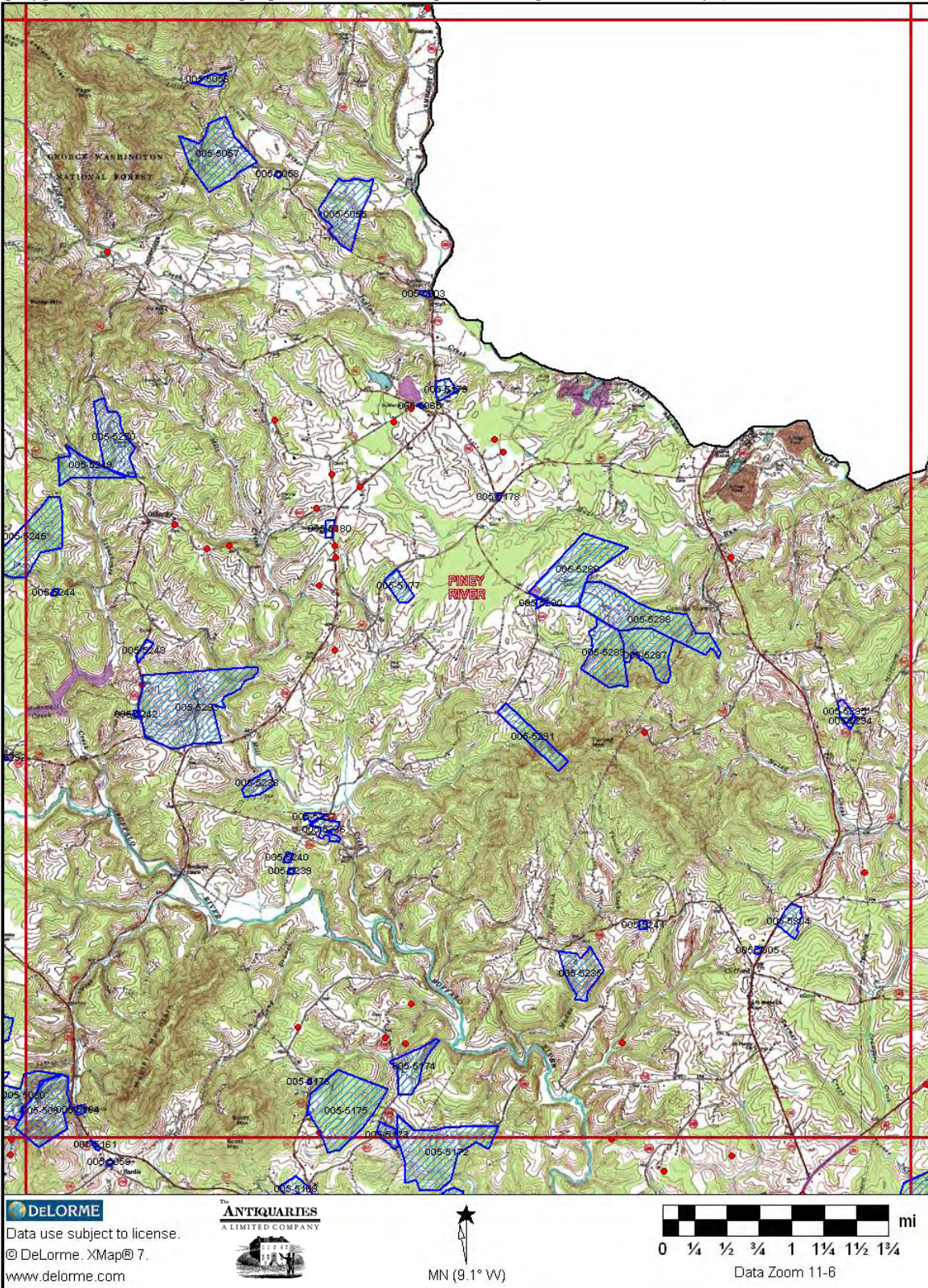


Figure 45- Piney River Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Stonewall Quadrangle (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

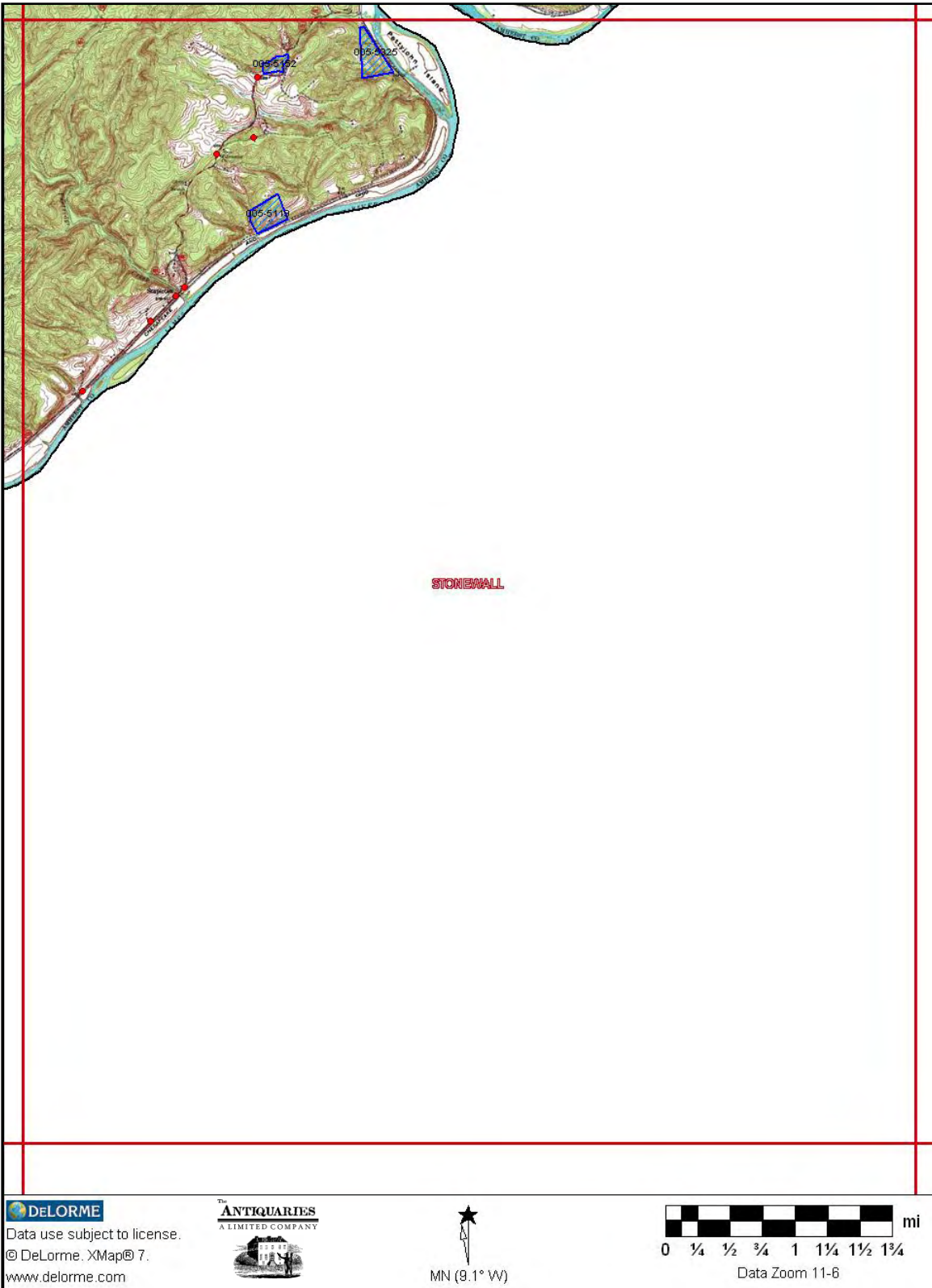


Figure 46- Stonewall Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Tobacco Row Mtn Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey in blue polygons. Red dots indicate properties identified as potential targets for future surveys.)

