HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF NELSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
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Historic Resources Identification and Assessment of Nelson County, Virginia

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Executive Summary

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In July, 1991, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources awarded a survey and planning grant to Nelson County, Virginia. The grant was requested by the Board of Supervisors to assist with their 1992-1993 Comprehensive Plan revision. The goal of the project was to prepare an integrated document containing architectural, archaeological, and preservation planning elements. The objectives of the project were to:

- Assess a portion of the architectural history of the county;
- Research the archaeological history of the county to prepare a prehistoric and historic overview;
- Prepare appropriate preservation planning strategies for Nelson County to implement the findings of the study.

Residents of Nelson County and the Nelson County Historical Society identified hundreds of potentially significant structures on USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles. From these structures, 250 sites were selected to be surveyed to a reconnaissance level. Thirty sites were selected to be surveyed to an intensive level.

Four historic contexts were developed for the project. The settlement, domestic, subsistence/agriculture, and industry/processing/extraction Virginia Department of Historic Resources themes were selected as the most central to the historical development of the county. Among the many findings of the architectural research, the Shenandoah Valley was found to influence construction in the county. Scotch-Irish and German artisans demonstrated a willingness to experiment with form and style. Decorative treatments from the Valley found their way into many Nelson County homes. Houses surveyed at the intensive level indicate a preference for the late Georgian style, which persisted into the early nineteenth century. The Federal style is also well represented in the county. Subsequent styles such as Greek Revival, have less impact in the county, due to the fact that major construction had already occured. The most common postbellum house design found in the reconnaissance surveys was the I-house with a single pile, two-story, center hall plan which often has a one or two story rear ell.

Based on Commonwealth of Virginia and national guidelines, properties surveyed to the intensive level were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The following properties were found to be potentially eligible for designation:

- Cove Creek House
- Elk Hill
- Forkland
- Glenthorne
- Highview
- Level Green
- New Alberene Stone Quarry
- Oak Ridge
- Pharsalia

- Red Hill
- Riverside
- Rock Spring
- Three Chimneys
- Tyro
- Tyro Mill
- Variety Mills
- Willoughby
- Willow Brook
- Wright, Billy House

140 historic and prehistoric archaeologic sites on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources were assessed in the project. 52 sites were found to be prehistoric. 88 were found to be historic. A prehistoric archaeologic predictive model was developed using this site file data. The archaeological model was found to be too limited to allow generalization of prehistoric sites based on environmental variables. No predictive model was attempted for historic archaeologic resources.

A preservation strategy with eleven major goals was developed for the county. The following action agenda was recommended:

- Re-examine areas already identified on the maps supplied with this report for additional potentially significant historic resources.
- Identify potentially significant structures that may exist in areas of the county not previously examined.
- Seek federal or state funds to conduct systematic survey of previously unidentified archaeologic resources in Nelson County.
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- Make use of local knowledge in adding to state site files information concerning archaeological sites in Nelson County which are known, but not recorded.
- Encourage participation of local chapter of Archaeological Society of Virginia in recording and preservation of archaeological sites in Nelson County.
- Assess potentially significant historic resources identified in this report using the VDHR reconaissance survey form.
- Complete the VDHR historic contexts not researched in this report.
- Assess the most significant structures in the county using the VDHR intensive level survey form.

- Assess the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites in Nelson County in the context of a regional research and preservation plan.
- Identify on a map those archaeological sites which are unique and rare cultural resources.
- Adopt a preservation policy for the new Nelson County Comprehensive Plan
- Form a historic resources guidelines committee.
- Research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards near historically significant structures in rural areas.
- Research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards in historically significant towns.
- Research the Nelson County Zoning Ordinance and suggest changes which will encourage the construction of buildings sensitive to surrounding historic resources.
- Convene a meeting of representatives from the Nelson County Historical Society, Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce, Wintergreen, and other interested groups to study ways to use historic resources as an economic development strategy.
- Evaluate the maps of the historic and prehistoric resources of the county provided in this study for tourism sites.
- Study the availability of historic resources related tourism support facilities, such as bed and breakfasts, etc.
- Promote regional tourism with Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, and Staunton.
- Study ways to promote historic resources in concert with environmental resources.
- Continue cultural resource youth education in primary and secondary schools.
- Investigate available education programs from the Preservation Alliance of Virginia to augment existing cultural resource curriculums.
- Develop hands-on educational curricula through the involvement of students with the rehabilitation of an historic resource or through student assistance with prehistoric excavation activities.
- Conduct workshops for the general population on the cultural resources of the county.
- Conduct specialized workshops in historic preservation for craftsmen and contractors.
- Provide articles to the Nelson County Times about cultural resource events, activities and discoveries.
- Publish and disseminate historic resource works in progress by residents of the county.

Relational and spatial databases were constructed for the locally significant sites, sites surveyed to the reconnaissance level, sites surveyed to the intensive level, and prehistoric archaeologic sites. The databases were constructed in an ASCII, DLGIII (vector), and RLC (raster) fomat. Maps of the architectural and archaeologic resources of the county were plotted from this data. In addition, all surveys were entered into a database using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS).

Overview

Project Goal

In July, 1991, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources awarded a survey and planning grant to Nelson County, Virginia. The grant was requested by the Board of Supervisors to assist with their 1992-1993 Comprehensive Plan revision. The goal of the project was to prepare an integrated document containing architectural, archaeological, and preservation planning elements. The objectives of the project were to:

- Assess a portion of the architectural history of the county;
- Research the archaeological history of the county to prepare a prehistoric and historic overview;
- Prepare appropriate preservation planning strategies for Nelson County to implement the findings of the study.

The survey team attempted to craft a project which would contain a county-wide assessment which would be used as a starting database upon which later reconnaissance and intensive surveys would be constructed. The use of a preliminary identification exercise such as this has not been used before in the Commonwealth.

Using this model, potentially significant structures were identified on USGS maps throughout the county. The survey team then decided to concentrate reconnaissance survey work in the major towns of the county, which contain structures which illustrate the primary historical themes of the county. This allowed for 100% coverage of portions of the county and for the greatest number of structures to be surveyed using the resources available for this project since a greater number of town sites can be surveyed than in rural areas due to decreased traveling time.

With the assistance of members from the Nelson County Historical Society, structures that were not reconnaissance surveyed were priortized and selected to be intensively surveyed. Realizing that the Rockfish Valley is an area facing development pressure, as well as an area which contains many structures exemplifying the agricultural theme, many of the intensive surveys were done on structures in the valley. No National Register nominations were done in conjunction with this project.

It is important to note that the reconnaissance and intensive surveys focused on two broad categories of structures found in the county: town structures, and rural high-style structures. Much work remains to be done on the early 11/2-story structures constructed during the early settlement of the county, some of which are found in the Rockfish Valley. To fully account for these and other types of structures, this report recommends that the Rockfish Valley be completely surveyed at the reconnaissance level in the near future.

A prehistoric and historic archaeological overview was also developed for the project. The overviews are an analysis of existing site file data at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Using a project strategy of cursory, county-wide research leading to detailed architectural assessment, the Nelson County project was constructed to include the following objectives:

1. Identify Significant Architectural Sites

- Develop criteria to identify sites;

- Hold meetings with the Nelson County Historical Society and knowledgeable citizens to identify sites county-wide on USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles;
- Digitize sites for use in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and create a database of available data for each site;
- Create maps of these sites overlaid on the roads and streams of the county (see Nelson County Architectural and Archaeological Resources Map Book).

2. Survey 250 structures to a Reconnaissance Level

- Develop criteria to choose structures which will be surveyed;
- Identify 250 structures to be surveyed which meet these criteria;
- Survey 100% of the structures within towns;
- Use Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) to create a database of structures;
- Digitize reconnaissance survey sites for use in a GIS.

3. Survey 30 structures to an Intensive Survey Level

- Develop criteria to select structures to be surveyed to an intensive level;
- Identify the 30 most significant structures which should be assessed at an intensive level;
- Survey 30 of these structures;
- Create a database using IPS;
- Digitize sites for use in a GIS.

4.Research and write historic contexts for the "settlement "," domestic", "subsistence/agriculture", and "industry/processing/extraction" Virginia Department of Historic Resources Themes

- Research primary and secondary sources for architectural related information on these four themes;
- Integrate reconnaissance and intensive level survey and archaeological data into the contexts.

5. Identify existing and potential historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in the county

- Create a database of existing site file data from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources;
- Develop historic and prehistoric archaeological overviews;
- Use Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates to correlate existing prehistoric sites to streams, elevation and soils.

6. Write a preservation component for the 1992 revision of the Nelson County Comprehensive Plan

- Research preservation strategies from other areas of the Commonwealth and nation;
- Recommend a range of preservation policies and strategies appropriate for Nelson County.

7. Prepare an overall document detailing the findings and recommendations of the architectural and archaeological portions of the project.

Project Staff

The project was supervised by staff from the Thomas Jefferson Planning District. Land and Community Associates and Douglas McVarish, Preservation Consultant, acted as architectural history consultants. Dr. Jeffrey Hantman, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Virginia, acted as archaeological history consultant. The Nelson County Historical Society assisted with the identification and assessment portions of the project. The Nelson County Historic Resources Technical Committee, composed of county, regional, and state government staff along with a resident of the county, assisted with project methodology.

Survey Scope of Work

Prior to this study, no previous large-scale survey work had been undertaken in Nelson County. The charge to the project team was to identify and assess the historic and prehistoric resources of the County as comprehensively as available resources would allow, and to prepare a preservation component for the 1992-1993 Nelson County Comprehensive Plan revision. Preliminary research into the history of Nelson County indicated that the most significant themes of the county's history were the Virginia Department of Historic Resource's (VDHR) "Settlement", "Domestic", "Subsistence/Agriculture", and "Industry/Processing/Extraction". The consultants worked with the Thomas Jefferson Planning District to draft these four themes.

The Nelson County Historical Society assisted with the identification of hundreds of locally significant structures on United States Geologic Survey quadrangle 1" = 24,000" scale maps. This information was used to prioritze areas which would be surveyed.

100% of the structures fifty years and older in the towns of Lovingston, Massies Mill, Norwood, and Shipman were surveyed to the reconnaissance level. The consultants worked with knowledgable citizens to identify thirty of the most significant structures in the rural areas of the county to survey to the intensive level. Although some of the locally significant historic resources identified by the Historical Society were assessed in this project, the rest have been mapped and await further investigation by the county and the Commonwealth.

Relational and spatial databases were constructed of the locally significant, reconnaissance survey level, intensive survey level, and National Register historic sites in the county. The spatial databases (i.e., GIS map files) were constructed in an ASCII, DLG3 (vector), and RLC (raster) format and plotted for use in this document and for use by Nelson County.

Archival research was conducted from site file data available at VDHR to identify approximately 150 archaeological sites in the county. A relational database of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates and Nelson County soils data recently compiled from the 1991 Nelson County Soil Survey was constructed to cross-reference soils and prehistoric archaeological sites. Sites were also correlated to streams and elevation. This information was used to prepare an archaeological predictive model.

An architectural and prehistoric archaeological preservation component for the 1992-1993 Nelson County Comprehensive Plan revision was prepared to suggest policies and guidelines to implement the findings of this report.

Study Products

- Digital spatial data for the locally significant, reconnaissance, intensive and National Register level survey structures.
- Relational database for the locally significant, reconnaissance, intensive and National Register level survey structures.
- Relational and digital spatial database of archaeological resources.
- 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles showing architectural sites.
- 549 reconnaissance hardcopy survey forms (there are more than twice as many forms as there were structures surveyed due to a structure and property form for each structure surveyed).
- 30 intensive survey forms.
- Historic contexts for the "Settlement", "Domestic", "Subsistence/Agriculture", and "Industry/Processing/Extraction" themes.
- Preservation component for the Nelson County Comprehensive Plan.
- Historic and prehistoric archaeology reports.
- Slide show of study.
- Map Book containing architectural sites identified by historic name, file number, and level of survey as well as prehistoric archaeological sites identified by file number and period of site.
- Structures surveyed at the intensive level eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Introduction

Cultural Resource Opportunities

There are few counties in the Commonwealth which have retained their cultural heritage as well as Nelson County. Unlike most other counties in the Upper Piedmont, Nelson's cultural resources exist today much as they did at the turn of the century. The County's population has dropped from 17,777 in 1920, to 12,778 in 1990. While this is a trend which has some negative implications, for historic preservation, less people often means less development which means less resource degradation. Although it is true that some structures have fallen into ruin and perhaps some archaeological sites have been disturbed by erosion and by the plow, by and large, Nelson's cultural resources still stand today—its architecure, archaeology and landscape holistically preserved.

There is also a wealth of residents dedicated to the documentation of the history of the county. Members of the Nelson County Historical Society have spent countless hours researching and writing about the early families who settled in the county. This information, combined with the architectural and archaeological data in this report, is in itself a valuable resource, and should be of interest not only to preservationists. The Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce, Wintergreen and other organizations could work with the Historical Society to utilize the information to promote cultural resources as an economic development strategy. The information can also be used to help property owners determine if their land is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Finally, great strides have already been made to protect cultural resources into the distant future. Nelson County educators, working with Nelson County Historical Society members, have started to bring historic resource education into the classrooms of the county. This program will help to preserve important cultural sites by fostering a preservation ethic in the children of the county.

Cultural Resource Threats

Through this project, citizens of Nelson County have identified hundreds of potentially significant structures in addition to those that were surveyed to a reconnaissance and intensive level. In addition to these these structures, which need to be surveyed in the future, it is likely that there are other structures in some areas of the county which were not identified in this project. Citizens who have knowledge about these other areas need to be contacted to further identify potentially significant structures.

In order to assure a proactive stance on resource protection, Nelson County needs an official policy on historic preservation. With it, the county's posture on cultural resource protection would be proactive. Without a resource protection policy, the county's attitude about cultural resource protection is essentially passive. Individual landowners might register their properties, but the quality of surrounding landscapes and contributing structures in areas around them could erode. The policy would lead citizens to consider new programs to protect historic and prehistoric resources and would ground future actions to protect the quality of its cultural resources.

Guidelines for protection of resources and standards for new development in historically significant areas are also needed. In the rural areas, particularly in the Rockfish Valley, new development has started to encroach on the viewsheds of significant structures, and in some of the villages, structures unsympathetic to surrounding architecture are starting to be constructed.

There are a range of historic preservation techniques available to the county. In the short term, the county could develop a historic preservation policy for the new Comprehensive Plan. It could establish guidelines which would encourage construction of new structures which are sympathetic to historically significant ones. The county could also help to educate property owners about grants and tax credits for historically significant structures.

In the long term, if residents should want to strengthen historic preservation efforts, the county could choose to seek designation of the most significant towns as National Register Districts. In areas like the lower Rockfish Valley which contain structures and landscapes of quality, it could seek designation of the area as a Rural Historic District. In both of these areas, guidelines could be implemented on a voluntary basis.

Nelson County could also choose to implement an historic preservation policy through an historic distict ordinance. The ordinance would create an historic district overlay zone, which could contain voluntary or regulatory guidelines and standards. The ordinance would allow for the creation of an Architectural Review Board to administer the ordinance.

The Challenge

The challenge is as simple (and as difficult) as saving. One must have sufficient reason to sacrifice now in order to leave something for tomorrow. Through the years, spare change can grow into thousands of dollars. And so it is with historic preservation. The wealth of the county's resources will grow as time moves on. Scenic farms, quaint towns and Native American sites will have greater value in the future than they do now, and even more so, if the lands around them remain intact. For the historic resources of the county, the citizens of Nelson must decide if and how much of the value of tomorrow exists in the past of today.

Methodology and Description of Architectural Assessment and Archaeological Overview

Methodology

Architecture

The challenge to the survey team was to develop a survey strategy which, using limited financial resources, would identify many of the significant sites in Nelson County, and then prioritize those which should be surveyed to a reconnaissance level and intensive level. In most previous surveys conducted in Virginia, this was accomplished by driving down the roads of the study area and marking structures on maps which should be surveyed. Using this approach in Nelson County was cost prohibitive. Instead, the survey team setup a series of meetings with members of the Nelson County Historical Society and knowledgeable citizens in the community to identify all the structures they were familiar with that could have some architectural significance. Architecturally significant structures were defined as having some or all of the following characteristics:

- representative of themes;
- at least 50 years old;
- representative of other architecture in county;
- threatened due to collapse or urbanization.

Meetings were held in Lovingston and citizens were asked to go to the tables which contained USGS quadrangles of the areas of the county they were familiar with (see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1

Hundreds of structures thought to be significant were identified. These structures are identified as Locally Significant (LS) in the Database Summary found in this report. Information such as the date of construction and historic name were identified for each structure when available. This list of sites provided a county-wide pool of sites, some of which were surveyed in this project. The Historic Sites Maps generated from these meetings and found in this document, should be thought of as "work in progress" to be reviewed, needing further work as additional historically significant structures are identified, and structures now less than fifty years of age, become historically significant in the future.