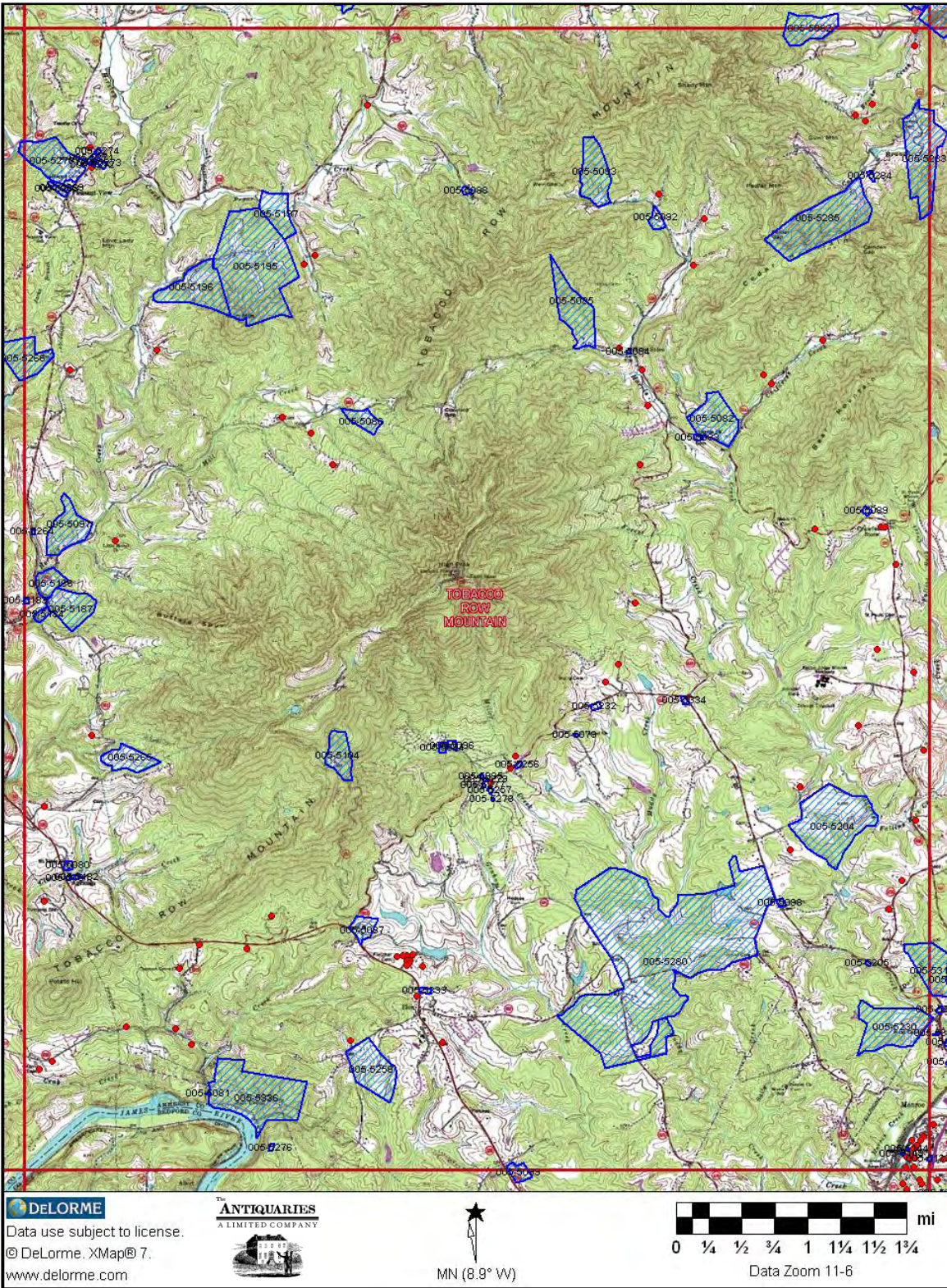


Figure 47- Tobacco Row Mtn Quad (Showing resources surveyed during the 2009-2010 Cost Share Survey)

Appendix IV- Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District Preliminary Information Form

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information		For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 005-5025
District Name(s):	<u>Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District</u>	
District or Selected Building Date(s):	1813-1930 <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post	Open to the Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Main District Streets and/or Routes:	<u>Route 635- Buffalo Springs Turnpike</u> <u>Route 643- Wagon Trail Rd/Ashby Woods Rd</u> <u>Route 647- Minors Branch Road</u>	City: <u>Monroe</u> Zip: <u>24574</u>
County or Ind. City:	County of Amherst USGS Quad(s): <u>Tobacco Row Mountain, Big Island</u>	

Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: <u>1,735</u>	Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor
<p>Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: The center of the proposed district is formed by the confluence of Horsley Mill Creek and the Pedlar River and the intersection of Buffalo Springs Turnpike (Route 635) and Wagon Trail Road/Ashby Woods Road (Route 643). The majority of buildings within the district are located in two clusters within the riparian area; one cluster is formed around the abovementioned confluence, and the other is located approximately 1,200 feet to the southeast, also on the Turnpike. The largest property outside of the village itself is Red Hill, which lies to the east of Buffalo Springs Turnpike and to the south of Ashby Woods Road. The majority of the buildings are oriented to, and have a close physical relationship with, the roadways of the district. Vegetation in the area is a mix of domestic yards, hay fields, and forest.</p>	
Ownership Categories:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal

General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc...	
<u>Tavern, dwelling, store, post office, church, bridge</u>	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use)	<u>Dwelling, church, bridge, vacant</u>
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>Vernacular interpretations of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate</u>
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>Charles Ellis, Josiah Ellis, John Ellis, Richard Ellis, James Ware.</u>
Are there any known threats to this district?	<u>Deterioration</u>

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

The proposed district occupies approximately 130 acres of bottomland along the Pedlar River and Horsley Creek in western Amherst County. The district is well-connected via a series of state-maintained roads and bridges, along with a number of private roads and bridges. The riparian buffers are largely wooded, as are the slopes leading up from the waterways. An expansive hayfield fills the Pedlar River bottom west of Buffalo Springs Turnpike.

The architecture of the area mirrors its period of significance, which spans from 1813 to 1930. The proposed district contains some of western Amherst County's best examples of vernacular adaptations of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical architecture. All extant buildings are frame, save Ashby Wood's Store (005-0138) and St. Luke's Church (005-1106), which are constructed of brick. A number of buildings in the immediate vicinity (including 005-0016, 005-5097, and 005-5185) exhibit foundations constructed of hewn stone, which is somewhat unusual for Amherst County. It is likely that a stonemason employed by the area mills may have been responsible for this work.

Brief descriptions of the historic resources within the proposed district follow.

005-0014, Red Hill- National Register of Historic Places. This property has been in the Ellis Family since the 18th century, and consists of a number of buildings dating to the Federal period. While technically outside of the village of Pedlar Mills, it is being included in the boundaries of the proposed district because of its connection to the Ellis Family, which is largely responsible for the establishment and growth of Pedlar Mills.

005-0016, St. Lukes Episcopal Church- Greek Revival temple-style building constructed circa 1830 and reconstructed in the early 1870s. The portico was added in the 1920s. The building rests on a hewn stone foundation, and is constructed of brick laid in four course common bond. The front façade displays two entrances, each with double-leaf doors. Each side contains two fixed-pane stained glass windows. All door and window openings are capped with simple lintels with corner blocks. The portico is supported by four wooden Tuscan order columns. A set of concrete steps lead from grade to the floor of the portico. A cemetery behind the church contains over 50 marked graves and a number of graves marked with fieldstones.

005-0019, Ware's Tavern- Built circa 1813, "The Tavern," as it is locally known, is a single-pile, two-and-a-half story, gable-roofed building flanked by a pair of end chimneys. The first floor is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, and the second floor is covered in weatherboard. First floor windows are 9/9 double-hung sash, and the second floor windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. A fairly complex series of additions project from the rear of the building. A one-story, shed-roofed porch spans the front façade of the house. The property contains several outbuildings.