From this pool of structures, the Nelson County Historic Resources Technical Committee decided to concentrate all of the reconnaissance surveys on the towns of the county, and to concentrate most of the intensive surveys in the Rockfish Valley area. This was done for the following reasons:

- Much of the architecture representative of the Settlement Pattern, Domestic, Subsistence/Agriculture, and Industry/Processing/Extraction Historic Contexts can be found in the towns and villages of the county;

- When survey work on some structures in a village is to be undertaken, it is good practice to survey 100% of the structures so future research can easily monitor any change in the appearance of the structures, and so survey efforts can be considered to be "completed" within a geographic area;

- The 1991 Preservation Planning Class from the University of Virginia recommended the villages of the county among priorities for furture survey work after conducting a cursory review of some of the historically significant areas of the county; (Note: no survey work meeting Virginia Department of Historic Resources criteria was undertaken by the students.)

- The Rockfish Valley contains a number of structures with features that make them eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For this reason, it was decided to concentrate intensive surveys in the Valley. However, it should be noted that because of the significance of the architecture and history of the Valley, and because of growth pressure, additional architectural research, well beyond the scope of this survey, should be undertaken.

With the focus of the project on the villages of the county and the high-style farming estates of the Rockfish Valley, the architectural descriptions found in the historic contexts are biased towards these types of structures. Future architectural history research in the county should include early settlement structures both within and outside of the Rockfish Valley.

Archaeology

There are two types of archaeological resources found in Nelson County—historic and prehistoric. Historic archaeological sites are areas where there are remains of Euro-American settlement buried in the ground. Prehistoric archaeological sites are those areas which contain Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Native American remains.

A summary or "overview" of existing data found at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has been prepared for historic and prehistoric sites. The historic and prehistoric overviews provide preliminary information about the quality and quantity of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in the county. Perhaps the most valuable by-product of the overviews are the recommendations for future archaeological research contained in the preservation plan of this document.

Description

Identification

On December 8, 1991, approximately twenty members of the Nelson County Historical Society met with members of the project team to identify historic sites in the county. The names of these structures are marked as (LS) and can be found in the Database Summary of this report. USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles of the county were grouped into three sections of the county on tables set up at the Lovingston Elementary School in the lunchroom/gymnasium. Residents circulated among the maps and identified the following for structures 50 years and older:

- property historic name
- date of construction
- identification number
- names of property owners

As verified through reconnaissance and intensive level surveying, Historical Society members were able to accurately identify 250 structures. In addition to having Nelson County residents who knew about the history of the county, it was also found helpful to have on hand individuals who perhaps knew little about the historic resources of the county, but were able to interpret contour lines, roads, and streams on the maps.

Reconnaissance survey

250 sites in the towns of Lovingston, Massies Mill, Norwood, and Shipman were surveyed to the reconnaissance level. For each site, survey forms were completed for both the structure and the property. Because some sites had more than one structure, a total of 549 survey forms were filled out for the project and sent to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The names of the structures surveyed can be found marked as reconnaissance survey (RS) found in the Database Summary of this document.

A reconnaissance survey is an exterior only survey which takes approximately twenty minutes. The surveyor must complete a form which requires information on windows, doors, roofing, massing, cladding, site plan, and historical significance.

Reconnaissance surveys must be conducted or approved by an individual who meets National Park Service (NPS) criteria. In this project, Douglas McVarish met NPS standards and in addition to performing most of the reconnaissance survey work, also reviewed surveys done by Michael Collins, and Interns Ann Robertson, and Mary Ruffin Hanbury.

Intensive survey

Thirty (30) sites in the county were surveyed to the intensive level . The names of the structures can be found marked as (I) in the Database Summary of this document. An intensive level survey, in addition to an exterior architectural description, requires interior photography of architectural elements such as mantels, staircases, and moldings. Land and Community Associates of Charlottesville conducted the intensive surveys.

The reconnaissance and intensive survey forms produced in this project were sent to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the conclusion of the study and are included in this document by reference only.

Historic and prehistoric archaeological overviews

52 prehistoric archaeologic sites and 88 historic archaeologic sites found at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources were assessed in this report. Resources were not available to conduct field surveys or interview local amateur archaeologists. Using prehistoric site file data, a model was developed to predict areas where prehistoric sites might be found.

Historic Contexts

HISTORIC CONTEXT METHODOLOGY

What are historic contexts?

A historic context is background information which complements the architectural history of the county as revealed by reconnaissance and intensive level surveys. The State of Virginia has identified the following eighteen types of contexts or themes which represent the range of activities which humans have undertaken in the Commonwealth since prehistoric times:

- Domestic
- Agriculture/Subsistence
- Government/Law/Political
- Health Care
- Education
- Military/Defense
- Religion
- Social
- Recreation and the Arts
- Transportation
- Commerce /Trade
- Industry/Processing/Extraction
- Landscape
- Funerary
- Ethnicity/Immigration
- Settlement Patterns
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
- Technology/Engineering
- Other Themes

What are the functions of historic contexts?

Historic contexts illuminate the reasons why built environments of the past were constructed like they were. The context helps to explain why, where, and how different types of structures were built and maintained, or allowed to decay. An understanding of architectural history and archaeology through historic contexts can provide insights about our past, so we do not make the same mistakes twice, and we build on the achievements of our ancestors to improve the quality of our lives. Otherwise, we are disconnected from our past, and as a culture, destined to make decisions based on little more than trial and error.

Why were four themes chosen for this project?

Due to limited resources, only four out of the eighteen possible themes were developed for this project. The themes; settlement patterns, domestic, subsistence/agriculture, and industry/processing/extraction, were decided upon by the Nelson County Historic Resources Technical Committee because they represent the most significant activities which occured in Nelson County. To the extent possible, structures chosen for reconnaissance and intensive level surveys represent these four themes or a combination thereof.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources provides the following definitions for the themes used in this project:

Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Domestic property types include single dwellings such as a rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, farmstead, and cave; multiple dwellings, secondary domestic structures such as a dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage or other dependencies; hotels such as an inn, hotel, motel, way station; institutional housing such as military quarters, staff housing, poor houses or orphanages; camps such as hunting campsites, fishing camps, forestry camps, seasonal residences, and temporary habitation sites; and village sites.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food. Beyond the basic studies of site function based on the analysis of a site location, the tool types from the site, and the food remains recovered, this theme also explores the reconstruction of past habitats, study of the energy required to procure and process food, functional analysis of tools to determine what resources were being procured and processed and the evolution of subsistence strategies over time and within and between neighboring regions. Agriculture specificially refers the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants. Property -types related to the subsistence/agriculture theme include resources related to food production such as small family farmsteads, or large plantations with representative or important collections of farm and outbuildings or other agricultural complexes such as agribusinesses; sites or properties associated with processing such as a meat or fruit packing plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, cellar, storage site, tobacco warehouse; agricultural fields such as pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheatfield, crop marks, stone and kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, apiary; fishing facility or site such as a fish greenhouse, plant observatory, garden; agricultural outbuildings such as barns, chicken houses, corncrib, smokehouse, and tool shed; and irrigation facilities such as irrigation systems, canals, stone alignments, headgates, check dams.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities related to the extraction, production, and processing of materials such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food processing, distilling, fuel, building materials, tools, transportation, seafood, and many other industries. Resource types include quarries, mills (grist, carding, textile, woodworking), factories, distilleries, shipyards, mines, forges and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, village shops, and other small crafts and industrial sites.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system. Evaluations can take place on two different levels: (1) utilization of space within a settlement and (2) local/regional distribution

of settlements as a result of environmental adaptations. This theme is also concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions; as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village and town plans, and regional distributions are also combined with an analysis of the social, political, and economic aspects of settlement. Property types reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites, and landscapes.

Archaeology in the Historic Contexts

General archaeological findings were integrated into the historic contexts developed for this project. These joint architectural history and archaeological contexts reflect the cross-media approach to cultural resource assessment attempted in this project. More detailed information can be found in the sections of this report devoted exclusively to archaeology (see *Prehistoric Archaeological Overview and Predictive Model* and *Historic Archaeological Overview*).

THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Native Americans

The area of what is today Nelson County has been occupied by Native American cultures for over ten thousand years. For most of that time, the Native American cultures were hunters and gatherers, an economic strategy which is reflected in a settlement pattern marked by high mobility. This time period (around 8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) is called the Archaic Period. Settlements and camp sites dating to the Archaic period are found widely distributed throughout Nelson County, as they are throughout Virginia. These archaeological sites are found both in the river valleys and in the uplands.

After 1000 B.C., a shift in economy and settlement pattern to a more intensive collecting strategy with less mobility is noted. This is called the Woodland period, and dates to between 1000 B.C. and 1600 A.D. Larger settlements were more commonly used at that time, and they tended to be located principally along the permanent drainages. About A.D. 1000, maize agriculture was adopted by Virginia Indians, and settlement began to focus almost exclusively on the floodplains and terraces of the largest rivers (especially the James River). This is the settlement pattern noted by colonist John Smith in his map of Virginia's Indian settlements, circa 1607. The archaeological site of Wingina, on the James River in Nelson County, may be the village which John Smith recorded on his Map of Virginia as "Monahassanaugh."

The occupants of Nelson County in the Late Woodland and early historic era were the Monacans, a people whose descendants today live in both Nelson and Amherst Counties. It is likely that Indian settlement continued in the upland, more mountainous areas of Nelson County well into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These sites are difficult to recognize, and none has been recorded to date.

First European Explorers

John Findlay[1] and Allen Tye were the first recorded European explorers of present Nelson County. Sometime prior to 1734, Findlay traveled up the James River, moving westward into Shipman and explored the region which now bears his name--Findlay's Mountain. During the same period, Tye arrived in Nelson County from the Shenandoah Valley, across the Blue Ridge near Montebello, to explore and name the Tye River. The travels of Findlay and Tye exemplified one of the guiding themes for the development of the county--exploration and setttlement following the rivers of the county.

1. Frances Moorman Walker, in *The Early Episcopal Church in the Amherst: Nelson Area* (Lynchburg:Virginia: J. P. Bell, 1964), spells the name as "Finley".

First European Settlers

A British surgeon, Dr. William Cabell, established the first permanent European settlement in Nelson County along the James River. After claiming approximately 4,800 acres of land by cutting out marks on the bark of trees, Cabell, in 1741, moved his family to an area at the mouth of Swan Creek.[2] This became Warminster, the first patent in Nelson County, named for his village in England. Warminster remained an important commercial center west of Richmond for over fifty years.[3]

Probably before Cabell's arrival at Warminster,[4] James Wood (perhaps spelled "Woods"), a Scotch-Irishman, and the first recorded European settler in the Rockfish Valley, received a 2,436-acre land grant from the King of England and established his home near Wintergreen.[5] Other Scotch-Irish followed Wood into the Rockfish Valley and surrounding mountainous areas, many arriving from the north, moving down the Piedmont along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. Many Rockfish Valley settlers entered the region from the Shenandoah Valley. In addition, settlement continued near the James River, where Cabell had patented most of the land along the river, and in the eastern portions of the county; the Scotch-Irish joined Wood in the Rockfish Valley; the Nassau tract was established by speculators;[6] and the French Huguenots moved into Lovingston and Shipman. Migration to the western part of the county probably began very early with a trading post that preceded Cabel.[7] In 1744 Albemarle County, including all of Nelson, was formally established due to the area's increased population.

Travel in the county prior to the American Revolution was by horseback, carriage, wagon, and canoe.[8] The James, Rockfish, and Tye rivers were the primary avenues of small boat transportation.[9] County residents traveled to Richmond and Lynchburg via slackwater and canal travel along the James. The boat serving Nelson County went from Richmond to Lynchburg and back on alternate days. Between Richmond and Lynchburg there were 137.75 miles of canal and 8.75 miles of slackwater navigation. There were fifty-two lift locks; twenty-two of cut stone; and thirty of cobble masonry faced with timber and plank. Many of these canal locks are today archaeological sites included in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological site inventory for Nelson County.

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2. Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 1895, 2nd ed. 1939 (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C.J. Carrier Company, 1978), 48, 51.
3. J. B. Coincon, *Colonial History of Nelson County, 1734-1807* (Amherst, Virginia: Amherst Publishing Company, 1940), 5.
4. Edgar Woods, *A History of Albemarle*, 1901, (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C.J. Carrier Company, reprinted 1972, 351-356.
5. Home Demonstration Clubs, *A History of Nelson County, 1964-1965* (1965), 17.
6. John G. Vogt and T. William Kethley, Jr., *Nelson County Marriages: 1808-1850* (Athens, Georgia; Iberian Publishing Company, 1985), vi., and from interviews with local historian Catherine Seaman in 1992 regarding a soon to be published book *Tuckahoes and Cohees: Early Settlers and Cultures of Nelson and Amherst Counties, Virginia*, 1993 (Lynchburg, Virginia; Sweet Briar Printing Press).
7. Seaman, interviews, 1992.
8. Ralph E. Fall, *The Diary of Reverend Robert Rose* (Verona, Virginia: McClure Press, 1977), note 435.
9. Coincon, 14.

Areas along the river were known by their lock number. For example, Gladstone was lock number 391.[10] There were three principal dams across the river which allowed slackwater travel and nine dams providing canal travel. Packet boats were towed by horses which traveled along the bank of the canal, known as the towpath. It was along this towpath which the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company took over the canal company in 1878 and constructed the railroad. The C&O Railroad Company leased the railroad in 1888 and 1889 for $100,000 per year and bought it in 1890 for $6 million.[11] A ferry was operated between Caskie and Bent Creek from the end of the Civil War until 1921 when a steel bridge was erected. This bridge was replaced in 1965 to accommodate increased traffic.[12]

In 1761, Albemarle County was divided and the newly formed Amherst County took in what is today Nelson County. By the American Revolution, approximately two thousand individuals resided in the area; about half of these individuals were slaves.[13] Amherst divided into two church parishes in 1779--Amherst and Lexington. Under the direction of native son Governor William H. Cabell, the 475-square-mile Amherst Parish officially became the County of Nelson, Virginia, on 25 December 1807. Named for General Thomas Nelson, Jr., Virginia's third governor, Nelson County's first court sessions took place in the old Amherst Courthouse on the old stage coach road in Cabellsville, about one mile southwest of Colleen on the Thomas Wood farm near the barn[14]. For a brief period in 1808, court was held at the Petit place in Massies Mill. Finally, in 1808-1809, the Nelson County Courthouse was constructed in Lovingston (DHR 62-9).

Lovingston

The town is centrally located in the county and convenient to both Charlottesville and Lynchburg. The Huguenots were perhaps among the first to settle in the Lovingston area.[15] They came to America after being forced out of France in 1685 by the Edict of Nantes. Most settled in South Carolina, but a few came to Nelson County and other parts of Virginia.

Lovingston was chosen as the county seat shortly after the formation of Nelson County. James Loving, for whom the town was named, donated the land on which the 1808-1809 courthouse (DHR 62-9) was erected. The Honorable Archibald Stuart presided as the first judge of the Circuit Court of Nelson County and held the first court session on 26 February 1810. The community grew quickly with the building of a clerk's office, jail, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, commercial properties, and residences.[16]

The courthouse, which has had four additions, is believed to have been designed by Shelton Crostwait, one of the original trustees of the county, was built by George Varnum, a brickmason who also served as a trustee.[17] Varnum also laid out the village's first lots. His 1809 plat shows a seventy-foot-wide Main Street running east-west and ending at the Public

10. Home Demonstration Clubs, 14.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid, 14-15.
13. Coincon, 14.
14. Interview with William Whitehead, 1992, local historian.
15. Ibid, 15.
16. Home Demonstration Clubs, 2.
17. Catherine Seaman, *A History of Lovingston, The Courthouse Town*, 1989, (Lynchburg, Virginia; Sweetbriar College Printing Press), 2., and interview with William Whitehead, 1992.

Lot, and several other narrow streets on which were laid out forty-nine lots.[18] These lots were offered for sale beginning in May 1809.

These initial lots remained the nucleus of Lovingston for most of the nineteenth century. Nineteenth century houses on large lots were located north and south of the village, but open land separated these houses from the village. In the late-nineteenth century, the village began to expand to the north. Among the earliest of these newer buildings were the L.J. Sheffield Store (DHR 62-372; Fig. 1) on the west side of Main Street and Sheffield's house (DHR 62-373; Fig. 2) immediately north of the store. In 1906, Lovingston High School was constructed on the east side of the north end of Front Street.[19] This remained the site of the high school until the early 1930s when a new school was constructed south of town, and three houses replaced the earlier building. With the construction of these houses, buildings lined Front Street north to its end at the nineteenth century Loving House (DHR 62-384; Fig. 3). A similar expansion to the south occurred in the early twentieth century until the village expanded to the Lea property (DHR 62-340; Fig. 4), the residence of a prominent businessman in the village. Lots 37-48 on the south end of town were laid out in the nineteenth century. William Harris Diggs (1772-1849) bought most of these in 1824 and built his house there that was later bought and modified by L. L. Lea[20].