005-0137, Eubank House- The Captain Robert Eubank House may have been built as early as 1816, but the majority of the dwelling likely dates to the middle of the 19th century. It is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, single-pile frame house with a one-and-a-half story wing on its south side. The house is covered by a gabled roof of tin, rests on a coursed stone foundation, and has a pair of stone chimneys with brick stacks.

005-0138, Wood's Store- Local tradition holds that this building was built circa 1830 by Ashby Woods. It is a two-story, gable and hipped roof building constructed of brick laid in four course American bond. A two-story frame wing on the east side of the building has collapsed. A one-story shed-roofed porch extends along the front façade.

005-0139, James T. Woods House- This two-story frame Italianate style farm house is positioned on a hillside just north of Ashby Woods Road. Its gable end faces the road, and the standing seam metal roof is trimmed with a bracketed cornice. The house is largely fenestrated with 6/6 double-hung sash, and a one-story, shed-roofed porch warps around three sides of the building.

005-0181, Post Office- This building probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-bay frame building with a gable roof covered by standing seam tin. A single-haunch, three-course American bond brick chimney is located on the northern gable end of the building, and both the chimney and building rest on a rubble stone foundation. A one-bay, gable-front porch projects from the front façade. A later 19th century addition is located to the rear, and features an exterior staircase that is covered by a two-story porch.

005-0182, Parr-Webber House- This house is said to date to the third quarter of the 19th century. The cottage displays elements of the Gothic Revival style, including board-and-batten siding and a shingled center cross gable over the entrance.

005-0183, Gillispie House- This dwelling dates to the late 19th century, and is a typical gabled ell farmhouse. It is covered in plain weatherboard, and typical fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung sash. The low-pitched gable roof is covered by standing seam tin, and a one-story, shed-roofed porch shades the left two bays on the front façade.

44AH092, Mill Site- Associated with the Gillispie House, this is the site of one of the early mills in the area. Remnants of stone walls and a mill race can be located between the house and the steel girder truss bridge (005-0253)

005-0253, Horsley Creek Bridge- Spanning Horsley Creek, this steel girder bridge was built in 1923, and had a capacity of two tons. It was built by Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington, Ohio.

005-0254, Pedlar River Bridge- Built in 1935, this steel girder bridge carries Buffalo Springs Turnpike across the Pedlar River near its intersection with Elon Road (Route 130). Stone abutments which probably date to the early to middle 19th century are carefully fitted into the rock cliff just upstream from the bridge. What is presumably the path of the old Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike runs between the current road and the rock face to the road's east.

005-5183, *Rose Hill*- Also known as “Lindenholt,” this dwelling is said to have been built in 1797. The three-bay, one-and-a-half story log house has a gable roof (covered by asphalt shingles) which displays three gable-roofed dormers on the front (east) façade. A pair of single-haunch stone chimneys flank the gable ends of the house. Several later additions are located on the rear and north end of the dwelling. The entire building is covered in vinyl siding.

005-5184, House, Wagon Trail Road- This somewhat unusual building is located on the eastern side of the intersection of Lewis Keith Road and Wagon Trail Road. It is built of brick laid in a running bond, and rests on a rubble stone foundation that is covered by a poured concrete slab. The gable roof is covered by standing seam tin. The building appears to have been built of recycled elements spanning over a century in style and/or age.

005-5185, Building, Buffalo Springs Turnpike- Likely dating to circa 1875, this is a two story Italianate style building that may have served as a house, a store, or both. Like the J.T. Woods House (005-0139), its gable end faces the road and is trimmed with a bracketed cornice. Typical windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. The entire frame building is covered in plain weatherboard. The roof is of standing seam tin. This is one of several buildings in the area that has a foundation built with massive hewn stones that are likely the work of a stonemason associated with the mills.

005-5186, House, 268 Wagon Trail Road- This three-bay, two-story farmhouse has a gable roof, and likely began as a two-bay house. A third bay was added to its north end. The roof consists of five-v metal, and the frame house is clad in plain weatherboards. An interior stove flue chimney is located at each end of the house.

005-5187, Carden Place- According to local history, the house of John Carden, which was one of the oldest in the area, was located on this site. The present house was built in 1955 and is a single-story ranch-form house built of round logs with white chinking. A central entry door is flanked by double 6/6 double-hung sash. A massive stone chimney is located on the north gable end of the house.

005-5188, Marshall Foster House- A typical Piedmont Virginia I-house, this building likely dates to the fourth quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-story frame house with a gable roof. A gable-fronted two-story portico projects from the central bay of the three-bay front façade. A single shouldered, exterior stone chimney with brick stack is located on the north end of the house, and an interior stove flue chimney is located on the southern end of the house.

Boundary Justification: The 1,735 acre district encompasses the core remnants of the Pedlar Mills Village, along with several outlying houses that were connected with the village, including the Carden Place, Red Hill, and the Eubank House. The district also includes a 2.5 mile segment of the Buffalo Springs Turnpike, which was established in the first third of the nineteenth century. In addition, a significant amount of intact natural landscape surrounding Pedlar Mills exists, including the fields within the valley of the Pedlar River, and the tree-lined ridges that form the valley itself. Meaningful and intact sections of this landscape, particularly along Ashby Woods Road west of the village and Buffalo Springs Turnpike South of Minors Branch Road are included.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The early development of the Pedlar Mills area is strongly tied to the Ellis Family, which had broad-reaching influence throughout much of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Family patriarch Charles Ellis was a partner with John Allen in the firm of Ellis and Allen, one of Richmond's largest mercantile establishments of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Documentary evidence has not yet revealed the date of establishment of the first mill in the area, but brothers John and Richard Ellis (grandsons of Charles), established a store at Pedlar Mills in November of 1802.⁷⁸ Four years later, their father Josiah Ellis executed a Treasury Warrant to purchase a 212 acre tract on the north side of Horsley Creek and Pedlar River. When mapped, the boundaries of this parcel explicitly delineate an oddly-shaped spur that ran along Horsley Creek that certainly contained, or would soon contain, a mill pond.⁷⁹ John Ellis served as the first postmaster of Pedlar Mills from 1807 to 1814. The U.S. Post Office records provide the first known mention of the name "Pedlar Mills" in public documents.⁸⁰

In the fall of 1813, James Ware purchased "the Pedlar Mills Tract" containing 45 ¼ acres from Charles Ellis of Richmond for \$8,000.00.⁸¹ Earlier that year, Ellis was taxed for a merchant mill valued at \$450.00 and a saw mill valued at \$40.00.⁸² These two milling operations constituted the "mills" of Pedlar Mills. Ware quickly began another business operation in the growing community by establishing a tavern (005-0019). Two years later, tax records confirm the burgeoning commerce of the village by listing a merchant license for John & Richard Ellis and an ordinary license for James Ware, both at Pedlar Mills.⁸³ Incredibly rare business records from the same period show that Ware's Tavern was a center of community life, serving as a place for travelers to rest, locals to dine and hold meetings, and even as a place to conduct legal business.⁸⁴

By the mid 1820s, Richard Ellis had reached a level of wealth to justify the construction of what is now known as the main house at nearby *Red Hill* (005-001). This site had been the seat of the Ellis Family in the area since some time in the 18th century, and is located just to the southwest of the proposed Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District.

⁷⁸ 1803 Amherst County Personal Property Tax Records. While the early records do not specify the location of the Ellis store within the County, its presence at Pedlar Mills appears in other primary sources by the second decade of the 19th century, and it is assumed that the store's location remained constant since the family had such strong ties to the Pedlar Mills area.

⁷⁹ 9 July 1806. CGB 56, page 76. Treasury Warrant # 3999. This was a re-patent of the western portion of a 1752 grant to Thomas Stone and a 1748 grant to Stephen Hughes and Booth Napier.

⁸⁰ Circa 1954 newspaper clipping, presumably from the *Amherst New-Era Progress*. Pedlar Mills file, Amherst County Historical Society and Museum.