The Bank of Lovingston, part of a chain of banks owned by Mr. Jones Rixie, closed its doors in 1911. This bank was located in the Stevens House (DHR 62-42; Fig. 5) at the corner of Main and Court Streets, a house which still stands. William Banks Lea raised adequate money to open another bank called the Bank of Nelson.

The earliest extant Methodist Church building in Nelson County is the former Lovingston Methodist Church, a gable fronted brick building on the east side of Front Street, which was constructed in 1836-1838. (DHR 62-356; Fig 6). This building was used until the congregation constructed a new church building south of the village. It was then sold to St. Mary's Catholic Church, whose congregation currently uses the building.

Shipman

As in Lovingston, the Huguenots may have been early settlers of the area. In 1859, shortly after the Southern Railway line to Lynchburg, was completed, the Nelson Station depot (presently Shipman) was established four miles south of Lovingston. One of the community's first residents, a Captain Steever of Canadian descent, suggested renaming the town "Montreal" because of its location just south of the Kennedy (pronounced "Canada") estate.[21] The name found favor among local residents and remained Montreal Station until the early twentieth century when it changed to Oak Ridge after the nearby Oak Ridge estate.

Built in 1801-1802, the estate was purchased by Thomas Fortune Ryan who employed a large number of area residents. Yet the town was often mistaken for a railroad stop at the estate, and finally was renamed Shipman after John Shipman, a long-time resident. As a significant communications point for the county during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Shipman developed into a substantial community with a hotel, store, post office, barber shop,

18. Ibid, 9.
19. Ibid, 39.
20. Reba F. Lea, *The Belfield Fitzpatricks and Elim Colemans*, (Lynchburg: Brown-Morrison Company, 1958), 396.
21. Home Demonstration Clubs, 33.

grist mill, undertaker's shop, pharmacy, dentist, vineyard, harness shop, livery stable, blacksmith shop, four-room school, and bar room.[22]

Among these buildings which still stand are the old McGinnis-Wood Hotel (DHR 62-405; Fig. 7), now used as a residence; the pharmacy building (DHR 62-408), now greatly altered in its conversion to office space; and the school, now the Shipman Community Center (DHR 62-107; Fig. 8).

Robert Rives and his new wife, Margaret Jordan Cabell Rives, inherited the property known as Oak Ridge, formerly known as Nassau and other plantation names, in 1793. Between 1801 and 1802, Robert and Margaret Rives constructed the Oak Ridge mansion.[23] The Rives family then moved to the estate from the Edgewood House, adjoining the village of Warminster in 1803. Robert Rives constructed Rives Church on property across from the house between 1830 and 1833. Although all denominations in the community were welcome, Rives Church was clearly Episcopalian.

The Rives family built an Episcopalian Church to revive Episcopalianism in an area where there was no place to practice the faith.[24] The church had no gallery for the servants and only a railing separated master and servant. Although there was no altar or reredos, there was a Holy Table.[25] Rives Church was repaired and altered in 1850. Its name was changed to Trinity Episcopal Church. It was again renovated after the Civil War .[26]

Most of the historically significant buildings in the village of Shipman date from the early part of the twentieth century. Among the buildings included in the reconnaissance survey are the old post office (DHR 62-411), the school (DHR 62-107; Fig. 8), the Montreal United Methodist Church (now the Shipman Apostolic Chapel) (DHR 62-422), and many houses. One of the most notable houses is the Tibbit House (DHR 62-414; Fig. 9), a Victorian L-plan house with servants' quarters.

With the growth of the apple industry in Nelson County in the early twentieth century, Shipman gained importance as the location of a large warehouse used to store apples prior to shipping on the railroad. This building, now used by a moving and storage company, is still the dominant structure in the village (DHR 62-407; Fig. 10).

Norwood

Norwood, originally called New Market, was the site of a large tobacco warehouse used to store tobacco from the Oak Ridge estate.[27] Located at the eastern edge of the county along the James River, Norwood was an important early port.

Several buildings remain from Norwood's time as a port shipping goods down the James River and the Kanawha Canal. These include a brick warehouse situated on the north side of Route 655 (DHR 62-215) and another possible warehouse building, now used as a dwelling, on the south side of Route 656 (DHR 62-216), adjacent to the Tye River.

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22. Ibid.
23. Brown, 1895, 238, and interview with Lee Marmon, 1993.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Walker, 66.
27. Coincon, 33.

A particularly well preserved nineteenth century church is Bethany Church, between Norwood and Wingina (DHR 62-237; Fig. 11). This gable fronted, frame building was constructed in 1887. Typical of early twentieth century Baptist churches is St. John's Baptist Church, a gable fronted, frame country church with a square bellcote and lancet windows located between Norwood and Wingina (DHR 62-236; Fig. 12).

Massies Mill/Tyro

Major Thomas Massie, commander of the Sixth Virginia Regiment of Infantry during the Revolutionary War, came to the Massies Mill/Tyro region of Nelson County and built Level Green (DHR 62-8) around 1803.[28] Rather than partake in the traditional rural activity of tobacco growing, the Massie family constructed both Massies Mill (DHR 62-27; Fig. 13) in the 1820s and Tyro Mill (DHR 62-28; Fig. 14) in the 1840s. These water-powered mills became the cornerstones of Nelson County's grist industry.

While the grist industry declined in the early twentieth century, the area's sawmilling tradition strengthened as the Bee Tree Lumber Company constructed the Virginia Blue Ridge Railroad from the Tye River Depot to Massies Mill and Woodson's Mill to facilitate lumbering of the nearby mountains[29]. A small, vibrant town developed at Massies Mill to serve the surrounding area. Although timbering operations halted just prior to the Great Depression, Massies Mill remained a significant outpost until Hurricane Camille abruptly hit in August 1969. One-sixth of the town's population and almost ninety percent of its buildings were lost to the hurricane.[30]

A small group of Presbyterians in the Massies Mill area built the Massies Mill Presbyterian Church shortly before 1896. The land for the church was donated by Rev. W. D. Meeks, grandfather of Judge Edward Meeks. This church was the first to institute a summer bible school in the county.[31] This church was washed away in the flood of 1969.

Another Presbyterian Church in Tyro, now a dwelling, is a gable roofed wood frame building with one gable peak protruding to form a porch (DHR 62-184).

Grace Church was built in 1885-1886 on land donated by Mrs. Susan C.W. Massie.[32] It was built on an island in the Tye River in Massies Mill. The beams and inside trim were made from lumber cut near Massies Mill and Henderson's Store (also known locally as Claypool).[33] The church arose from a split in the congregation of Bethlehem Church. Bethlehem Church was a Methodist and Episcopalian church built in 1858 on land donated by Dr. Thomas Massie.[34] In 1885, the vestrymen of both denominations decided that it would be best for the congregations to separate, since the church was too small to accommodate both denominations. The congregations together built Grace Church for the smaller episcopalian congregation of Bethlehem.[35] Grace Church (DHR 62-206; Fig. 15) still stands, little altered (without the Tye River, which has been rerouted), in the village of Massies Mill.

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28. *Men of Mark in Amherst and Nelson Counties: A Compilation of Condensed Biographies* (Amherst, Viginia: Amherst Publishing Company, 1940), 9.
29. Interview with William Whitehead, 1992.
30. Charlottesville Daily Progress, *Flood Disaster 1969* (1969).
31. Home Demonstration Club, *A History of Nelson County*, 45.
32. Walker, 73.
33. Ibid, and interview with William Whitehead, 1992.
34. Ibid, 72.
35. Ibid.

Most of Massies Mill's surviving buildings date from the early twentieth century and include the Lea Brothers Store (DHR 62-205), the Masonic Lodge (which rented the downstairs to the DePriest Bank)[36] (DHR 62-203), the Massies Mill Oddfellows Lodge building (DHR 62-202), a warehouse (DHR 62-209), and a large number of houses. Many other buildings dating from this period were destroyed by the floodwaters of Hurricane Camille.

Schuyler

The town of Schuyler was named for Schuyler Walker, who moved to Nelson from Louisa County in the 1840s. Walker, whose house (DHR 62-74; Fig. 16) still stands on Schuyler's east end, operated a local grist mill and served as the village's first postmaster. Schuyler became an important industrial center for Nelson County in the early twentieth century when significant soapstone deposits were discovered in the area.

By the end of World War I, and partially as a result of the Virginia Soapstone Company's success, Schuyler had become quite prosperous and replaced Lovingston as the largest village in the county. Schuyler contained a bank, several garages, an auto dealer, four retail stores, two grist mills, a barber shop, and a restaurant. There was also a grade school, a high school, and Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal churches. Several rooming houses and a company-owned hotel, built from old barracks buildings from Fort Lee, could also be found in the town.[37]

Many buildings dating from Schuyler's boom era still exist in the village. These include many company houses scattered in clusters along the ridges and valleys near the soapstone quarries; three churches; Christ Episcopal Church (DHR 62-271), Schuyler Baptist Church (DHR 62-272), and New Faith United Methodist Church (DHR 62-283)]; three generations of schools; the commissary (DHR 62-276); the company boarding house (62-324); and a masonic lodge (DHR 62-321) (see Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme for a more complete description of the soapstone related buildings of Schuyler)..

Christ Church was built in Schuyler in 1905 on land donated by Captain Foster, C.S.A. The village of Schuyler sprang up around this church and the soapstone plant, which was owned and operated by Captain Foster. The church, originally constructed as a multi-denominational community church, is a small stone Gothic Revival building with bays delineated by buttresses and a crenellated bell tower. The church was closed in 1951 along with Christ Church in Norwood (DHR 62-3), by order of the Bishop.[38] It is now Rehobeth Mennonite Church.

Wingina

The prehistoric and early historic era Indian village of Monahassanaugh is thought to be the archaeological site located near the town of Wingina, on the James River. Whether or not this is Monahassanaugh (a connection which is impossible to ever "prove"), this site should be noted as one of the largest and best preserved Indian village sites recorded anywhere in the Piedmont section of Virginia and was probably occupied intermittently for several thousand years. The archaeological site at Wingina has been tested archaeologically and one small area revealed the remains of several small houses. Storage pits and other village features were identified.[39]

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36. Interview with William Whitehead, 1992.
37. Garth G. Groff, *Soapstone Shortlines* (Charlottesville, Virginia: Drop Leaf Press, 1991), 31.
38. Walker, 77.
39. Howard MacCord, *The Wingina Site, Nelson County, Virginia. Quarterly Bullentin of the Anthropological Society of Virginia, Volume 28, #4*, 1974, 169-180.

The vast majority of the village site has not been archaeologically studied. Artifacts removed from the excavations and surface collection in the plowed field suggest a very late occupation, possibly extending into the mid-seventeenth century. This is one of the most important archaeological village sites in the Commonwealth of Virginia (see *Prehistoric Archaeological Overview and Predictive Model* in this docment for a more comprehensive description of prehistoric archaeology in Nelson County).

Wingina is now a crossroads settlement. The main crossroads is dominated by the Wingina Store and post office, a well preserved commercial building constructed in the 1920s (DHR 62-233; Fig.17). To the south, overlooking the James River, are several large houses, remnants of Cabell Plantations. The most notable of these is Soldier's Joy (DHR 62-15), listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Key's Gap

A family by the name of Key followed the James River to Key's Gap, originally called Findlay's Gap. Near the Key family, by a stream (now known as Purgatory Swamp), a log church or chapel was built. Very little is known about the church. It has been speculated that the church could have been built as one of the churches of the St. James parish or by Dr. Cabell.[40] Around 1765, the church was rebuilt as a family church by Dr. Cabell about one-half mile up the trail on the mountain from the original site.[41] The first log church remained and served as a recruiting station and meeting place for minutemen and army messengers during the Revolution.[42] Due to anti-British attitudes, members of Key's Episcopal Church gradually filtered into other churches, particularly the Baptist denomination.[43]

There were three churches constructed in Findlay's Gap between the first half of the eighteenth century and 1849. The first of these was an Anglican log church, Old Key's Church. The second, Key's Anglican Church, was built in 1765 about a mile away from Old Key's Church (which became Episcopalian after 1785). Baptists as well as Episcopalians worshiped there. After Episcopalians left the church, it was assigned to the Baptists by the Assembly. In 1849 the Baptists built a new frame church beside Key's Church. This new church was named "Fairmount". Fairmount Baptist Church has two cemeteries, one Episcopal and one Baptist. Little is known about the residents of these cemeteries. Poor records were kept and names and dates cannot be seen on the headstones.[44]

40. Ibid, 36-37, however, according to Catherine Seaman, and the *Diary of Reverend Robert Rose*, this date seems to early.
41. Ibid, 37.
42. Ibid.
43. Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 1939 (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C. J. Carrier Company, 1978), 398.
44. Walker, 36, 38.

Rockfish Valley

Religious persecution took Scotch and Irish Presbyterians first from Scotland to Northern Ireland and then to Pennsylvania. A "strong flow" of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians into Augusta County began in 1734 and they eventually entered the Rockfish Valley.[45]

These dissenters were invited to settle in and around the gaps of the Blue Ridge to provide Anglican settlers protection from a perception of attack by Indians to the West. Dr. Cabell and Reverend Robert Rose hoped to convert the dissenters to the Anglican faith since they could not build churches and the law required that church attendance was mandatory on Sunday.[46]

James McCann conveyed land for Presbyterians to establish the Rockfish Meeting House. The Meeting House was not called a church to conform with Anglican laws. [47]The church or "meeting house" was located in the Rockfish Valley eleven miles South of Afton near the Rockfish River and the trail leading to the gap.[48] It was built for Scotch-Irish Presbyterian dissenters from Pennsylvania by presbyterians.[49] The meeting house was standing in 1750 when Robert Rose and John Chiswell rode through Rockfish Valley.[50] The present structure dates from 1853.[51]

Rockfish Church was rebuilt as a frame community church in the late eighteenth century in the churchyard of the old church on underpinnings without a foundation over unmarked graves.[52] Constructed this way, sheep could find shelter under the church when necessary.[53] The church was closed as an Episcopal Church in 1876. The Episcopalians then moved the church to Beech Grove where it fell into ruin.[54] The Presbyterians built a new brick church on the original site of the churchyard in 1860-1861.[55]

The Reverend Robert Rose (1704-1751) was a prominent person in the Rockfish Valley. He arrived in the colonies in 1724 from Scotland and came to St. Anne's Parish in Nelson County in 1748 where he set up his residence at Bear Garden on the Tye River. Aside from establishing two churches (Ballengers Creek and Clean Mount),[56] Rose was respected as a planter, physician, lawyer, and inventor.[57]

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45. *Men of Mark*, 7.
46. Walker, 44-45.
47. Interview with Catherine Seaman, 1992.
48. Ibid, 113.
49. Ibid, 44.
50. Interview with Catherine Seaman, 1992.
51. Vogt, vi.
52. Walker, 67.
53. Ibid, 44.
54. Ibid, 45.
55. Ibid.
56. Fall, note 637.
57. Interview with Catherine Seaman, 1992 and from Fall, xv.

THEME: DOMESTIC

Methodology

The oldest houses known in Nelson County are the circular house outlines with associated domestic features identified at the Wingina Site on the James River. One radiocarbon date from a house at Wingina yielded a date of 920 A.D. (+/80).[58]

Nelson County features a variety of historic houses ranging from the late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century houses of the early aristocracy--the Cabell, Massie, and Rose families--to the early-twentieth-century worker's housing in Schuyler. The survey focused on two distinct groups of houses in the county and was conducted by two different consultants. The reconnaissance level survey concentrated almost entirely on buildings in villages, while the intensive level survey focused on houses of the elite that were scattered throughout the county and the Rockfish Valley. Members of the Nelson County Historical Society helped choose those properties surveyed at the intensive level. Survey of rural farmsteads in the middle and lower economic range, which constitute the dominant housing pattern in Nelson County, was extremely limited. An attempt has been made in the domestic context to integrate the findings of the different housing groups surveyed, but caution is urged in making county-wide conclusions based on this data. For example, only a limited number of log houses were surveyed, although many more are thought to exist. It should also be noted that the following analysis is based only on those structures surveyed to a reconnaissance level and to an intensive level in this study. Analysis of existing sites now on the National Register was generally beyond the scope of this project.

Historical Background

Nelson County's first residents entered the region from several directions and established distinctive settlement areas throughout the county. The plantation settlement, Warminister, established in 1788 by Act of Assembly. became a transportation route key to the county's development.[59] Settlers moved west and northward along waterways, establishing additional communities at Roseland and Massies Mill along the Tye River; up the Rockfish Valley along the Rockfish River; and in Faber along Cove Creek. Villages, including the county seat in Lovingston, developed along road and rail transportation routes.

Large, dispersed plantations characterized the county's early landscape, as individuals and families settled land grants given them by the King of England. The Woods and the Cabells were among the first families to establish patents in the county. The Cabells developed holdings from the James River into the central part of the county near Lovingston. Beginning with Warminster, Dr. William Cabell and his descendants moved south to New Market (today Norwood), west to Variety Mills, and north to Shipman. Generations of the family built dwellings, mills, and warehouses, some of which remain today including Rock Cliff, Soldier's Joy, Variety Mills, Inglewood, Oak Ridge, BonAir, and Montezuma.

The Cabell family became prominent not only in Nelson County but throughout Virginia and the United States. Joseph Carrington Cabell of Edgewood (DHR 62-4; Fig. 18) aided Thomas Jefferson with his plans for the University of Virginia and succeeded him as rector. William H. Cabell served as Virginia's governor, and William Cabell Rives, son of Margaret Cabell

58. MacCord, 169-180.
59. Brown, 167.

and Robert Rives of Oak Ridge (DHR 62-11; Fig. 19), became the U.S. Minister to France, a Confederate Congressman, and a U.S. Senator.

Further west, the Reverend Robert Rose established plantations on and around present day Roseland along the Tye River. Rose, who immigrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1724, arrived as the first minister to St. Anne's Parish in 1744. In his capacity as minister, Rose also acted as mortician, doctor, family counselor, and estate manager. As a community leader, Rose's death in 1751 was much mourned by his neighbors.[60] Part of Rose's estate, still in the hands of his descendants at Bellevette (DHR 62-1; Fig. 20), contained a mill, blacksmith shop, and carpenter's shop in addition to a dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Tobacco was the plantation's primary crop, however, Rose also grew oats, corn, barley, grapes, and hemp and raised sheep and cattle. According to Rose's diary, much trade took place between his estate and that of Dr. Cabell.

The Massie family developed lands west of Roseland along the Tye River. When Major Thomas Massie, a captain during the American Revolution, entered this region of Nelson County (then a part of Amherst County), the area was sparsely populated. Level Green, the earliest Massie home completed around 1803, sat on a 3,000 acre parcel of land purchased from the Rose estate.[61] Major Massie gradually extended his holdings to encompass the Massies Mill/Tyro region. Pharsalia and Tyro Farm, built by his descendants, were also erected on these lands.

Building Materials and Construction Methods

The distinctive characteristics of early Virginia dwellings and their dependencies reflected the availability of buildings materials. Most houses were constructed from materials found on the property.

Wood

Wood was the primary building material in colonial Virginia and this tradition continued well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A majority of the houses in the reconnaissance survey are of frame construction with weatherboard or board and batten siding.

Brick

In the early years brick was reserved for the larger houses; it was a more expensive material and reflected the wealth of the owner. The bricks were almost always made from clay fired on the site. Several brick houses were surveyed at the intensive level. These include Willow Brook (DHR 62-431; Fig. 21), Glenthorne (DHR 62-6), Three Chimneys (DHR 62-433; Fig. 22), Oak Ridge (DHR 62-11; Fig. 19), Red Hill (DHR 62-44; Fig. 23), and the Cove Creek House (DHR 62-437; Fig. 24).

A variety of bonds are found at properties surveyed at the intensive level and they frequently include irregular bonds. The major brick houses use Flemish bond and occasionally the sides or rear are laid in five-course American bond. Three- and four-course bonds are used for foundations. Oak Ridge is unusual in that the original house, built 1801-1802, is laid in three-course American bond. The only examples of English bond identified by the survey are on a large chimney on the oldest section of Forkland (DHR 62-430; Fig. 25) and the smokehouse foundation at the Cove Creek House.

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60. Catherine H. Seaman, *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*, (Lynchburg, Virginia: Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989), 79.

61. Oliver M. Refsell, *The Massies of Virginia: Documentary History of a Planter Family* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1959, University of Texas Ph.D.. Dissertation), 35.

Constructed by George Williams, a local builder, in the early nineteenth century, Willow Brook (DHR 62-431; Fig. 21) has the finest brickwork of houses surveyed at the intensive level. Laid in Flemish bond, it also has the only example of parapet ends. In addition to Willow Brook, Williams is known as the builder of the Massie family plantation houses Level Green (DHR 62-8; Fig. 26) and Pharsalia (DHR 62-428; Fig. 27).

Little decorative brickwork exists at those properties surveyed at the intensive level. An exception is the fine example of a molded cornice at the Cove Creek House. Willow Brook has the only example of a brick sawtooth cornice identified by the survey.

All of the surviving early brick houses included in the reconnaissance phase of the survey are located in the village of Lovingston. These buildings were all thought to have been constructed in two periods. The first, represented by three houses, was from 1815 to 1825, shortly after the completion of the courthouse. In at least two cases, it is believed that George Varnum, the builder of the courthouse, also constructed these houses.

The second group of brick houses, typified by the Lea House, today owned by the Wilbur family (DHR 62-340), and the Lillian Boyce Wray House (DHR 62-369; Fig. 28), are twentieth century frame dwellings with walls faced with common bond brick. Structural brick bonds are limited to the three early-nineteenth-century houses.

Legacy, (DHR 62-395; Fig. 29), believed to have been constructed in 1819 (see references on survey form), has a Flemish bond facade and side walls constructed of five-course American bond. The Lingo House (62-043), believed to have been constructed in the 1820s, has front and rear walls constructed of four-course American bond and side walls constructed of an irregular six-course American bond. The Stevens House (DHR 62-42; Fig. 5) has a Flemish bond north gable end, while the other sides are in three-course American bond. The bonds of this house suggest that the gable end, which faces Main Street, was the original facade of the house. The Stevens House is the only one of the three with pencilled joints.

Stone

Relatively few dwellings in Nelson County are constructed with stone walls. These are primarily twentieth century houses concentrated in the Piney River-Massies Mill-Tyro area where a stone mason, Jack Kirt, built houses using rocks found in the Tye River. One such house, the Williams Effinger Massie House in Tyro (DHR 62-185; Fig. 30), is included in this survey.

Many more houses are constructed with stone foundations and chimneys. Outside of Schuyler, most nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundations are constructed with either coursed or random rubble, and most of the stone chimneys included in the survey have brick (or replacement concrete block) chimney stacks. One example is the Brown Cottage in Shipman (DHR 62-420) with its random rubble base and its brick stack.

In Schuyler, waste soapstone was widely used as a building material. Most of the houses have foundations constructed of waste soapstone slabs laid flat and many have chimneys constructed the same way. Schuyler also has the largest concentration of slate roofed houses. All of the houses in Goldmine have slate roofs.

Log Construction

A relatively large number of houses and outbuildings of log construction survive in the county. The Scotch-Irish who settled the western sections of the county frequently constructed houses of log, and many such buildings are believed to survive in the Blue Ridge Mountains and its foothills in the western portion of the county. A local historian notes that log dog trot houses

are found in the county, although none were identified in the areas surveyed for this project.[62]

At the intensive level, both Tyro (DHR 62-429) and Oak Hill (DHR 62-435; Fig. 31) have original log sections with later frame additions. The single-pen log section at Oak Hill is thought to date from about 1735.[63]

A variety of notches are found on log buildings in Nelson County. Most log houses are covered with siding and the notches are not visible. On those that are visible, V-notching is most popular. A particularly good example of half-dovetail notching is found on the kitchen at Forkland (DHR 62-436; Fig. 32); the granary at Edgewood (DHR 62-4; Fig. 33) features diamond notches; and square-notching is found on the cutting house at Rock Cliff. Saddle notches are also found on several outbuildings.

Among the log houses documented in the reconnaissance survey were the one room, Hite House in Tyro (DHR 62-187), the single-pile, 1 1/2-story Shane House in Massie's Mill (62-196), and the Captain Jack Norvell House outside of Schuyler (DHR 62-339; Fig. 34). This latter house consists of two, single-pile, 1 1/2-story log blocks connected by a breezeway, now enclosed. Each of the identified log houses has v-notched logs.

At least two houses in Lovingston are of log construction[64]. One is located on the south side of Main Street east of the courthouse (DHR 62-399) and now has the exterior appearance of a weatherboarded I-house, and the other, the Joe Lee McClellan House, is a weatherboarded, gable front house on the west side of Front Street.

Window Glass

Early Virginia houses, including those in Nelson County, had multiple-paned sash windows. Almost all houses surveyed at the intensive level and built before 1840 have nine-over-nine doublehung sash windows on the first floor and either six-over-nine or nine-over-six sash on the second floor. Most houses built after 1840 have six-over-six sash windows.

The oldest houses surveyed at the reconnaissance level are in Lovingston. Of these, the Stevens House has six-over-nine windows on the second story of the main block, Legacy has nine-over-nine windows on the first story of the main block. The Jane Lingo House has nine-over-six windows on the first story. Other early nineteenth century houses (e.q. the John Profitt House, 62-348; Fig. 35) have the original sashes replaced. Because of the relatively late settlement date of the towns of the county, small pane sash windows are uncommon. Far more common windows found in the towns of the county are the larger pane two-over-two windows, and many older buildings have had original six-over-six windows replaced with more modern two-over-two windows.

Roofs

Most of the pre-twentieth century houses surveyed in Nelson County have gable roofs. Although hip roofed houses are well represented in the reconnaissance survey, with only one exception these are found on twentieth century vernacular or American Four Square buildings. Examples of twentieth century hip roofed houses include a house with a pyramidal hip roof located at the corner of Routes 800 and 617 in Schuyler (DHR 62-280), and the Leonard Carter House, a hip roofed American Four Square with a central front roof gable which is located in

62. Comments from Lou Southard, local historian, 1992.

63. Elizabeth Langhorne, K. Edward Lay and William D. Rieley, *A Virginia Family and Its Plantation Houses* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1987), 133.

64. Seaman, 1989, p. 34.

Shipman (DHR 62-425; Fig. 36). The only nineteenth century, hip roofed house included in the reconnaissance survey is Gordon's Oak, a mid-nineteenth century Italianate house (DHR 62-341; Fig. 37), located south of Lovingston.

Only one gambrel roof residence, the A.H. Drumbeller House (DHR 62-288; Fig. 38), has been surveyed. Built in Schuyler about 1940, this house, originally a duplex, has gabled dormers on the front slopes of the roof.

The earliest roof coverings were wood shingles, although few original wood shingle roofs survive today. Legacy, an 1819 house in Lovingston (DHR 62-395: Fig. 29) has a wood shingle roof approximating the appearance of the original, and outbuildings of the Jane Lingo House (DHR 62-43) have also been recently re-roofed using wood shingles. Standing seam metal and composition shingle became the favored roofing materials during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Of the properties surveyed, a large majority have either standing seam metal or composition shingle roofs while small numbers have roofs made of slate or corrugated metal.

Floor Plans

The majority of early Virginia buildings were small one-room structures; memoirs and documents from this era substantiate this theory. Few of these early dwellings remain; generally, the larger, more sophisticated, and more stable examples of early Virginia construction are what have survived. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural dwellings in Nelson County consisted primarily of plantations and farmhouses.

One-room-Plan

Most of the early houses probably followed a one-room-plan. Since such dwellings usually were of inferior quality and were therefore unsuited for Virginia's climate, few one-room-plan houses survive. The majority of one-room-plan dwellings surveyed at the reconnaissance level have lofts, and most feature nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions.

Two, possibly three, houses surveyed at the intensive level began as one-room plan houses. Oak Hill and the miller's cottage at Tyro Mill were built as single-pen log houses and the earliest section of Mount Rouge was probably a one-room plan house.

The Hite House in Tyro (DHR 62-187), documented at the reconnaissance level, appears to be a nineteenth-century log house, although some believe that it may have originally been a schoolhouse. This house features a single room with a loft. A one room house near Norwood (DHR 62-223) was probably built as a tenant house for a Cabell plantation and a gable-roofed ell was later added. The Captain Jack Norvell House (DHR 62-339; Fig. 34) outside of Schuyler has two one room sections, each with a loft, oriented perpendicularly to one another and connected with a breezeway, now enclosed.

Hall-and-Parlor-Plan

The hall-and-parlor-plan consists of a larger room--the hall-usually containing the stair and a main exterior entrance, which joins a somewhat smaller room--the parlor. Typically the hall-and-parlor plan was one or 1 1/2-stories in height. This plan, while not dramatically increasing the amount of living space, did allow for efficient space utilization. Most of the daily activities, including eating and sleeping, took place in the hall. The parlor, furnished with the family's best possessions, was typically reserved for special uses, although it was often used as a bed chamber.

The hall-and-parlor plan was the most frequently identified plan of dwellings surveyed at the intensive level. Some have been expanded with a variety of additions. They range from the large, two-story versions such as Rockford (DHR 62-436) and Bellevette (DHR 62-1; Fig. 20),

to the more typical, smaller, one-story examples such as the Billy Wright House (DHR 62-79) and Forkland (DHR 62-430).

Bellevette and Rockford, very similar, large, two-story, hall-and-parlor plan houses, were built in the late eighteenth century. Both houses have been heavily altered on the outside, with the original weatherboard at Rockford replaced by brick veneer. Large two-story hall-and-parlor plan houses are rare in eastern Virginia, but several have been documented in western Albemarle and Nelson counties. Both have original or early one or 1 1/2-story wings.

More typical in size is the early-nineteeth-century Billy Wright House. It is a frame house covered with beaded weatherboards on a stone, bank basement with two exterior-end stone chimneys. An unusual feature is the stair that opens into both rooms. It also has an early one-room addition on the front porch.

Forkland began as a hall-and-parlor plan house and has the only English bond chimney identified by the survey. Built before 1800, it was expanded sometime before 1840 with the addition of a single-pile, side-passage plan house to the north that was connected to the earlier house by a passage. A third building campaign in the late nineteenth century brought Forkland to its present form.

Other hall-and-parlor plans include the frame addition at Oak Hill, the original log house at Tyro Farm (DHR 62-429), and the St. George Tucker Cottage at Edgewood (DHR 62-4; Fig. 39).

The only hall-and-parlor plan house surveyed in the reconnaissance phase of this survey is the 1 1/2-story Schuyler Walker House (DHR 62-74; Fig. 16), constructed in the 1840s in Schuyler.

Side-passage, Single-pile-Plan

This floor plan type, most popular during the early to mid-nineteenth century, typically featured a one- or 1 1/2-story body with a gable roof. Dwellings of this type usually were modified during the late nineteenth century with wing or ell additions.

The intensive level survey identified several houses with a side-passage, single-pile-plan, but most of these buildings are additions to existing houses while others constitute the rear ell off the original block. Mount Rouge has an 1830s side-passage single-pile plan brick addition to the earlier frame section. As already noted, the first addition to Forkland also features this plan.

At three houses, Riverside (DHR 62-96), the Cove Creek House (DHR 62-437; Fig. 24), and Red Hill (DHR 62-44; Fig. 23), the side-passage, single-pile-plan appears as the rear ell. The plan has been shifted ninety degrees so that the side of the passage is against the rear of the main block. The Cove Creek House and Red Hill are brick and, while the ells appear to be original, Red Hill's may be an addition.

Several nineteenth-century, 1 1/2-story, side-passage, single-pile houses were documented in the reconnaissance survey. These include the Shane House (DHR 62-196), a log dwelling in Massies Mill with a later gable-roofed rear addition; and a tenant house in Tyro (DHR 62-190) with a later catslide rear addition and ell. A nineteenth century two-story house is located on Route 680 outside of Massies Mill (DHR 62-210). This house has a gabled ell larger in size than the original house. A twentieth century example is located on Route 617 in Schuyler and appears to have been constructed as company housing (DHR 62-286).

Side-passage, Double-pile-Plan

Side passage, double-pile-plan houses occur infrequently in Nelson County. The intensive level survey identified only the ruins of a house at Variety Mills (DHR 62-41). Only the stone cellar and parts of the two stone chimneys survive. The only such house identified in the reconnaissance survey is a circa 1900 vernacular dwelling located on Route 727 in Norwood (DHR 62-221).

Central-Passage-Plan

Nelson County possesses a variety of central-passage-plan houses. Constructed of both frame and brick, these houses can be divided into three main types: the one-or 1 1/2-story single-pile, central-passage plan; the two-story, single-pile, central-passage-plan or I-house; and the double-pile, central-passage-plan. The desire for expansion was usually satisfied by a one- or two-room rear ell; several, however, had side additions.

Of houses surveyed intensively, three feature one-story, single-pile, central-passage plans. They include the Cove Creek House, Willoughby (DHR 62-80), and Pharsalia (DHR 62-428; Fig. 27). The Cove Creek House is a one-story brick house built in the 1820s to 1830s. The front section of the house, which faces Cove Creek, is a single-pile, central-passage plan with a Federal-style interior. Willoughby is a frame house on a stone foundation with two exterior-end stone chimneys. Built in the early nineteenth century, a detached one-room log kitchen was moved closer to the house's main block and forms the rear ell.