⁸¹ Deed book M, page 438. Deed of trust

⁸² 1813 Amherst County Land Tax Records.

⁸³ 1815 Amherst County Personal Property Tax Records. James Ware's ordinary operation is valued at \$150.00.

⁸⁴ George W. Eubank account with James Ware, spring 1815. Private collection of Sallie Eubank. Described online at http://www.ancestraljourneys.com/eubank_ware2.htm. Amherst County Chancery Court Case "Carter vs. Wright." "'The affidavit of Jno Pryor taken at the tavern house of James Ware Pedlar Mills November the 8th 1825,'"

In 1826, James Ware defaulted on the various deeds of trust that he executed for his Pedlar Mills tract, and a trustee's sale was held in April. An advertisement in the Lynchburg newspaper touted the improvements on the land, and listed "a manufacturing and grist mills, a large tavern and store houses, and other convenient houses, and supposed to be equal to any stand for such business in the country."⁸⁵ Charles Barret purchased the property, but promptly sold it to Richard Ellis two years later.

Also in 1826, a meeting was held in a local tobacco barn to discuss the condition of the Episcopal Church at Pedlar Mills, called St. Luke's. The parishioners at the meeting resolved to replace the existing frame church, which may have been built as early as 1770, with one constructed of brick. The new building (005-0016) was erected in the early 1830s under the tenure of the Rev. Silas Freeman.⁸⁶

The growth of Pedlar Mills in the first third of the 19th century is documented in Martin's 1835 *Gazetteer of Virginia*. It reported that the village contained, "a store, a merchant mill, a tavern, a tailor-shop, a tanyard, and a blacksmith shop. It has 14 houses and a population of 56 persons; one of whom is a physician. Pedlar River might be easily made navigable to the mills." Local lore holds that Ashby Woods built his store (005-0138) around this time, which may imply that it replaced the Ellis store since the above text only mentions one.⁸⁷

The first graphical view that we have of Pedlar Mills appears in 1836, when the route for the proposed Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike was surveyed. Unlike Claudius Crozet's 1826 map, which simply demarks the general location of the mills, this map displays stylized views of St. Luke's Church, the tavern, "Wm. Mitchell's" to the north, and up to eight unidentified houses or buildings. At least one mill dam is demarked, and the general road network that we see today is in place: Ashby Woods Road, Wagon Trail Road, and the Buffalo Springs Turnpike.⁸⁸

A decade later, the Ivanhoe Milling Company was incorporated with a capital investment of \$10,000.00 to build a flour mill on the Pedlar River. The petition stated that, "People of Amherst are now dependent upon Lynchburg and western counties for flour."

As a major milling center in Amherst County, Pedlar Mills undoubtedly had tactical, if not strategic importance during the Civil War. In 1861, Capt. William Higginbotham assembled his militia company, known as the "Amherst Johnson Guard" or "Long Mountain Boys" at Milner's Store at Pedlar Mills. The company entered the service of the Confederate States of America as F Company, 58th Virginia Regiment.⁸⁹ In June of 1864, Confederate forces rallied around Lynchburg to protect it from a raid by Union General David Hunter. Confederate General John D. Imboden was positioned at Pedlar Mills, and coordinated with Generals

⁸⁵ *Lynchburg Virginian*, 13 April 1826.

⁸⁶ St. Luke's Episcopal Church web site. Accessed 7 March 2010. <http://www.stlukespedlarmills.org/history.html>

⁸⁷ Martin, Joseph. *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. 1835.

⁸⁸ "Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs turnpike road with its extension to the South River", 41 1/2 miles. ca. 1836. Ms. 17 x 84 in. Library of Virginia. Board of Public Works Collection.

⁸⁹ 17 August 2000. *Amherst New Era-Progress*.

F.H. Smith and John McCausland to secure the important James River crossings at Rope Ferry (Snowden), Waugh's Ferry, and Bethel.⁹⁰

In the 1870s, Hazel Williams built the five-story "Big Mill" on the western side of the Pedlar River. By the 1890s, the area served by the Pedlar Mills Post Office had a population of almost 600 people. J.F. Fristoe, one of only two dentists in the county, was there, along with a distillery, two general stores, A.J. Padgett's hotel, a millwright, three doctors, a saddler, a tanner, an undertaker, and a private school. There were four flour mills at Pedlar Mills: W.N. Seay's, Ogden & Feagan's, the Snow Flake Mill, and S.F. Turner & Brothers. There were also three sawmills operated by Lewis Burford & Company, W.N. Seay, and John N. Eubank.⁹¹

Around 1900, robust production of wheat in the Pedlar River Valley necessitated an additional mill to be built. This was constructed by Sam and Pomp Turner, but it burned due to a lightning strike approximately twenty years later. During this time, the various businesses and houses at Pedlar Mills were interconnected by a series of pedestrian-oriented swinging bridges, all of which are now gone.

Like any community that makes its livelihood based on its proximity to nature, Pedlar Mills was extremely vulnerable to flooding. A major flood of 1884 destroyed bridges and damaged a number of buildings, including the St. Luke's Rectory (no longer extant). A flood in the early 1940s destroyed several other Amherst County mills, and undoubtedly waged its wrath on Pedlar Mills. Other buildings, including the school, were lost in the 1969 flood caused by the remnants of Hurricane Camille. The community's general stores closed in the 1950s when owners died and no subsequent generations took over their operations. Eventually, the post office closed, and many of the remaining buildings fell into decay.⁹²

For all that it has lost over the decades, Pedlar Mills still maintains historical and architectural integrity as one of the major commercial centers of Amherst County in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Pedlar Mills was established as a private business venture, and was never incorporated as a town. Because of this, the community grew organically as market demands dictated. While natural disasters can be blamed for major disruptions in service over the years, market conditions did not always warrant the reconstruction of mills, stores, schools, or other buildings destroyed by flood, fire, or other calamities.

Today, seven of the extant residential buildings within the proposed district are occupied by a mix of long-time Pedlar Mills natives and newcomers alike. St. Luke's Episcopal Church has experienced a renewal of interest in the recent past, and services are held there once again on Sunday afternoons. While no commercial ventures currently exist, at least two former store buildings are ripe for rehabilitation, and could see some sort of future as specialty stores or as mixed-use facilities.

⁹⁰ MacLeod, Douglas. *An Outline History of the Town of Salt Creek (Bethel) Part Five*. Amherst County Historical Society and Museum. Accessed online on 7 March 2010 at <http://www.amherstcountymuseum.org/muse/musefeb04.html>

⁹¹ McLeRoy, Sherrie and William. *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc. 1995. pp 103, 106.

⁹² 27 September 1998. *The News & Advance*.

Very little new construction took place within the proposed district during the 20th and 21st centuries, so the area retains its 19th century rural hamlet character. The proposed district is locally significant, and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its contribution to the industrial and commercial history of Amherst County. The proposed district is also potentially eligible for listing under Criterion C for its relatively unaltered collection of early to mid-19th century commercial, residential, and ecclesiastical architecture.

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr. Mrs.
Ms. Miss

W. Scott Breckinridge Smith

The Antiquaries, LC

(Name)

(Firm)

Post Office Box 75

Lynchburg

Virginia

24505

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

scott@theantiquaries.com

434-401-3995

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature:

Date:

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon.

C. Lee Lintecum
 (Name)

County Administrator
 (Position)

County of Amherst
 (Locality)

Post Office Box 390
 (Address)

Amherst
 (City)

VA
 (State)

24521
 (Zip Code)

434-946-9400
 (Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.