Pharsalia, originally built as a one-story dwelling in the early 1820s by the Massie family, is unique in Nelson County. The original single-pile plan features two rooms on either side of the center passage with interior chimneys between the rooms. Each room has exterior access. An early 1840s, two-story, rear addition consists of a passage with stairs and two rooms on the first floor, originally used as a bed chamber and a nursery. The interior features elaborate Federal-style details. The only central-passage, single-story house identified in the reconnnaissance survey is the abandoned house (DHR 62-239), probably constructed as a tenant house.

I-Houses

The I-house was the most popular dwelling type found in Nelson County. Located in every area of the county and built throughout the nineteenth century, the I-house traditionally was the favored type for successful farmers in all regions of the United States.

Five I-houses were surveyed at the intensive level. Level Green (DHR 62-8; Fig. 27), built about 1806 by Colonel Thomas Massie, is an imposing frame I-house. Georgian in style and monumentality, it has squarish end chimneys, a modillioned cornice, and one-story wings. The modillioned cornice repeats on the one-story porch.

Wintergreen (DHR 62-31; Fig. 40) is also a frame I-house built before 1815 in the Rockfish Valley. The house has a tripartite plan.[65] In extremely poor condition, the mantels, doors and stair railing have been stolen. It nevertheless hints at its former style. An unusual feature is its wide entrance door, slightly off-center on the facade. It is also off-center in the interior passage. Like Level Green, it has one-story wings probably added later, but its most notable feature is its two-story, two-level portico, the most decorative in the valley. The portico features a frieze complete with triglyphs and metope, a soffit decorated with blocks carved in a flower motif, and an "eye-shaped" oval in the pediment tympanum. The original "sheaves of wheat" railing does not survive.

65. Comments from Lou Southard, 1992.

Historic Contexts *Historic Resources Identification and Assessment of Nelson County, Virginia*

Historic Contexts *Historic Resources Identification and Assessment of Nelson County, Virginia*

THEME: AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been practiced in Nelson County since around 1000 A.D. Based on information from excavated archaeological sites in neighboring counties, it can be assumed that the Monacans of Nelson County were growing corn and squash for several hundred years prior to European settlement (see *Prehistoric Archaeological Overview and Predictive Model* in this document). It is also likely that plants such as chenopodium were grown and harvested as a domesticated plant as well. Historic era Native American settlements in adjacent Amherst County engaged in corn, wheat, and tobacco cultivation.

Early European settlers continued this agricultural tradition practiced by Native Americans. Crops popular throughout Virginia, particularly grain and tobacco, became the leading crops in Nelson County. Diversification came gradually, although some residents of the county experimented with other crops. The Nelson Farming, Grape, Mechanical and Mercantile Company was established in 1869 to promote agricultural activities "and for the purpose of the culture of the grape and wine making, and for the purpose of carrying on all manner of mercantile and mechanical business."[74] The 1850 U.S. Agricultural Census showed a variety of products being produced in the county including apples, potatoes, peas, beans, wool, and butter.

Tobacco remained the County's major cash crop until after the Civil War. Robert Rives of Oak Ridge (DHR 62-11) was the largest tobacco grower in Nelson County. He owned between ten and fifteen thousand acres of land on which about 150 slaves worked.[75] Upon Mr. Rives' death, his daughter, Margaret Cabell Rives, known as "Peggy",[76] continued to grow tobacco and other crops. The estate also produced wheat and raised horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs. While larger than most Nelson plantations, Oak Ridge's original layout--with a kitchen, smokehouse, office, barns, stable, ice house, tobacco barns, blacksmith shop, and slave quarters--represented the large self-sustaining character of the region's plantations which produced tobacco and grains for market. These goods were hauled to New Market (today Norwood) and traveled the James River to eastern markets.

Apple Cultivation

Several individuals received credit for the development of the apple industry in Nelson County. Major Thomas Massie of Level Green (DHR 62-8) reportedly introduced apples to the county. His son William Massie continued the tradition at nearby Pharsalia (DHR 62-428), where his descendants continue fruit-growing today.[77] Judge Thomas Penn Fitzpatrick of Arrington also helped pioneer orchard growing and encouraged other agricultural endeavors such as livestock production in the mid- to late-nineteenth-century.[78]

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74 Nelson Farming, Grape, Mechanical and Mercantile Company, *Charter, By-Laws and Resolutions* (1869).

75 Coincon, 33-34, and comments from Lee Marmon, 1992.

76 Interview with Lee Marmon, 1993.

Apple production increased significantly following the Civil War when a large demand for agricultural products caused the county's population to grow from 13,015 in 1860 to 16,075 in 1900. Production of all major products: apples, tobacco, corn, steadily increased during this period. By 1899, 38,501 barrels of apples were harvested, with 80 percent of the crop consumed in the county and 20 percent sold to outside markets. Barrels produced reached 154,655 by 1919, with ninety-two percent shipped out of the County.[79] Tobacco production also rose during this period, reaching pre-Civil War levels by 1927. In spite of the resurgence in the tobacco industry during this period, orchard development outpaced tobacco's growth, and apples became Nelson's primary crop. The county became well-known for its apples, peaches, and fruit growing, in particular for its Albemarle pippin and winesap apple varieties.[80]

Around the turn of the century, family farm agricultural interests dominated Nelson County. In 1925, farmers constituted sixty-six percent of the county's total population. In the same year, there were 2,009 farms averaging 105.2 acres. The remaining forty-four percent of the population worked in quarries, timber, and lumber operations and in small manufacturing concerns.[81] The twentieth century witnessed a steady move from an agricultural to industrial economy. By 1980, farmers had decreased to 6.3 percent of the county's population. Although many residents continued to reside on farms, their primary source of income no longer came from agriculture.[82]

Agricultural Outbuildings

Agricultural buildings are defined as those buildings used in the production or storage of agricultural products or equipment. Buildings discussed in this context are found on the twenty-four farms surveyed at the intensive level. In most cases, few agricultural buildings survive on these properties. Those that do include barns, corn cribs, and piggeries. Residential outbuildings such as smokehouses and dairies are discussed in the domestic theme.

Few complete collections of agricultural buildings remain on surveyed properties. One of the most significant groupings survives at Willoughby (DHR 62-80). Willoughby's first owners had a strong log building tradition, and all but three of the eight extant historic buildings are constructed of log. The buildings include two log tobacco barns (Fig. 67), two log cow barns, a log piggery, frame combination mule barn and granary, stone root cellar, and log blacksmith's shop.

In dramatic contrast to Willoughby's vernacular buildings is the collection of agricultural buildings found at Oak Ridge (DHR 62-11). These stone and frame buildings, both high-style and vernacular, include dairy barns, beef cattle barns, stables, and a piggery (Fig. 68).

In the early twentieth century, under the ownership of Thomas Fortune Ryan, Oak Ridge became a large working plantation that produced dairy products, beef, hogs, and chickens, both for consumption by the estate's residents and for the commercial market. Ryan installed the latest technology including an elaborate water system complete with reservoir, pumping station, and miles of underground pipes that delivered water to the barns as well as to the main

79 Heywood Lazar Greenberg, *A History of the Nelson County, Virginia, School Board, 1920-1985* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1988), 47.

80 *Men of Mark in Amherst and Nelson Counties*, 4.

81 Greenberg, 51.

82 Ibid, 52.

house and ancillary buildings. A work force of up to three hundred employees helped run the farm.

Several antebellum buildings of random rubble stone survive at Oak Ridge from the period of Rives family ownership. Ryan apparently used these buildings, which include a small house, slave quarters, and what appears to be the lower level of a barn, as a model for his major building campaign. The continued use of stone links these earlier vernacular buildings with later stylish and much larger farm buildings. The new buildings are constructed of stone or brick and frame, and covered with stucco or plaster.

Oak Ridge's major agricultural complex sits about a mile north of the main house and includes a large dairy barn, calving barn, power and ice house, gas station, smokehouse, and several tenant houses. Nearby is the shop, corn crib, carriage house, and farm manager's house. The dairy barn is a 1 1/2-story stone building with gable roof (Fig. 69). The numerous cupolas with ball finials and hip-roof dormers create an irregular roof line. The dairy barn also features a large center wing on the southeast side that originally housed equipment and a somewhat smaller angled wing that functioned as the creamery. Four silos are centrally located on the northwest side and a suspended trolley system both delivered feed to the dairy cows and removed manure. The calving barn, located just behind the dairy barn, is a one-and-a-half story, fourteen-bay, frame and brick structure covered with stucco. Like the dairy barn, it has cupolas and hip-roof dormers.

The carriage house, located southwest of the dairy complex, sheltered the carriage horses in a rear wing (Fig. 70). The 1 1/2-story brick building is covered with smooth plaster and, like the dairy barn, has numerous cupolas and hip-roof dormers. The carriage house and stable feature interior paneling with narrow matchboard siding, and the elaborate stall area indicates the wealth of its builder. Iron railings top the vertical board stalls that terminate at round posts with ball finials. Each sliding stall door has a wooden rail with iron ball finials. Chutes which moved feed stored on the second floor to the stable remain.

The piggery, located some distance southwest of the other agricultural buildings, is a long one-story frame building covered with board and batten siding (Fig. 68). Square cupolas pierce the gable roof. Wire pens flank a center aisle, overlooked by the loft used to store feed grain, which, like the stable, used chutes to deliver grain to the main floor. Nearby stands a brick hearth and chimney where the hog carcasses were scalded during the slaughter process.

Two outstanding collections of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farm outbuildings were identified in the reconnaissance survey. Notable among the variety of outbuildings (sheds, barns, and garages) at Sunnyside (DHR 62-235) is a water tower with a wooden barrel tank. Village View Farm (DHR 62-401), near Lovingston, has two small barns, one larger barn, a two-story storage shed, and a two-story tenant cottage. The most notable building is the large weatherboarded peach packing shed which has much of its original machinery.

Log Barns and Corn Cribs

Probably the most common historic agricultural building surviving in Nelson County is the log barn. Used as barns, granaries, and corn cribs, they are found in single-, double-, and triple-crib forms. The V-notch is the most frequently identified method of corner-timbering. Because of alterations, such as removal of walls and creation of new openings, the original function of these buildings is often difficult to determine, but it appears most were used for storage of corn and later hay.

The log corn crib at Edgewood (DHR 62-4; Fig. 71) is unique among the properties surveyed at the intensive level. It is the only example of diamond-notching and one of two triple-crib log structures identified by the intensive survey. It is also in the best condition of any log agricultural building surveyed.

Two log buildings survive at Willow Brook (DHR 62-431; Fig. 72). The largest is a triple-crib structure built of popular logs with V-notches. The two windows are twentieth-century additions as are the sheds along both sides. Nearby stands a log corn crib. Built as a double-pen structure, only one crib survives. A double-pen log corn crib also survives at Mount Rouge (DHR 62-432; Fig. 53).

Elk Hill (DHR 62-5; Fig. 73) boasts a good example of a double-crib log barn with a raised plank floor between the cribs. Also V-notched, narrow vertical boards cover the lower part of the exterior, and sheds are found on three sides.

Two single-crib barns survive at Willoughby--both constructed using logs recycled from other buildings. Built of chestnut logs with V-notches, both, according to the current owner, were used ultimately as cow barns. One was originally used as a school and moved to its present location in 1934. It was fitted with new plates and a new roof, although the roof level appears to have been lowered. The logs for the other barn were taken from a nearby log house and reused. This barn is now in poor condition.

Tobacco Barns

The intensive survey identified only two tobacco barns,[83] both located at Willoughby. Built of chestnut logs with V-notches, both of these tall barns have new roofs and are now used primarily for storage.

Bank Barns

Two-level bank barns provide storage for hay and grains on the upper level and are cantilevered over the lower level on one side. The resulting forebay shelters the stable doors below. The barns are built into a bank on the side opposite the forebay, providing ground-level access to the upper floor. Cattle are stabled in the lower level which is usually built of stone or brick. These barns are found throughout the Shenandoah Valley, a result of the southward migration from Pennsylvania.

The intensive level survey identified two bank barns, both located in those areas of Nelson County closest to the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah Valley. A large frame gable-roof barn is found at High View (DHR 62-45) in the Rockfish Valley. The other, a frame gambrel-roof barn with brick lower level, is found at Riverside (DHR 62-96), located in the Tye River Valley.

A notable early-twentieth-century bank barn was surveyed at the reconnaissance level. This large structure with horse stalls on the lower level and a large open hayloft on the upper level is part of the Dr. William Tunstall Farm (DHR 62-400; Fig. 74). Situated near Lovingston on the edge of U.S. 29, it is a Nelson County landmark.

Other Barns

Tyro Farm (DHR 62-429; Fig. 75) boasts an outstanding example of a stylish barn. Probably built according to a pattern book design in the early twentieth century, its style reflects the up-to-date agricultural practices of the Massie family. The barn features a "U"-shaped plan

83 Local historian Lou Southard notes that others do exist.

with projecting front gables and center cupola. The interior was not accessible because of its present use for hay storage.

Packing Sheds

At the height of Nelson County's fruit production, many packing sheds were constructed throughout the county, especially in the Rockfish Valley and Massies Mill area. Few of these historic packing sheds still exist and only one was documented in this survey. A peach packing shed, located at Village View Farm to the West of Lovingston, constructed in the early part of the twentieth century, includes piles of packing boxes and some of the original packing material. This outbuilding (DHR 62-401-002) was documented at the reconnaissance level.

Piggeries

The survey identified two piggeries. As mentioned above, Oak Ridge has a large frame piggery with board and batten siding where hogs for the commercial market were raised. Willoughby has a much smaller log piggery--a collapsed half-story structure with V-notching and a missing roof.

Independent Agricultural Buildings

In the reconnaissance surveys, three independent agricultural buildings were surveyed. These included the greatly altered Mawyer Packing Shed (DHR 62-381), on Front Street in Lovingston, the Cooperage on Court Street in Lovingston (DHR 388; Fig. 76), and the Shipman Cold Storage Warehouse (DHR 62-407).

The packing shed and cooperage were related to Lovingston's thriving apple and peach orchards, located near and on what is now the Green Acres subdivision.[84] The cooperage was the location where the apple packing barrels were made. Constructed in the 1920s, the Shipman Cold Storage Warehouse was originally used to store apples from Massies Mill-Tyro and was later used to store a variety of produce. This massive building is faced with ceramic tile blocks and has a related pump house and battery house also faced with ceramic tile blocks. Although not surveyed, the Arrington Cold Storage Warehouse was a cooperative built by local apple growers. The cooperative later bought the Shipman Cold Storage Warehouse.

84 Local Historian William Whitehead notes that the apple industry was a much larger part of the county's early industry, than was the peach industry. Through the apple industry, and the need for cold storage, many individuals were employed.

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Gristmills

With the James, Tye, and Rockfish rivers within its boundaries, Nelson County developed milling as its first major industry. Waterpowered gristmills, which ground corn, wheat, and other grains, most commonly dotted the landscape. Situated close to rivers, these early mills used a sluiceway, or race, to divert water to the mill wheel. Small dams allowed the miller to control water flow and in turn, the mill's operation.[85]

As the county's major industry, villages often grew up around the mill, and these utilitarian structures frequently housed more than industrial equipment. Offices, the post office, or small stores were integral parts of the mill. Most of Nelson County's early mills most likely were merchant mills, where the mill owners ground grains for themselves as well as for outside markets. Additionally, local residents paid, either in cash or grain, to have their corn and wheat ground for consumption.

Variety Mills, a town located along Rucker Run, a tributary of the Tye River, and purchased by Robert Rives from his brother-in-law William Cabell in 1814, had a three-story stone merchant mill (DHR 62-41; Fig. 77), a flour mill, a sawmill, a shoemaker's shop, rock hewn distillery, wood cooper's shop, Union Factory for producing wool and cotton before and after the Civil War, and a dwelling with a kitchen.[86]

The first of several mills in the Variety Mills area dates to the colonial period and is said to have been commissioned by William Cabell around 1760.[87] Built in several stages, the oldest sections of the extant mill are stone, with a later frame addition. While most utilitarian buildings feature little detailing, Variety Mill hosts jackarches with keystones over the first floor openings and elaborate quoining on the main block. The mill also contains a large stone corner chimney on the third floor. Standing-seam metal covers the skillfully constructed beam roof. The mill turbine wheel apparently sat on the building's north face, however, the race no longer exists, having been destroyed when Route 655 was rerouted to pass directly in front of the mill.

The only other extant building at Variety Mills is an early- twentieth-century frame store, which has been converted into a cottage. A large stone chimney sits overlooking the mill and store and is believed to be the original house site. Only traces of the Variety Mills community exist, and the mill has not functioned since 1918.

Along the Tye River in the western portion of the county, the Massie family built Massies Mill (DHR 62-27; Fig. 13) and Tyro Mill (DHR 62-28; Fig. 14). Built around 1845-1847 by Mathius Law, contractor to the Massie family, Tyro Mill resembles Massies Mill, although not as deteriorated. Presently sheathed with corrugated metal siding, Tyro Mill still contains much of its original interior, with chutes, pullies, millstones, and other defining features. The mill race, partially lined with stone, remains intact, and a metal wheel, probably an early-twentieth-century renovation, sits on the mill's south elevation. The miller's cottage, a one-room log building with stone chimney and frame addition, remains on the mill property.

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85 Martha and Murray Zimiles, *Early American Mills* (Bramhall House: New York, 1973), 5.

86 Lee Marmon, *The Mirror and Measure of Men: Generations of the Oak Ridge Estate,* (Lynchburg, Virginia: Warwick House Publishing, 1992), 9.

87 Farrar and Hines, *Old Virginia Houses: The Piedmont* , 97.

Adjacent to the property is an early-twentieth century store. Until the store's construction, the post office sat in the mill's second floor. Although now facing Route 56, the store originally faced the opposite direction toward an old road which ran between the mill and the store.

Lumber milling operations at Massies Mill

The Virginia Blue Ridge Railway was built through Nelson County to carry lumber out of the Three Ridge and The Priest Mountains.[88] The operation required the construction of bandsaw mills north of Woodson on the Piney River and on the Tye River at Massie's Mill. The wood was brought down out of the mountains and processed by the Tye River Timber Company and the Bee Tree Lumber Company.[89] The Virginia Blue Ridge Railway moved lumber and people from the two mills to a connection with the Southern Railway near the village of Tye River.[90] Bee Tree agreed to build the two mill sites and a tram road, and agreed to purchase the logs and pulpwood from Tye River Timber and share the net profit of the venture on a 50/50 basis.[91]

The Bee Tree Mill in Massies Mill was built on a ninety-three acre site on the Old Mays Farm south of the town, today the site of Massies Mill.[92] Buildings on site included a barn, employee housing (made from rough boards with tarpaper roofs), and a commissary.[93] Remnants from Massies Mill's era as a wood milling center include the Lathrop House (DHR 62-208), constructed for the railroad superintendent and a warehouse located at the south end of the village (DHR 62-209).

Major Mining Operations

American Rutile Corporation was founded in 1903 in Roseland. Rutile was used in the ceramic industry, for titanium tetrachloride, and in coatings for welding rods. The rutile mine was the only mine in the United States and one of two in the world.[94] The Vanadium (also spelled Vanadian) Corporation built a large titanium mining operation in 1930.[95] The Vanadium Corporation was the parent company for the Southern Mineral Products

88 Lathrop, 3.
89 Ibid, 19.
90 Ibid, 3.
91 Ibid, 20.
92 Ibid.
93 Ibid, 24.
94 *Men of Mark*, 19.
95 Home Demonstration Clubs, 41,

Corporation and for the Virginia Chemical Company. The Piney River Community was said to have developed around this operation.[96]

In 1931, the Southern Mineral Products Corporation (SMPC) built a recovery plant on the Amherst side of Piney River to extract titanium dioxide from the ore Ilmenite.[97] The material was then pumped across the river to the Virginia Chemical Company Plant where the finished product was made.[98] Titanium dioxide was being used as a replacement for the white lead used in paint. Interchemical Corporation bought out SMPC in 1939.[99] American Cyanamid Corporation (ACC) bought out Interchemical Corporation in 1944.[100] ACC closed in 1970.[101] The titanium dioxide mining operations of SMPC, ACC and IMC brought a renaissance to the failing Blue Ridge Railway.

Aplite was discoved by a government geologist in 1935 along the right of way east of Piney River and along Allen's Creek on the route to Massie's Mill.[102] Aplite is an essential ingredient for glassmaking. The Dominion Minerals Division of Riverton Lime and Stone Company built an aplite mining facility around 1939. A second aplite mining company, International Minerals and Chemical Company, built a similar plant in the area in 1941.[103] A third plant was developed by Buffalo Mines in 1959. Unfortunately, the iron content of their mine was too high to be used for glass production.[104] The production of Aplite provided additional freight for the Blue Ridge Railway to carry.

Soapstone

The first people to mine the rich soapstone quarries of Nelson County were the Native American settlers of the region. From sites dating as far back as 4000 B.C., archaeologists have found evidence for the mining and trading of bowls fashioned out of soapstone. Chemical and geological sourcing studies have demonstrated that soapstone bowls produced in Nelson and Albermarle Counties in prehistory were traded throughout Virginia, and over a wide area elsewhere in the Eastern United States. The function of these bowls is uncertain, but they were probably used in rituals of some sort, and were not made for a utilitarian purpose. Some show evidence of fire smudging. Small anthropomorphic carvings made from soapstone, and small pieces of soapstone jewelry, have also been found at prehistoric sites in Virginia. Many years later, Europeans discovered uses for the stone.

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96 According to William Whitehead, who lived in the area, there is some questions about the existence of such an early industry.

97 Lathrop,49.

98 Interview with William Whitehead, 1993.

99 William Whitehead remembers that the local name for Interchemical was "Calco" (exact spelling unknown) which purchased the Virginia Chemical and Southern Mineral Products Corporation Plants around World War II, who then sold the plants to American Cyanamid.

100 Lathrop, 49.

101 Ibid, 50.

102 Ibid, 49.

103 Ibid, 50.

104 Ibid.

James H. Serene, founder of the New Alberene Soapstone Company in Nelson County, came to Virginia from New York in the 1880s searching for soapstone deposits. At the time, most known deposits were located in New Hampshire and New York and were largely exhausted. Soapstone, a metamorphic rock composed primarily of talc and and serpentine, had been used since Colonial times in making fireplace linings, griddles, and carriage foot warmers, and its ability to retain heat was well known.[105] By the start of the twentieth century, soapstone was being used for doorsills, window lintels, mantels, and trim due to the ease with which it could be quarried and its malleability.[106] Unaffected by acids and bases, soapstone was found to be useful for laboratory equipment. Its non-conductive nature also made it appropriate for use in the early electrical industry.

Serene and his business partner, Daniel J. Carroll, purchased a 1,955-acre tract of the Beaver Dam Farm on the east slope of Fan Mountain in Albemarle County, which contained an impressive soapstone deposit both in quality and size. The men would later find they bought the tail end of one of the world's largest soapstone deposits. Development of the property began in 1883 under the name Alberene Stone, a combination of Albemarle and Serene.[107]

In 1892, Captain James W. Foster developed a test quarry in Schuyler. Shortly thereafter, the Virginia Soapstone Company was incorporated on 19 October 1893. The mill building was constructed of flat soapstone slabs, much of it waste from the gang saws. Products produced at this mill included laundry tubs, sinks, mantels and backs for stoves and fireplaces.[108] The mill was originally powered with steam and later converted to hydropower.

The mill building was constructed of soapstone slabs around 1902. Most buildings, like the mill, are constructed of soapstone slabs, and many frame buildings have soapstone foundations. The electrician's shop, a powerhouse with massive coal chimney, stockrooms, blacksmith shop, machine shop, pipe shop, and cotton shop are all constructed of soapstone. Three gang rooms--two wood frame and one a combination of soapstone, metal, and concrete block--where large blocks of soapstone are cut into slabs, stand east of the mill. Rail cars bring recently quarried blocks of stone into the buildings where water, sand, and large metal saws cut the blocks into slabs, an operation which takes between twenty-four and thirty-six hours. Until one year ago, all three of these buildings operated; however, only the largest, that constructed partially of soapstone and recently furnished with modern diamond saws, continues in use. These buildings stand as a monument to the industry's significance and its contribution to the development of Schuyler.

Other non-industrial buildings on the property include a large two story frame commissary, now used as an office; a post office; and a doctor's office. Particularly interesting is the post office, whose interior has matchboard wainscoting and a pressed tin ceiling.

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105 Garth G. Groff, *Soapstone Shortlines*, (Charlottesville, Virginia: Drop Leaf Press, 1991), 1.

106 Fryc, 269.

107 Groff, p. 2.

108 Groff, 12.

By the end of World War I, Virginia Alberene Soapstone Company (formerly Virginia Soapstone Company) employed 650 men and owned 4,000 acres in Nelson and Albemarle Counties. Employment reached 1,000 in 1925.[109] The mill at Schuyler slowly suffered from the Great Depression and between 1931 and 1934 the Company lost money. Its doors closed temporarily on 8 March 1934, leaving 450 employees out of work. The quarry was thrown into receivership. Twenty-four persons were left working.[110]

World War II created a demand for ground soapstone used in rubberized canvas and camouflage paint.[111] A flood in September of 1944 destroyed the mill office which overlooked Ivy Creek and many parts of the railroad. Post World War II manorial buildings created a boon for polished soapstone used in exterior facing.[112] Georgia Marble merged with the Company in April of 1959. The Schuyler plant became the Alberene Stone Division of Georgia Marble Corporation.[113] In 1973, Hurricane Camille filled the mill with mud.[114] It took two months to resume operations. The current owner of the mill, Jim Walter Corporation, received a three million dollar flood insurance settlement, and then shut the plant down. In 1976, the mill reopened under the ownership of Vance Wilkins, a businessman from Amherst.[115] Later, Finnish Company TuliKivi [116]renovated the mill with state of the art machinery and reopened its doors in 1987. In 1990, seventy-five workers were making stoves for domestic and import markets. The newly revitalized mill was named the New Alberene Stone Company, Incorporated.[117] Little of the original machinery remains in the building as operations were modernized in the late twentieth century.

Many buildings remain from Schuyler's era as a company town which grew up around the soapstone works. These include several company housing areas with mass-produced, low cost housing. The earliest of these clusters of company housing appears to be a small unnamed cluster of buildings off Route 800 in the northeast part of Schuyler. According to long-time residents, these buildings (DHR 62-335 to 62-337; Fig. 78) were constructed during the 1890s or early 1900s. At about the same time, larger houses were constructed closer to the center of Schuyler. These I-houses, with Victorian decoration, are located in an area now known as Church Hill (DHR 62-273 to 62-275) and were probably constructed for the families of company managers. Two other clusters of workers' housing were built in the early years of the soapstone works. Stumptown, which lines Route 800 south of the Rockfish River, is the more visible of the two. It consists of twenty houses with the identical plan of two offset rectangles (DHR 62-245 to 62-264). The other is a row of ten company houses lining Route 808 north of the soapstone works. This area, known as Goldmine, has identical two story I-houses with central front gables and slate roofs (DHR 62-325 to 62-334).

As the company grew in the 1920s, there was a need for additional housing for the growing workforce. This was solved by moving company houses from an abandoned quarry area in Phoenix (near the present Arrington) to Schuyler in 1926. These houses form the area of Schuyler now known as New Town.

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109 Ibid, 30.
110 Ibid, 39.
111 Ibid, 43.
112 Ibid, 48.
113 Ibid.
114 Ibid, 52.
115 Ibid.
116 TuliKivi means "firestone" in Finnish
117 Groff, 52.

Other company buildings include the Carroll Memorial Hospital (DHR 62-299), now used as a residence and the Old Schuyler School and Theater, now used as apartments (DHR 62-75; Fig. 79). Other buildings dating from the boom era in Schuyler include individual houses and three churches.

While not the vibrant mill of the early twentieth century, the Virginia Soapstone remains largely intact and continues operating under the name New Alberene Stone Company, a subsidiary of TuliKivi of Finland. Operations center around the mill building, constructed of soapstone slabs circa 1902 (Fig. 80). Because of the mill's size, the builder constructed a special roof with skylight windows to permit light into the central working area. Although still massive, a fire in the 1980s destroyed about half of the building. Little of the original machinery remains in the building as operations were modernized in the late twentieth century.

Most buildings, like the mill, are constructed of soapstone slabs, and many frame buildings have soapstone foundations. The electrician's shop, a powerhouse with massive coal chimney (Fig. 81), stockrooms, blacksmith shop, machine shop, pipe shop, and cotton shop are all constructed of soapstone. While presently vacant, these buildings stand as a monument to the industry's significance and its contribution to the development of Schuyler.

National Register Eligibility

Recommendations for Designation

Based on the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties surveyed to the intensive level as part of this project were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. Since this survey project concentrated on the on-site investigation and devoted less time to archival research, the following recommendations for nominations are based primarily on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historical data. Future research and additional survey work would assist in defining the significance of other sites and would supplement what is known about those properties included in this report.

The following list is divided into two categories: those recommended as eligible and those recommended for further study. In addition to individual properties, the data gathered during this survey suggests the existence of five potential historic districts- Oak Ridge and the towns of Schuyler, Lovingston, Massies Mill and Norwood.

Category I : Potentially Eligible

Cove Creek House/Trinity (062-437)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: Located on Cove Creek, this property is built of brick laid in Flemish and American bonds with a moulded cornice. The interior features board partition walls and built-in cupboards.

Elk Hill (062-5)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria A: Possesses good collection of agriculture-related outbuildings, them most notable of which is the tobacco house containing a tobacco press. The complex also includes a barn and smokehouse of log construction.

Criteria C: Located on the Rockfish River and built in stages, this house was substantially remodeled around 1905 in the Colonial Revival style. It is elaborately detailed and features an imposing portico.

Forkland (062-430)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: Built in several stages, the earliest before 1800, Forkland demonstrates the evolution of a house during a period of one hundred years. As a result of the different periods of construction, the interior features Federal, Greek Revival and Victorian elements. The property includes a log kitchen.

Glenthorne (062-6)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: Built as a three-room, central-passage house, Glenthorne was enlarged in the late nineteenth century to its present double-pile plan. The most notable features of the property are the interior graining and marbling which likely dates from the late nineteenth century. The property also retains several outbuildings.

Highview (062-45)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: Associated with the Rhodes family, High View features a main house with several unusual interior features such as a built-in pie safe and decorative wood graining. A good collection of outbuildings survive, including a school/office, slave quarters and apple packing shed.

Level Green (062-8)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria B: Built by George Williams for Thomas Massie, a prominent landowner who was Revolutionary War soldier. Massie is buried on the property.

Criteria C: Level Green dates from 1803 and represents the persistence of the Georgian style and a dwelling of the aristocracy. An interesting collection of outbuildings survive as does a family cemetery.

New Alberene Stone Quarry (062-434)

Associated VDHR Themes: Industry

Criteria A: This complex, though individually eligible for its association with one of the county's most important industries, is located within the potential Schuyler Historic District. The complex consists of approximately a dozen structures related to the quarrying of soapstone. The majority of industrial buildings are constructed of slabs of soapstone.

Oak Ridge (062-11)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture/Commerce

Consisting of thirty-six resources, this property possesses the largest and most significant collection of domestic and agricultural resources in the county. It is recommended that Oak Ridge be registered as a district.

Criteria A: The property is an outstanding illustration of an extensive agricultural operation.

Criteria B: This complex is eligible under criterion B for its association with Thomas Fortune Ryan.

Criteria C: Oak Ridge is an outstanding collection of buildings that are distinctive in their design and quality of construction.

Pharsalia (062-428)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: Pharsalia is an excellent example of a plantation complex, consisting of a stately main house with highly decorative interior. A very good collection of outbuildings survive, including a "street" of dependencies behind the house. This property is associated with the Massie family.

Red Hill (062-44)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: This I-house was built sometime in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and received two additions and a new front porch prior to 1910. The exterior exhibits the influence of the Greek Revival and the Italianate. The property includes a cemetary.

Riverside (062-96)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: A one-story house with Federal detailing, Riverside was enlarged by an early rear ell. This house has fine interior woodwork and an unusual built-in pie safe located in the basement between the dining room and service area. A good collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings survive, including an ice house and doctor's office. A cemetery is also located on the property.

Rock Spring (062-13)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: Rock Spring is one of the few houses identified where the transition to the Greek Revival style is evident. The interior possesses unusual mantels and other fine detailing. The integrity of the interior is high. Alterations to the exterior include the enclosure of the two-level porch across the rear and side of the ell and one-story frame addition. Outbuildings include two sheds and a barn.

Three Chimneys (062-433)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: Three Chimneys has an unusual plan and distinctively ornate chimneypieces. It possesses a high degree of exterior and interior integrity, as well as a good collection of outbuildings.

Tyro (062-429)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: Associated with Massie family, further assessment of integrity recommended. Possessing a log core, the house has received three sizable additions. Tyro retains several additional historic resources, including a slave quarter and cemetery.

Tyro Mill (062-430)

Associated VDHR Themes: Industry

Criteria A & C: This mid-nineteenth century mill complex consists of several buildings, including the mill, millers house, and a store. The interior of the mill has very good integrity, with much of the machinery in place. The mill race survives.

Variety Mills (062-41)

Associated VDHR Themes: Industry

Criteria A: Built in two sections, the earliest in the late eighteenth century, this mill is in deteriorated condition but is notable for its fine stone construction, early date of construction and accompanying still and store.

Criteria D: This mill, though badly deteriorated, is very early and has the potential to yield information regarding the construction and operation of mills of this period.

Willoughby (062-80)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: This property has a varied and extensive collection of outbuildings and provides an usually complete picture of a self- sufficient farm complex. The original core of the house is of log construction, as are a number of the outbuildings. Remnants of an old railroad trace survive.