To record and recognize the history and significance of the Pedlar Mills community of Amherst County, and to assist local residents in pursuing the proposed district's listing on the National Register of Historic Places if they so choose.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No

Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District DHR # 005-5025 Topographic Map

Amherst County, Virginia

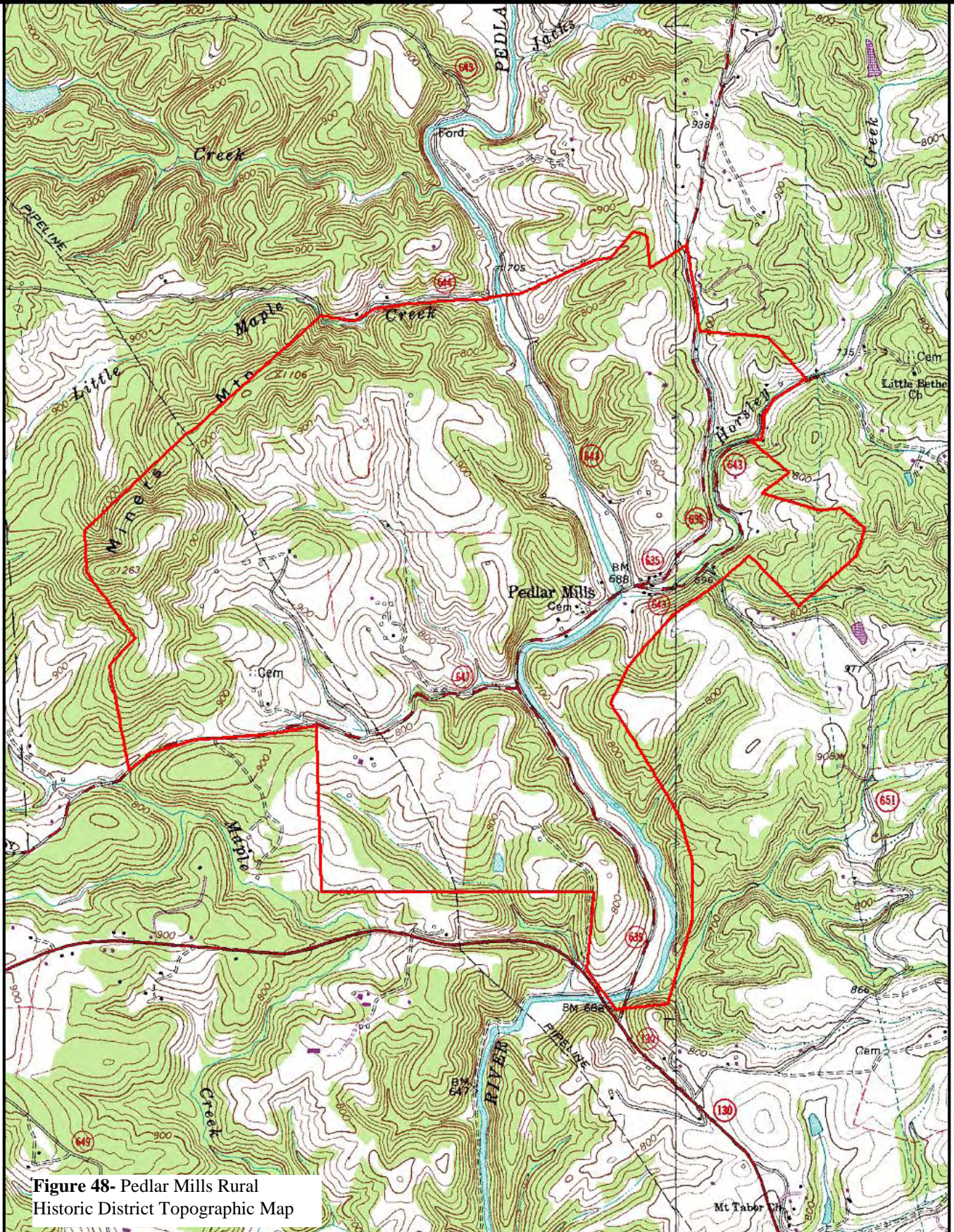


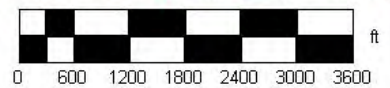
Figure 48- Pedlar Mills Rural
Historic District Topographic Map



Data use subject to license.
© DeLorme. XMap® 5.2 GIS Editor.
www.delorme.com



MN (8.9° W)



Data Zoom 13-1

Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District DHR # 005-5025

District Map

Amherst County, Virginia

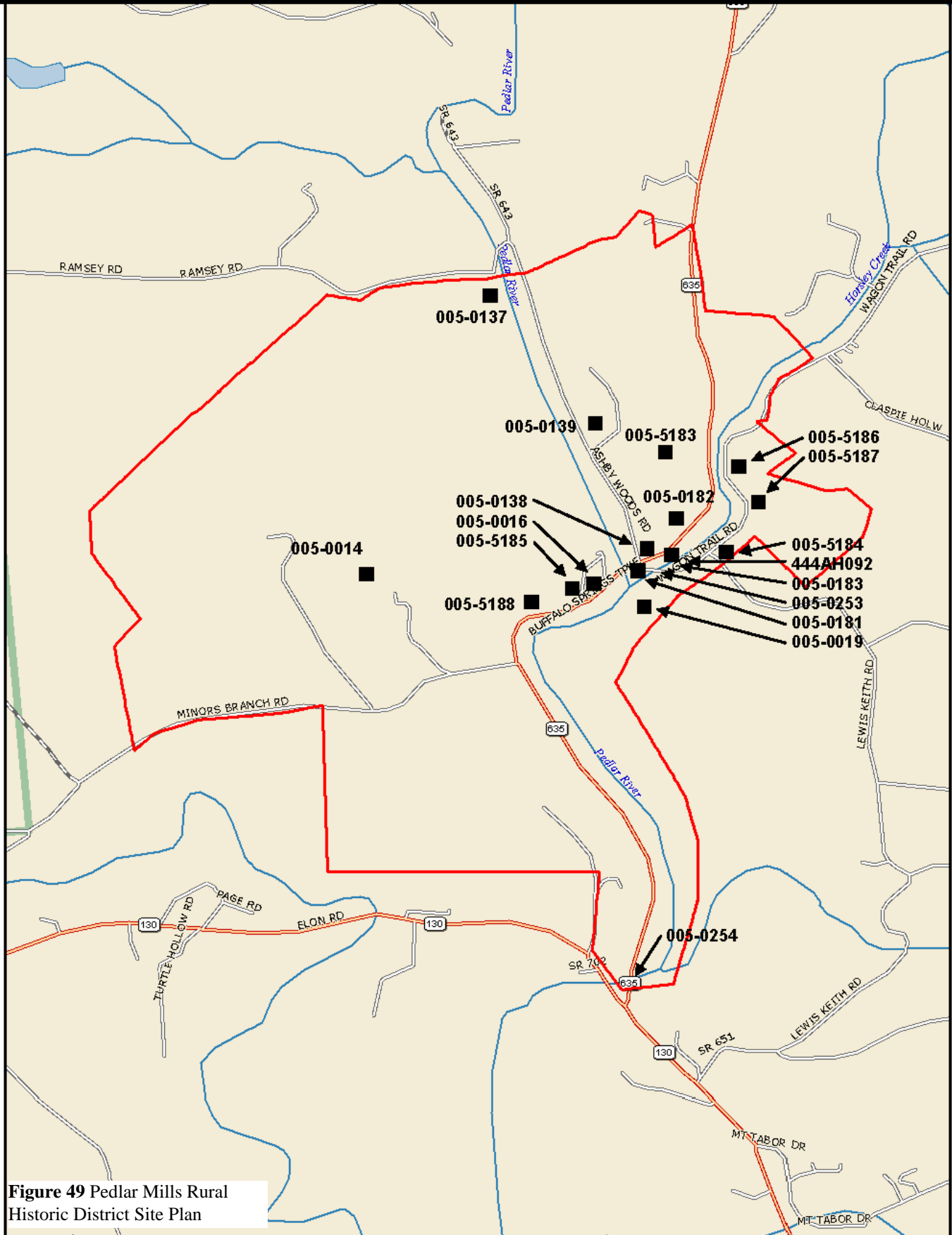
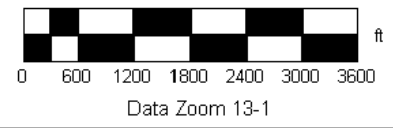