Willow Brook (062-431)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

Criteria C: This property is notable for its fine brickwork and collection of log outbuildings. Though two additions detract from its integrity, Willow Brook possesses brick details unusual to the area, including a sawtooth cornice and parapet ends. The outbuildings include a triple-crib log barn, a single crib corn crib and a tenant house, all constructed of log. A cemetery is located behind the house.

Wright, Billy House (062-79)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: This simple dwelling is a good example of a small, frame hall-and-parlor plan house of the early nineteenth century. It possessesa high degree of physical integrity because it has received no notable alterations in the past one hundred years. It is unoccupied and is in a deteriorated condition.

Category II: Recommended For Further Study

Edgewood (062-4)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Site retains St. George Tucker House and good collection of dependencies associated with Edgewood, which burned in 1955. Also associated with Cabell family.

Mount Rouge (062-432)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic/Agriculture

This property possesses fine interior woodwork and a good collection of outbuildings. A large rear addition was added in 1935. Further research may yield significance in addition to architecture.

Prehistoric Archaeological Overview and Predictive Model

Prehistoric Overview

Prehistoric Native American Settlement in Nelson County

The prehistoric period in Virginia is typically divided into three periods: the Paleoindian (9,500 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.), the Archaic (8,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.), and the Woodland (1,000 B.C. to 1,600 A.D.). The Archaic and the Woodland period are often further subdivided into sub-stages referred to as early, middle, and late. The prehistory of Nelson County can be best reviewed in terms of the following chronological sequence used throughout Virginia, and much of the Eastern United States:

Paleoindian	9,500 B.C. - 8,000 B.C.
Early Archaic	8,000 B.C. - 6,500 B.C.
Middle Archaic	6,500 B.C. - 3,000 B.C.
Late Archaic	3,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.
Early Woodland	1,000 B.C. - 300 A.D.
Middle Woodland	300 A.D. - 1,000 A.D.
Late Woodland	1,000 A.D. - 1,600 A.D.

The Paleoindian period is generally considered to be the stage of the earliest human occupation of North America. Considerable debate exists over the presence of Native American settlement in North America prior to the Paleoindian period (i.e., prior to 9,500 B.C.), but there is no evidence for such early sites in Virginia at the present time. The prehistoric sequence in Virginia is a continuous one throughout the subsequent 11,000 years. This differs from some areas of the country such as the Southwest and the Northeast, where there is little evidence for continuity between the Paleoindian and the Archaic. The prehistoric sequence ends at 1600 in Virginia, at about the time of the establishment of a permanent European presence in Virginia. Although European settlement in Nelson County and surrounding areas did not begin until the eighteenth century, the impacts of colonization were felt before local European settlements were founded.

This overview summarizes existing information concerning the prehistoric period in Nelson County. The overview is based principally on the analysis of the existing archaeological site file data stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This site file is the central depository for all archaeological sites recorded in Virginia. It includes sites identified by professional archaeological survey and excavation for research and in the context of environmental impact studies. It also includes a large number of sites recorded by amateur archaeologists active in site recording and preservation. One hundred and forty archaeological sites are recorded in the State site files for Nelson County. Of these, only 52 are prehistoric archaeological sites. These 52 sites are the data base for the overview of local prehistory and the development of a preliminary predictive model of site location.

It is important to note that this site file data may not be a representative sample of archaeological sites in Nelson County. More systematic archaeological sample survey would need to be conducted to determine if the site file is a representative sample. It is also important to note that the number of recorded sites (140) and the number of prehistoric sites (52) represents one of the smallest inventories for any county in Virginia. By contrast, there are more than 400 sites recorded in neighboring Albemarle County, and more than half of these are prehistoric sites. There are many reasons for this discrepancy,

but they probably do not reflect different land use in prehistory. Instead, the greater amount of development in Albemarle, and the focus of local researchers at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, has led to an increased awareness of the archaeological resources of the county. There is a need for additional archaeological survey in Nelson County to add to the data base with which prehistoric overviews and predictive models can be written with confidence.

The Paleoindian Period in Nelson County

The Paleoindian period is the earliest stage of prehistory in Virginia. It is well known in Virginia as a result of important excavations at two Paleoindian sites (the Thunderbird site in Warren County and the Williamson site in Dinwiddie County), and a statewide survey of Paleoindian artifacts conducted by the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Paleoindian settlement is fairly mobile, and sites consist of impermanent structures and stone tools. A characteristic artifact (the fluted projectile point) is diagnostic of this time period.

At present there are no Paleoindian sites recorded in the state site file for Nelson County. However, at least one quartz fluted point has been reported for Nelson County in the Archaeological Society survey. Given the distribution of Paleoindian sites throughout Virginia, it is likely that there would be some evidence of Paleoindian settlement in Nelson, but that such sites would be rare. Any Paleoindian site identified in Nelson County would be an important and significant site.

The Archaic Period in Nelson County

The Archaic period throughout Virginia is characterized by a hunting and gathering economy, involving a fairly mobile pattern of settlement. Population increases steadily during this period, and sites are known throughout Virginia. Given the shifting settlement pattern and the high rate of mobility, sites are typically numerous and found distributed in many diverse environmental zones. A number of diagnostic projectile points serve to identify sites of this time period, and distinguish between Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. It is during the Late Archaic period that the production and long-distance trade of soapstone bowls was initiated.

Archaic sites are well-represented in the state site files for Nelson County. A total of 33 Archaic components were identified on archaeological sites in Nelson (some of these sites are multi-component sites, containing Woodland artifacts as well). These sites are distributed throughout the county, ranging from alluvial floodplains to high-elevation mountain locations, and from points adjacent to rivers to those at a considerable distance from rivers. This pattern is in keeping with the results of archaeological study in adjacent counties, and is consistent with the expectations of the broad ranging, mobile hunting and gathering adaptation of the time.

The soapstone quarry sites of Nelson County demands particular attention in any review of the Archaic period in Virginia. During the Late Archaic period, these quarries were mined and soapstone bowls were produced. These bowls were traded extensively in Virginia, and throughout the Eastern United States.[118] For this reason, the soapstone quarries of Nelson County represent unique and important archaeological resources.

118. Ralph Allen, Alvin Luckenbach, and C.G. Holland. *The Application of Instrumental Activation Analysis to a Study of Prehistoric Articfacts and Source Materials.* Archaeometry, Volume 17, #1, 1975.

The Woodland Period in Nelson County

The Woodland period is the period in which agriculture was introduced and coexisted as an economic adaptation along with hunting and gathering. Across the state settlements appear to become more permanent, and there is a noticeable shift to a focus on riverine environments. It is generally assumed that this riverine focus reflects the increased importance of alluvial soils for agricultural production. Pottery and distinctive triangular projectile points are the diagnostic artifacts which mark Woodland period sites, and allow the further identification of Early, Middle, and Late Woodland sites. Population appears to steadily increase during the Woodland stage.

Fourteen (14) sites are identified for the Woodland period in Nelson County. These sites are marked by the presence of quartz tempered ceramics and triangular projectile points. The vast majority of Woodland period sites in Nelson are located in the major river valleys such as the Tye, Hardware, and James Rivers. However, they are not exclusively located there, as several upland Woodland period sites have also been identified in Nelson County.

One of the largest Woodland period sites known in Virginia is located in Nelson County. This is the Wingina site (44 NE 4), located on the James River at Wingina. Archaeological survey and excavation have been conducted in the Wingina area since the late nineteenth century. The site has both Archaic and Woodland components, but is primarily a Woodland era village. Excavations at Wingina by Howard MacCord in 1971 revealed the presence of intact buried archaeological features including circular house outlines and cooking and trash pits.[119] A radiocarbon date obtained from a postmold at the site yielded a data of 920 A.D (+/- 80). Additional excavations have been conducted at the site in recent years by Longwood College and the University of Virginia which have also documented the presence of in tact archaeological features at the site. Additional radiocarbon dates from those features will be available by December 1992, and future excavations are planned at the site. Relative to other floodplain sites in the James River Valley, the Wingina site is remarkably well preserved. It represents one of the most important archaeological sites in the Piedmont region.

The Wingina site has added significance in that it may also be the location of the early historic (contact period) Monacan village of Monahassanaugh. The 1612 John Smith map of Virginia places the village of Monahassanaugh in the approximate location of Wingina, and archaeologists have long considered it the most likely spot for that named village. At this point, no definite historic era artifacts have been recovered from the site, but the potential exists. The artifacts found at the site, particularly the small triangular projectile points, do hint at a very late occupation date. Additional research at this site is needed to clarify this issue. The presence of a contact period component at the site would add to the uniqueness and importance of this well preserved site.

119. MacCord, 169-180.

Towards a Predictive Model of Site Location

One of the goals of the study of archaeological sites in Nelson County was the generation of a predictive model of prehistoric site location. A model of prehistoric site location based on environmental variables has been developed previously for other counties in the Virginia Piedmont, most notably in neighboring Albemarle County.[120]

The Albemarle model, based on site file data and systematic sample survey data, suggested that prehistoric archaeological sites in the Piedmont would typically be found within the following parameters: 1) under 700' elevation 2) within 700' of a drainage 3) less than 100' in elevation above a drainage 4) within two miles of a permanent river 5) on one of five soil types (out of a possible 32) in Albemarle County)

While the above characteristics would not include all sites, it was suggested that they would account for approximately 80% of all sites, and help to identify areas of high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological sites. Of the variables identified, soil series was the most powerful predictor. While all sites were located on only five soil types, Woodland period sites were restricted to just one soil series. In general, more than 80% of all prehistoric archaeological sites in Albemarle County are located on soils which make up less than 15% of the county area.[121]

The systematic survey in Albemarle County also generated an estimate of predicted site density for the Piedmont of one site per every 10.4 acres, or 62 sites per square mile. Of course, these figures are averages, and vary across the region as a whole. Subsequent surveys in Fluvanna and Buckingham County conducted by the University of Virginia produced similar results.

Archaeological site file data for Nelson County was analyzed in an effort to develop a similar predictive model for Nelson. The UTM coordinates for each prehistoric site were recorded and entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) program at the Thomas Jefferson Planning District in Charlottesville which contained data on soils, elevation, slope, and drainage locations (see prehistoric sites maps located in the Map Book produced in conjunction with this document). The results of this study are presented below.

Distance To Permanent Drainages

In order to determine the degree to which permanent drainages could serve as a predictor of archaeological sites in Nelson County, sites were coded into one of three categories: (1) within 110' of a river, (2) within 440' of a river, and (3) more than 440' from a river. The use of 440' as an outside buffer for a predictive model was an attempt to improve upon the usefulness of this variable, as to include a larger buffer would include most all of the land area of Nelson County. The results for the 52 sites in the study are presented in Table 1.

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120. Jeffrey L. Hantman, *The Archaeology of Albemarle County, Virginia: Results of a Systematic Survey of Proposed Development Areas in Albemarle County, Virginia*, University of Virginia Archaeological Survey Monograph #2, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources or the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Virginia.

121. C. G. Holland, *Albemarle County Settlements: A Piedmont Model?* Quarterly Bullentin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Volume 34, 29-44.

All Sites	Archaic Sites	Woodland Sites	Dist. to River
16%	11%	29%	within 110'
40%	41%	57%	110-440'
44%	48%	14%	greater than 440'

Table 1: Relationship between dist. to river and site locat.

A particularly useful aspect of GIS systems is that they allow the rapid computation of land area which fit in each of the categories described above. In Nelson County, 11% of the total land area is within 110' of a river, 23% of the county is located between 110' and 440' from a river, and 66% of the county land area is greater than 440' from a permanent drainage (see *Archaeological Sites and Buffered Streams* in Map Book).

With these figures in place, it is clear that distance to a permanent drainage is a poor predictor of archaeological site location in Nelson County. Although slightly more sites are located within 440' of a river than one would expect by chance alone, nearly half of the known sites (44%) are located outside the 440' buffer defined for the model.

Woodland period sites do show a marked association with permanent rivers, as previous research in the Virginia Piedmont has shown. In Nelson County, 86% of the known Woodland period sites are located within 440' of a river. The more numerous Archaic period sites are, however, more widely distributed.

Elevation

To evaluate if elevation above sea level could establish some parameters for site location in Nelson County, sites were coded into one of eight elevation groups of 500' each, ranging from 0 - 500' to 3500 - 4000.' The distribution of sites by elevation is presented in Table 2.

Elevation	% of county	All sites	Archaic	Woodland
1 - 500'	7%	13%	4%	43%
500 - 1000'	58%	62%	74%	29%
1000 - 1500'	14%	0	0	0
1500 - 2000'	7%	13%	11%	14%
2000 - 2500'	5%	0	0	0
2500 - 3000'	5%	4%	7%	0
3000 - 3500'	3%	6%	0	14%
3500 - 4000'	1%	2%	4%	0

Table 2: Relationship between elevation and site location

Based on currently available data it can be said that 75% of all archaeological sites in Nelson County are located at less than 1000' in elevation. This statistic is of marginal value for predictive modelling purposes as 65% of the county is under 1000' in elevation. Thus, sites appear to be evenly distributed across the county in terms of variation in elevation. It is striking to note that a small, but significant number of sites occur in elevations above 2500', including Woodland period sites. This reflects use of the Blue Ridge Mountains throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods (see *Archaeological Sites and Elevation Bands* in the Map Book).

Soils

Site locations were compared with soil types for Nelson County, as defined in the most recent soil survey of Nelson County. This soil survey defines soil categories at a much finer level than the soil series survey utilized in the Albemarle County archaeological predictive model study. A total of 165 soil types were identified for Nelson County and entered into the GIS system. The 52 archaeological sites in the study occurred on 34 different soil types, and no pattern emerged. Only five soil types had more than two sites on them (five others had two sites on them). While these figures do not establish a county wide pattern, for the present time and in anticipation of future research, it is worth noting the soils which were associated with more than two sites as found in Table 3 below:

Soil Type	Slope	# of Sites
Craigsville Cobbly Loam	0 - 2%	5
Braddock Loam	7 - 15%	4
Elioak Loam	15 - 25%	3
Spriggs Loam	7 - 15%	3
Spriggs Loam	15 - 25%	3

Table 3: Soils associated with more than 2 sites

These soil types comprise 6.5% of the total area of Nelson County, yet they contain 35% of the known archaeological sites. Still, the location of archaeological sites on some of these soil types is surprising, given the relatively high slope measure recorded for the soils. In general, the archaeological sites in Nelson County do not occur on landforms of greater than 10% slope.

Additional survey is needed to evaluate the predictive value of soil type in Nelson County. In addition, efforts to combine the soil types presently defined into more inclusive categories may help uncover patterns obscured by the detailed classification used in this study. Finally, the recently completed Nelson County Soils Database used in this study, may be refined in the coming months, which could have a substantial impact on the use of soils for predictive modeling.

Efforts to develop a predictive model for all categories of prehistoric archaeological sites in Nelson County remain preliminary. Woodland period sites tend to be within 440' of a permanent river, and below 1000' in elevation. Archaic period sites also tend to be located

at less than 1000' elevation, but are not so clearly associated with river valleys and alluvial floodplains. At the present time, it is not possible to generate a more specific predictive model for prehistoric sites in Nelson County.

The steps taken in this study have laid the foundation for developing such a model, however. The GIS analysis is well suited to developing a predictive model, but it is only as good as the data which is entered into it. At present, the archaeological data base for Nelson County is too small to allow for much generalization. In addition, it is an unsystematically collected data base which may lead to interpretive problems. Finally, the recoding of the critical soils variable into categories which may have more meaning to prehistoric settlement patterning is a project well worth undertaking in the future.

Historic Archaeological Overview

Background

Historic contexts are discussed in a prior section of this report and are not repeated here. In this section attention is drawn to the known historic archaeological resources of Nelson County, and the potential of those resources for future study. Historical archaeological sites can, at some sites, be the same places also recognized as historic architectural sites. However, in other cases, historic archaeological sites are recorded where no standing architecture or obvious foundations remain of structures, yet there is information important to the history of Nelson County buried at the site. The information potential at these sites is usually recovered through archaeological excavation and systematic analysis of artifacts. Often, buried remains of structures are identified and recorded. Historical archaeology contributes significantly throughout Virginia to our understanding of interpretive contexts such as settlement patterns, domestic life, subsistence and agriculture, and industry/processing and extraction.

A statistical predictive model is not attempted for historic archaeological resources. Previous research in adjoining Piedmont counties makes it clear that historic archaeological sites, as their related standing architectural historic sites, are located with greater frequency near historic roads and river systems. Other special use sites, such as quarries and cemeteries, are known in the area but "prediction" of the total number of these sites must be determined through intensive historic study which is beyond the scope of the present report.