Figure 49 Pedlar Mills Rural Historic District Site Plan



Appendix V- Sandidges Rural Historic District Preliminary Information Form

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 005-5231
District Name(s): <u>Sandidges Rural Historic District</u>	
District or Selected Building Date(s): <u>c.1879-1942</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Main District Streets and/or Routes: <u>Sandidges Road (Route 610)</u> City: <u>Amherst</u> Zip: <u>24521</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Amherst</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Forks of Buffalo</u>	

Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: <u>30</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: <u>The proposed district is in the northwestern area of Amherst County; it extends north from the Sandidges Road (Route 610) intersection with Lexington Turnpike (Route 60) for about one mile. The historic properties are situated on both the east and west sides of Sandidges Road, which is a two-lane, paved country thoroughfare. The road separates the different landscape features of the proposed area; east of the road is the cleared floodplain of the Buffalo River and the western terrain is rolling and wooded.</u>	
Ownership Categories: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	

General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc...	
<u>Dwelling, mill, store, school, church and barn</u>	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use) <u>Dwelling, church, and store</u>	
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>Vernacular, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and American Foursquare</u>
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>William E. Sandidge, Robert Walter Massie, and Walter P. Massie</u>
Are there any known threats to this district?	<u>None</u>

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

Sandidges is a rural, late 19th century mill community located in northwestern Amherst County along the Buffalo River with a period of significance ranging from c. 1870 to 1942. The area began as a rural farming community that became a postal stop at Sandidges tavern in 1828.⁹³ In 1857, a turnpike was created between New Glasgow, in Amherst County, and Lexington, in Rockbridge County.⁹⁴ The area is named for the Sandidges, which was the major land owning family in the vicinity. The proposed rural historic district is comprised of approximately 30 acres on both sides of Sandidges Road for a mile north from the intersection of Sandidges Road (Route 610) and Lexington Turnpike (U.S. Route 60). The area includes eight principal contributing buildings including the Sandidge’s Mill, four dwellings, a store, Emmanuel Baptist Church and the former Buffalo View School.

Sandidge’s Mill (DHR # 005-5069) is the oldest extant community building, and was constructed circa 1870 by William Sandidge. The building was a large “manufacture” mill likely replacing a “custom” mill built around 1830.⁹⁵ It is one of four existing mills in Amherst County and the only late 19th century masonry mill.⁹⁶ The three-story, gable front building has walls laid with a 1:5 modified Flemish Bond and a standing-seam metal roof. The building is undergoing stabilization and restoration; it was neglected for many years. The southern or rear elevation has two arches beneath the first story to accommodate the water turbine; a new efficient operational mechanism used beginning in the late 1860s. The north or main elevation has a single window flanking a large Dutch door on the first and second stories. The third story has a central window and a wooden hood at the peak of the gable.

The interior of the mill lacks much of its equipment because the mill closed after severe flooding in 1942. The equipment was sold to Brightwell’s mill (DHR # 005-0035), which was also damaged by flooding during the same period.⁹⁷ Today, the mill retains its grain bins and some of the wooden chutes.⁹⁸

Millview (DHR # 005-5066) is a two-story, frame vernacular house with Italianate detailing that was built circa 1880. The house has a brick foundation, horizontal board siding, and gable roofs sheathed in standing-seam metal. Three additions enlarged the house after its initial construction. The first was a one-story addition to the rear, made soon after

⁹³ *Public Statues at Large of the United States of America*, (Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1928), p. 318. “From New Glasgow, in Amherst County, via Sandidges Tavern, Pedlar Mills, Waughs Ferry, Wharton’s Mills, to Liberty (Bedford County).”

⁹⁴ *Acts Passed at the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, (Richmond, Va.: Thomas Ritchie, 1837), p. 141. “Be it enacted by the general assembly That for the of constructing a turnpike road from Lexington in the county Rockbridge crossing the Blue Ridge at White’s gap passing the valley of Buffaloe river to Dabney Sandridge’s in the county Amherst from thence to New Glasgow and thence to New Market crossing Tye river....”

⁹⁵ A custom mill ground mill for the local population and a manufacture mill sold its products in larger markets outside the community. An 1837 plat shows a mill in the area. The current mill is dated according to the building’s brick bond and the *1880 United States Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Industry*.

⁹⁶ Information concerning the surviving mills in Amherst County is through information from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

⁹⁷ Sherrie and William McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995) pp. 64, 66, and 108 and personal observation by Sandra Esposito.

⁹⁸ See Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5059.

original construction was complete. The second, circa 1920, was a two-story addition to the west elevation of the original house. In the 1980s, a room was added onto the earliest one-story addition. The gabled front elevation faces south and has a single, central bay on each story. The single-leaf entry on the first story has a rounded arch transom with a large central light flanked by a single square light at each corner. The second story has a large tripartite Italianate window with an arched 2/2 double-hung sash window with a single 1/1 double-hung sash window on either side. There is a one-story, three-bay porch on the brick piers and a wooden staircase.

The interior plan is unusual; the stair hall spans the front of the house with the living room followed by the dining room. The stair hall has a curved open stair with a tapered newel and square balusters. The interior mantels are simple Italianate style with little decoration.

The 1920 addition covers the western side of the house, and contains a hall and room on both stories.⁹⁹

The store (DHR # 005-5067), circa 1880, is a one and a half story frame commercial building with Italianate detailing. It served as the post office and general store for the community. The base of the building is on brick piers and the walls have horizontal board siding and a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. The north or main elevation is gable fronted and has three bays across the main story. Shuttered windows flank the solid double-leaf entry with a four-light transom. The windows are hidden by solid double-leaf shutters. The half story has a centered 6/6 double-hung sash window. The decoration on the elevation includes pilasters that separate the bays; above the first story, bays are a bracketed bargeboard and a ledge. Cutwork decorates the eaves.¹⁰⁰

The former Buffalo View or Sandidges School (DHR # 005-5072) was built circa 1900 and is a one-story, vernacular frame building with a parged foundation and horizontal board siding. The roofline has a gable roof joining two pyramid roof sections; all sheathed with standing-seam metal. The east and west elevations have recessed entries with single-leaf doors. The main entry on the west elevation has a Colonial Revival door surround with a broken pediment. The school currently serves as the Emmanuel Baptist Church Thrift Shop.¹⁰¹

Emmanuel Baptist Church (DHR # 005-5071), built in 1907, is a brick Gothic Revival style church with a tower and angled walls on the west elevation. The foundation is parged and the walls are laid in 1:5 American bond. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The gable front elevation has a double-leaf solid entry and two large stained-glass windows in the angled walls. These windows are copied from unknown European cathedrals.

Mrs. Virginia Farrar, a church member, states that the sanctuary retains its original decoration and pews.¹⁰²

Langmead (DHR # 005-5070), was the home of Walter P. Massie. It was designed in the American Foursquare style by his son Robert W. Massie in 1919. The two-story frame

⁹⁹ See Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5069.

¹⁰⁰ See Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5067.

¹⁰¹ See Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5072.

¹⁰² Phone interview with Mrs. Virginia Farrar, 28 January 2010; and Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5071.

building has a brick foundation, horizontal board siding, and a pyramid roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The eaves have exposed rafter tails.

The southeast or main elevation features a one-story porch that wraps to the northeast. The main elevation displays Colonial Revival details with Doric columns on the porch and the door surround has pilasters with a keystone. The single-leaf entry has an elliptical transom and three-light sidelights. There is a dormer in the roof.

The interior is undergoing restoration. The house has a double-pile plan with a central hall.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ See Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey file #005-5070.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The Sandidges community is locally significant with a period of significance spanning from circa 1870 to 1942. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture and Criterion A for its association with the commerce of late 19th century Amherst County. The buildings are well maintained or are undergoing restoration. The community maintains its integrity of place, location, feeling, materials and workmanship. It is a well-preserved example of a late 19th to 20th century mill village in Amherst County. The village was closely connected to the mill and was active during its period of operation.

The architecture of the community contains examples of commercial and domestic architecture in Amherst County. These include vernacular adaptations of Italianate, Gothic Revival and American Foursquare designs.

Sandidge's Mill is one of only four surviving mills in Amherst County. Mills were important to commerce in the county. Sandidge's Mill was a water turbine-powered "manufacture" mill that produced 200 bushels of flour in 1880.¹⁰⁴ This is the only surviving late 19th century mill; the other existing mills are Galt's Mill (1813, DHR #005-5037), Amherst Mill (c. 1813, DHR # 163-0007), and Brightwell's Mill (c. 1878, rebuilt c. 1942, DHR # 005-0035).¹⁰⁵

Emmanuel Baptist Church is built in the Gothic Revival style, which is an unusual style for a Southern Baptist Church. Most of the early to mid-20th century churches built by the Southern Baptist denomination tend to be Colonial Revival Style.¹⁰⁶ The building is well maintained and the stained-glass windows are uncommon for the area; according to Mrs. Virginia Farrar, long-time church member, the windows are copied from a European cathedral.

The school is one of the few remaining early 20th century community schools that once existed throughout Amherst County. This school was called "Buffalo View" and "Sandidges" at various times.¹⁰⁷ It was a multi-room facility serving the white students in the area; the "colored school" was located west of the village.¹⁰⁸ The community schools were consolidated into larger county public schools in the mid 1950s, and it became a dwelling until around 1993 when Emmanuel Church acquired the building and repurposed it as a thrift store.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁴ 1880 Nonpopulation Census.

¹⁰⁵ Information concerning the surviving mills in Amherst County is through information from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Sherrie and William McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995) pp. 64, 66, and 108.

¹⁰⁶ Personal observations by Sandra Esposito.

¹⁰⁷ Amherst County Deed Books, and *Chataigne's Business Directory for Amherst County, Virginia 1888-1889* available online at <http://www.newrivernotes.com/va/amher88.htm> Chataigne's 1888-89.

¹⁰⁸ *Annual Report of the Library Board of Virginia State Library*, (Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1908), p. 48; *Report of the Virginia State Library*, (Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1908), p. 48; Richard Lee Morton, *Virginia Lives: The Old Dominion Who's Who*, (Historical Recordation Association, 1964), p. 250; and 1942 Road Map in the personal files of Sandra Esposito.

¹⁰⁹ *Amherst County Deed Book 664*, p. 648A.

This village is also significant for its association with commerce in Amherst County. The community was established as a post office in 1828; the post office was located in a tavern along the road leading from New Glasgow (now Clifford) to Pedlar Mills. In 1830, the community became part of the Lexington and James River Turnpike linking Lexington in Rockbridge County across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the port of New Market (now Norwood, Nelson County) on the James River. The Sandidge family farmed the land, which became the hamlet that would bear their name. The family had a mill that ground grain for the local planters. After the Civil War, William E. Sandidge expanded his business and constructed a larger “manufacture” mill on the site where the village developed; in the late 19th century, he began processing lumber in addition to the grist operations. By the 1880s, additional village stores, shops, the school and a wagon builder were operating, as was an active iron mine.¹¹⁰

In 1942, the Sandidge’s Mill ceased operation due to flooding. Its internal equipment was then sold to Brightwell’s Mill, in the southern part of the county. Brightwell’s was destroyed by the same storms, but was rebuilt.¹¹¹

This village is a remnant of late 19th century Amherst County and part of the economic recovery after the end of the Civil War. Some notable residents of the area were known for their contributions in politics and business, including William E. Sandidge (1830-1909), Walter P. Massie (1857-1930), W. Ward Hill (1897-1931), Charlie L. Vail, Jr. (1924-2003), and Roy Neville Staten (1913-1999).

William E. Sandidge owned much of the village land and he constructed the mill. Sandidge was the Circuit Court Clerk of Amherst County and the first of three consecutive generations to hold the position.¹¹²

Walter P. Massie was part of the Massie family that established nearby *Boulder Springs* (DHR #005-0158). He purchased land and the mill from William Sandidge. Walter built *Langmead*, designed by his son, Robert W. Massie, in 1920. He was a Delegate to the Virginia Legislature during the 1912, 1914-1915 and 1928 sessions, worked to improve the county roads, and helped to found Emmanuel Baptist Church (he gave the land upon which the church was built in 1907).¹¹³

W. Ward Hill was born on a farm near Sandidges. In the early 20th century, he purchased the Amherst Supply store in the town of Amherst, which was renamed Hill Hardware and is still in business today. He also purchased the Hancock Buggy Co. of Lynchburg and incorporated it in 1914 as the Hill Buggy Company.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ *Public Statues at Large of the United States of America*, p. 318; *Acts Passed at the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, p. 141; and *Chataigne’s Business Directory for Amherst County, Virginia 1888-1889*.

¹¹¹ Information concerning the surviving mills in Amherst County is through information from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; *Amherst County Deed Book 121*, p. 154; and *Amherst County Deed Book 105*, p. 240.

¹¹² *Amherst County Deed Book PP*, p. 393-394; *Amherst County Deed Book NN*, p. 330-331; *Amherst County Deed Book XX*, p. 144; *Amherst County Deed Book JJ*, p. 320; and William E. Sandidge, Jr. 2006 Resolution, available online at <https://legl.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+HJ483+pdf>.

¹¹³ *Amherst County Deed Book XX*, p. 316; *Amherst County Deed Book NN*, p. 330-331; Sandra Esposito, Edgewood/Boulder Springs-National Register Nomination, (DHR # 005-0158) available online from www.dhr.virginia.gov.

¹¹⁴ Philip Alexander Bruce, *History of Virginia, Vol. 5*, (American Historical Society, 1924), p. 126, available online at xtf.lib.virginia.edu/xtf/view?docId+2006_07/uvaBook/tei/b004914678; *Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly*, (Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1915), p. 271 available online at

Charlie L. Vail, Jr. was an architect whose father once owned and operated the Sandidge's Mill during the 1930s. When the mill closed around 1942, Vail made drawings of the building that are archived at the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society. Vail was part of the committee that created the official Seal of Amherst County in 1961 when the county celebrated its 200th anniversary.¹¹⁵

Ray Neville Staten was born at Sandidges. As an adult, he moved to Baltimore County, Maryland and served in both houses of the Maryland Legislature from 1954-1968.¹¹⁶

Boundary Justification

The proposed district boundaries include the historic properties associated with the village as well as the historic farmland and millrace located between the village and the Buffalo River. The Buffalo River, Lexington Turnpike, land plats and the hillside along the northwestern side of Sandidges Road are the proposed boundary lines that create visual boundaries between the village and the surrounding countryside.

books.google.com ; and Hill file and Troy-Hill House file from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

¹¹⁵ Information and drawings available at the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

¹¹⁶ Information available online from Maryland Government Papers at www.mdgovpap.org/msa/speccol/sc5123/000001/html/staten.html.

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)			
Mr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Sandra F. Esposito	The Antiquaries, LC
		(Name)	(Firm)
PO Box 75	Lynchburg	VA	24505
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
espositosf@earthlink.net		434-946-7496	
(Email Address)		(Daytime telephone including area code)	
Applicant's Signature:		Date:	

Notification			
In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.			
Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		C. Lee Lintecum	County Administrator
		(Name)	(Position)
Amherst	PO Box 390		
(Locality)	(Address)		
Amherst	VA	24521	434-946-9400
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.
This area is a well-preserved example of a late 19th to early 20th century rural mill village in Amherst County. Most of the buildings are well preserved or are currently undergoing restoration. The area contributed to the economic recovery of the county after depression caused by the Civil War. This area was identified as potentially significant during the Amherst County Cost-Share Survey of 2009-2010.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

Sandidges Rural Historic District DHR # 005-5231
Topographic Map Amherst County, Virginia

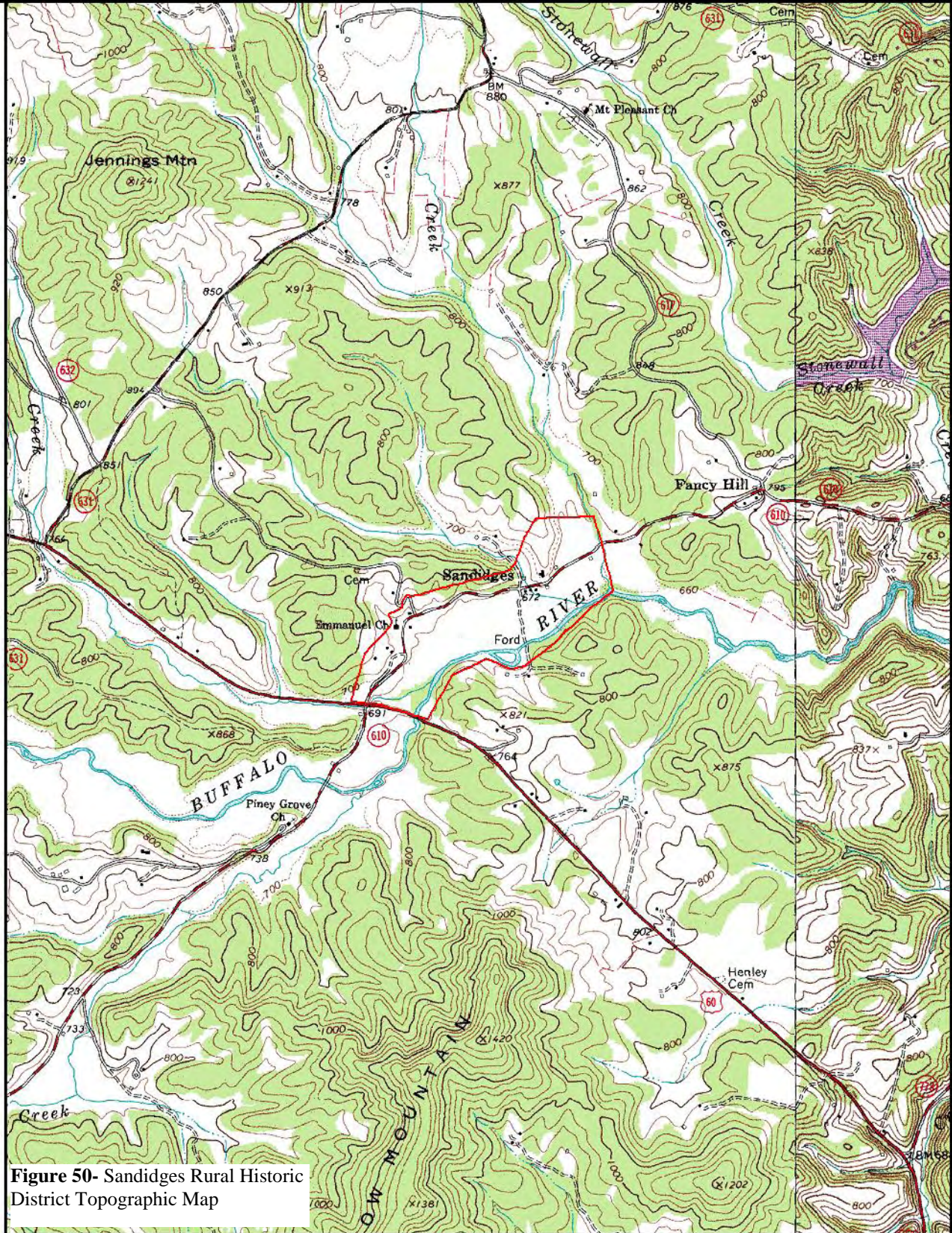
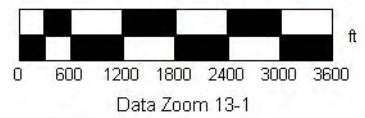


Figure 50- Sandidges Rural Historic District Topographic Map

DELORME
Data use subject to license.
© DeLorme. XMap® 5.2 GIS Editor.
www.delorme.com



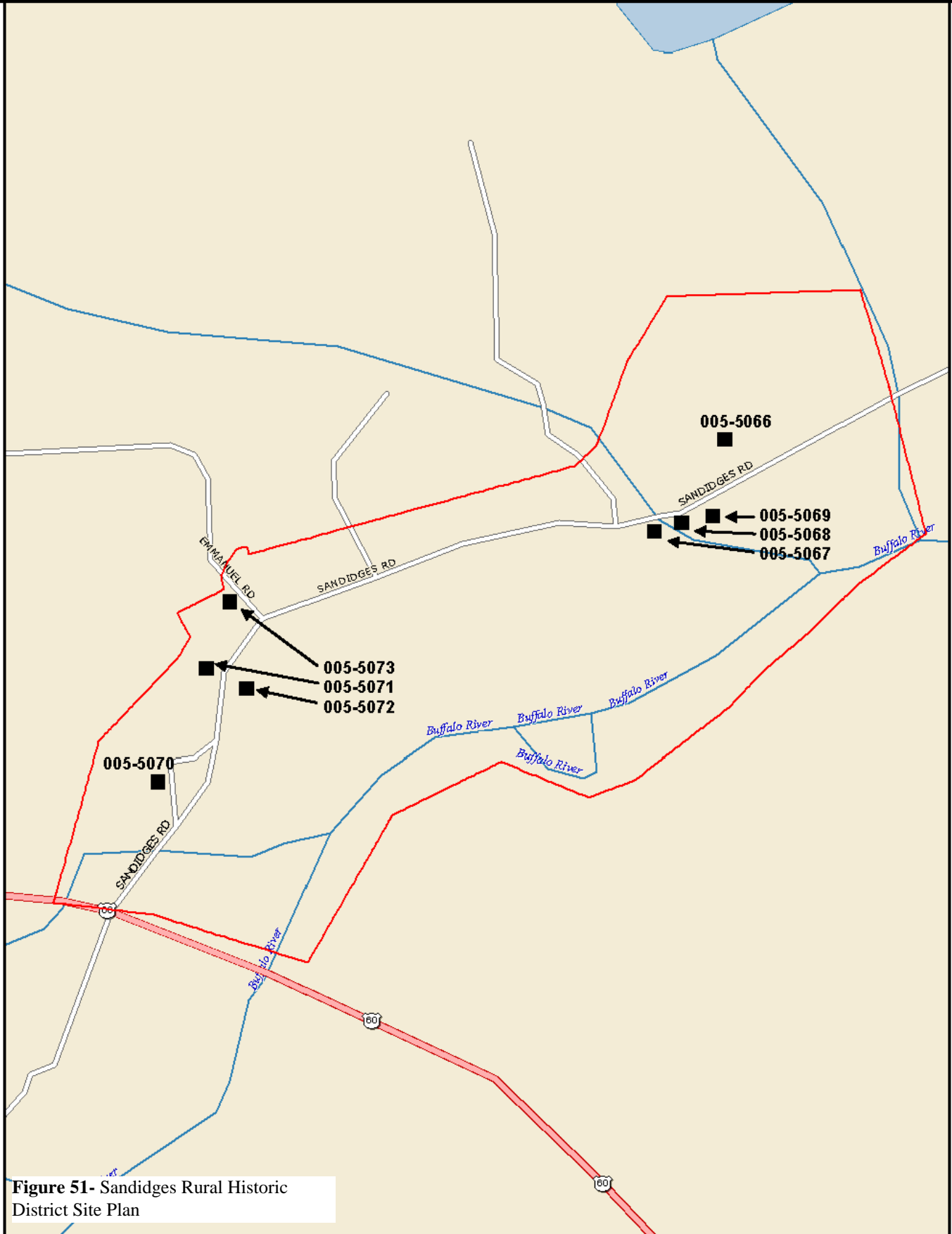


Figure 51- Sandidges Rural Historic District Site Plan



Data use subject to license.
© DeLorme. XMap® 5.2 GIS Editor.
www.delorme.com