Historic Archaeological Sites of Nelson County

Of the 140 archaeological sites recorded in the files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for Nelson County, more than half (88) date to the historic period of settlement and relate to Euro-American settlement of Nelson County. These large numbers are a bit misleading, however, as most of these places (76 of the 88 sites) accurately recorded by the State as separate and distinct archaeological sites are all part of the same large historic feature - the James River canal system. Beyond the recording of the canal system, only 12 historic archaeological sites have been recorded in Nelson County. This is an extremely low number - possibly one of the smallest numbers of historic archaeological sites recorded for any county in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Given the rich and varied history of Nelson County, the potential to record, preserve, and interpret additional historic archaeological sites throughout the county is very high. The known historic archaeological sites can be grouped into distinct categories, as below.

Canal Features

As noted above, 76 historic archaeological sites have been recorded in Nelson County relating to the nineteenth century construction and operation of the canal along the James River, and some of it's tributaries such as the Tye. These canal sites were primarily recorded by Dr. William Trout as part of his Virginia canal study, and the archaeological potential of these canals has been made clear by Dr. Trout in an article published in The Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. These sites were all entered into the state site files by staff archaeologist Keith Egloff.

In Nelson County, canal sites can be further subdivided into the following groups:

1) Tye River Lock and Dam

2) Tye River Towpath Bridge

3) James River Canal Locks 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37

4) James River Canal Bridges (20 separate bridges - all 19th century)

5) James River Canal Culverts (45 separately identified culverts)

The importance and interpretive potential of the canal sites relate to the theme of transportation and communication systems, commerce/trade, and industry.

House Foundations

Three historic archaeological sites reflecting domestic life and architecture have been recorded in Nelson County. These include two small houses (44 NE 38 and 44 NE 141) as well as one well documented historic plantation house (44 NE 11 - Warminster) with associated ancillary structures and cemetery.

Historic Industrial Sites

Three historic industrial sites have been recorded in Nelson County. These include the late nineteenth century Allen Mines (44 NE 130), located near Wintergreen, the nineteenth century Elk Creek furnace site (44 NE 56) and the twentieth century "Colleen Prospect" gold mine, northwest of Colleen.

In addition, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has recorded the Schuyler quarries, and related industrial and community buildings as an historic archaeological site (44 NE 57).

Mill Sites

One historic race and mill site has been recorded as an archaeological site in Nelson (44 NE 68). This site was also part of the James River Canal survey.

Historic Cemeteries

Two cemeteries are identified as historic archaeological sites in Nelson County (44 NE 9 and 44 NE 37). Both are on U.S. Forest Service property.

Rock Walls

Two rock walls are recorded as historic archaeological sites in Nelson (44 NE 10 and 44 NE 36). Both are on U.S. Forest Service property.

Preservation Plan

INTRODUCTION

A broad range of strategies to preserve cultural resources have been recommended for Nelson County. These recommendations together comprise many of the elements found in proactive, rural cultural resource protection policies throughout the country. The county could choose to adopt some of the strategies now, and consider others for a later date. A listing of those stragegies which may be appropriate for consideration now are contained in the Action Agenda following this preservation plan.

GOAL 1: IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES

Background

Citizens of the county identfied hundreds of historically significant structures during meetings hosted by the Nelson County Historical Society. Unfortunately, some residents were unable to attend the meetings. Consequently, a few areas of the county have not yet been screened by residents knowledgeable about these areas. In additon, the county may wish to assist the Historical Society with the verification of some structures' precise locations.

Objective: Identify historic resources.

Actions

1.Use the architectural and archaeological resources maps found in the map book provided with this document to re-examine areas, where necessary, in which resources have already been identified.

2.Find local expertise on historic resources found in areas of the county where little information has been made available. Identify potentially significant structures that may exist in these areas.

GOAL 2: IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Background

Nelson County has comparatively few sites recorded in the site files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Additional information is needed in order to generate a valid predictive model of site location, and to develop a more complete overview of the prehistory of Nelson County. Particularly rare and important archaeological sites need to be identified.

Objective: Increase the number of archaeological sites recorded

Actions

1. Federal and/or state funding should be sought to conduct a county level inventory of archaeological sites. This study should include a systematic survey of previously uninvestigated areas of Nelson County.

2. Make use of local expertise to identify archaeological sites known, but not recorded, in Nelson County.

3. Encourage the local chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia to develop site identification program in Nelson County.

GOAL 3: ASSESS SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES (Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys)

Background

Historic resources that have been identified need to be surveyed to determine if a significant resource exists in the identified location, and to identify the exact type of architecture which is found. To learn about the architecture of these resources, and assess their significance, a reconnaissance survey should be performed.

The reconnaissance survey provides information about architecture, construction techniques, date of construction and historic function. This information can then be used by the public, local, regional, state and federal governments for preservation, economic development and other concerns.

The intensive survey provides more detailed architectural and historical data for the most significant resources in the county. While the information can be used in a similar fashion as the reconnaissance survey, the additional level of data meets more rigorous survey needs helpful for some public and governmental uses.

Objective A: Assess the remaining 200 historic resources identified by the Nelson County Historical Society (Reconnaissance Survey).

Action

1.Retain a preservation consultant to further survey identified resources. The Society and county could work with the consultant to survey the sites and prepare the report, or volunteers from the Historical Society could receive training from a consultant, survey the properties, and also contract with the consultant to edit the surveys and prepare the report.

Objective B: Assess historic resources in areas not included in Montebello, Afton, Gladstone and Buffalo Station (Reconnaissance Survey).

Actions

1.Retain a preservation consultant to survey newly identified resources in areas of the county not well covered by this project. The Society and county could work with a consultant to survey the sites and prepare the report, or volunteers from the Historical Society could receive training from the consultant, then survey the properties, and contract with the consultant to edit the surveys and prepare the report.

2. Complete the remaining VDHR Historic Contexts not researched in this report jointly with future survey projects. Religion and education have played an important part in the history of the county and should be priority historic contexts for future research.

Objective C: Assess most significant historic resources (Intensive Survey).

Action

1.Retain a preservation consultant to survey intensively the most significant resources in the county. The resources to be assessed would be identified from reconnaissance surveys. The most significant resources would be intensively surveyed by a preservation consultant. This level of survey must be performed by individuals with credentials which meet the National Park Service standards.

GOAL 4: ASSESS SIGNIFICANT PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Background

Based on site density estimates generated in other counties in central Virginia, it is likely that prehistoric site densities in Nelson County are on the order of 1 site per 10 acres. That figure means there are probably thousands of archaeological sites in Nelson County. They are not all equally significant, however, and a context needs to be further developed within which local, state, and federal significance may be evaluated.

Objective: Develop a more detailed context for interpreting and assessing the prehistoric archaeological resources of Nelson County.

Action

1. Develop a regional research and preservation context for Nelson County. Identify those archaeological resources which are significant at either the local, state, or national level. Identify those resources which are rare or unique. Develop guidelines for the protection of prehistoric sites, such as the refinement of the predictive model begun in this study.

GOAL 5: NOMINATE OUTSTANDING BUILDINGS AND SITES TO THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

Background

Both the Commonwealth and the Federal government have programs to recognize historically significant buildings and sites. In 1966, the General Assembly established the following criteria for Virginia Landmark designation:

> "a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or Nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times..."

Sites which meet these criteria are placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and are called Virginia Historic Landmarks. The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties important in the history, architectural history, archaeology, engineering and culture of the United States. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service and is administered within Virginia by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Both registers recognize buildings, structures, districts, sites and objects significant at the local, state or national level. In addition to being fifty years of age and possessing integrity, eligible properties must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, properties of national significance can be nominated for designation as National Historic Landmarks. To be found eligible, properties must possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Properties are evaluated for the Landmarks program through the application of six criteria.

Additional information regarding these designations can be obtained by contacting the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

Owners of the most historically outstanding properties in the county can register their properties and receive:

- by virtue of increased awareness, wise management of the resource;
- consideration of the resource when a coal mining permit is issued;
- **historic preservation grants** when funds are available;
- a federal **historic tax credit** for rehabilitation of income producing bldgs buildings;
- the right to grant a permanent **preservation easement** to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Registration or eligibility does require:

- the advisory council on historic preservation to comment on projects affecting the resource; when a federal project is initiated
- rehabilitation to conform to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, **only if the property owner accepts a historic preservation tax credit.**

Objective: Nominate outstanding buildings and sites to the Virginia Landmarks Register, the National Register of Historic Places and, when appropriate, as National Historic Landmarks.

Actions

1. Prepare a preliminary information form (PIF) to evaluate the most outstanding buildings and sites for the state and national registers. The PIF is sent to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

2. Prepare a complete application if the State Review Board recommends nomination.

GOAL 6: ESTABLISH LOVINGSTON, SCHUYLER, AND NORWOOD AS NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS.

Objective: Nominate Lovingston, Schuyler, and Norwood for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Action

1. Prepare district eligibility Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) to evaluate eligibility of Lovingson, Schuyler, and Norwood.

2. Complete Historic District nomination forms for each district.

GOAL 7: INVESTIGATE THE FORMATION OF A RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT IN NELSON COUNTY

Background

Just as structures and sites can be placed on the state and national registers, so can historically significant landscapes. The Southern Rockfish Valley is such a landscape. Many of the most prominent families of the County settled in the valley and created some of the most significant architecture in the County. The valley has a long agricultural tradition, particularly associated with the orchard industry, and the beauty is breathtaking. For these reasons, the consideration of the Southern Rockfish Valley as a Rural Historic District bears some consideration.

Objective: Investigate the nomination of the area as a State and National Rural Historic District.

Actions

1. Identify and assess the historic resources of the Southern Rockfish Valley. Landowners may want to work with the County of Nelson to submit a proposal to VDHR to provide funds to survey the region.

2. Complete a preliminary information form (PIF) to nominate the region as a Rural Historic District.

3. Prepare a complete Rural Historic District nomination.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP POLICY TO PROTECT RESOURCES

Background

The 1986 Nelson County Comprehensive Plan (under "Goals and Objectives", page 21,Part C, #3) states that the county should move to "identify areas and buildings of historic significance and encourage their preservation". This project largely meets this objective.

With this project completed however, the county is without an official policy on historic resources. Therefore, a preservation policy is now necessary which sets forth Nelson County's desire to wisely manage its historic resources. This policy should match the county's expected future desire and capability to implement historic preservation recommendations, guidelines and ordinances.

Objective: Develop an historic preservation policy to guide historic resource management.

Action

1. Adopt the following historic preservation policy:

> The historic resources policy of the County of Nelson is to protect, preserve and enhance significant historic and prehistoric resources; to provide increased knowledge of the history of the county; to maintain a high quality of life; to bring economic benefits to the county through tourism; and to provide increased access to state and federal grant programs.

GOAL 9: DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS, GUIDELINES AND ORDINANCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICY

Background

To meet this preservation policy, the County must implement measures which, while protecting, preserving and enhancing historic resources in the County, also demand an appropriate amount of county staff resources to enforce. Rather than neglect or excessively manage its historic resources, the county must carefully craft a balanced preservation program which grows along with the preservation education of its citizens.

The county should create a program which is primarily educational. County residents should be provided education on historic preservation strategies through the media and public forums. County staff and professionals in the building industry should also be included in any educational program. Included in the historic education curriculum should be guidelines on setbacks, parking, screening, roadside trees, lighting, building placement, and facades. The county should recommend compliance for most of these guidelines. In certain cases for select guidelines, the county should require compliance.

Objective A: Draft recommended and required guidelines for new development near historically significant areas outside the boundaries of the towns of the county.

Actions

1. Form a historic resources guidelines committee.

2. Research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards near historically significant areas.

3. Adopt the following standard:

> "Development within .25 miles of an eligible property should be constructed with complementary roof pitch and floorplan to the nearby historic resource(s). This recommendation does not apply if the builder proves through a viewshed analysis that the proposed structure does not obstruct views from and to the historic area. When development must impact the scenic quality of the resource, it shall be screened with native vegetation. Parking and lighting impacts shall be sited to produce minimal impact on the resource(s)."

Objective B: Draft guidelines for new development within or adjacent to the Towns of Lovingston, Shipman, Norwood, Massies Mill/Tyro and Schuyler

These guidelines must be flexible to allow for the variation in the quantity and quality of historic resources which exists in these communities. For example, the quantity of historic resources still standing in Lovingston greatly exceed that left since the flood in Massies Mill. Consequently, there is justification for more stringent standards in some towns of the county.

Actions

1. Research the efforts of other localities in the Commonwealth to establish new construction standards in historically significant areas.

2. Draft the following guidelines:

> New development within the town and adjoining the town should be constructed with a roof pitch, floorplan and facade complementary to the nearby historic resource(s). Setbacks, building placement, and parking shall be constructed in a manner similar to nearby historic resources.

3. Implement historic guidelines through an historic district ordinance. The ordinance would allow for the creation of historic districts. Section 15.1-503.2 of the Code of Virginia provides for the establishment of this zoning, which amends the existing zoning map and ordinance and allows for the following:

- an architectural review board (ARB) to administer the ordinance; and
- ARB approval of new construction, reconstruction, alteration or restoration.

Objective C: Become a Certified Local Government Program (CLG)

Action

1. Apply to the Certified Local Government Program (CLG) administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). A certified local government is eligible for benefits from the National Historic Preservation Program, created by the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980. Certified local governments are eligible to receive funds for historic preservation activities, and can receive technical assistance from the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service. These funds may be obtained without a cash match from the local government.

To be eligible for CLG status, local governments must have a local historic district ordinance in place, an ARB, a system for continued survey and inventory, and public participation in historic preservation.

Objective D: Examine the Nelson County zoning ordinance to identify portions which discourage the preservation of historic resources and development which is sympathetic with its surroundings.

Action

1. Research the zoning ordinance and suggest changes which will encourage the construction of buildings sensitive to surrounding historic resources.

GOAL 10: PROMOTE HERITAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Background

Policies to promote the county's historic resources for economic development should be explored. Historic resources could provide major attractions for the county's budding tourism industry. Additionally, the County could investigate marketing the county as a historic/prehistoric laboratory open to university researchers from across the nation.

Realizing the economic benefits of tourism as a non-polluting industry, the newly formed Nelson County Tourism Council has formed a committee to examine existing and potential tourism related resources. The group has already successfully applied to the Virginia Tourism Accreditation Program as one of the few counties in the state accepted in the first round. This

designation provides more marketing and publicity opportunities than the County might otherwise have.

While ample opportunities exist for the utilization of historic resources in a county economic development strategy, care should also be taken to consider the capacity of any historic or prehistoric resource to support visitors. While the utilization of natural resources for recreation can provide a wealth of benefits with little environmental impact, there are limits to the use of any resource and these should be considered during any economic development planning activities.

Objective: Promote historic resources as an important element of economic development strategy.

Actions

1. Convene a meeting of representatives from the Historical Society, Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce, Wintergreen, and other interested groups to study ways to use historic resources as an economic development strategy.

2. Evaluate the maps of the historic and prehistoric resources of the county provided in this study for tourism sites.

3. Study the availability of historic resource related tourism support facilities, such as bed and breakfasts, etc.

4. Promote regional tourism with Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, and Staunton.

5. Study ways to promote historic resources in concert with environmental resources. For example, much like the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club publishes circuit hikes, groups in the county could publish "A Guide to Weekend Trips in Nelson County, Virginia" which would provide suggested itineraries for day, weekend or extended vacations.

6. Identify the capacity of the resources to support tourism populations without environmental and cultural degradation.

GOAL 11: ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC RESOURCE EDUCATION

Background

One of the most important components of the long-term stewardship of historic and prehistoric resources is cultural resource education. Adult and youth cultural resource education is the only way to instill a lasting preservation ethic.

The Nelson County Historical Society, in conjunction with residents from the community, has already begun to educate students through the development of a historic resources curriculum for the Nelson County School system. The introduction of cultural resources to the youth of the county in elementary and secondary education will instill a cultural resource preservation ethic in the future leaders of the county.

Objective A: Educate youth about the historic and prehistoric resources of the county.

Actions

1. Continue cultural resource youth education in primary and secondary schools. Educational efforts should be supported by the county and private groups.

2. Investigate available educational programs from the Preservation Alliance of Virginia to augment existing cultural resource curriculums.

3. Develop hands-on educational curriculum through the involvement of students with the rehabiliation of an historic resource or through student assistance with prehistoric excavation activities.

Objective B: Educate adults about the historic and prehistoric resources of the county.

Actions

1. Conduct workshops for the general population on the cultural resources of the county.

2. Conduct specialized workshops for craftsmen and contractors.

3. Provide articles to the Nelson County Times about cultural resource events, activities and discoveries.

4. Publish and disseminate historic resource works in progress by residents of the county.

Action Agenda

Purpose of Action Agenda

The Preservation Plan contained in this document has recommended a number of strategies to preserve cultural resources in Nelson County. The following items are the most important activities which should be considered for inclusion in the 1993 revision to the Nelson County Comprehensive Plan.

1.1 Re-examine areas already identified on the maps supplied with this report for additional potentially significant historic resources.

1.2 Identify potentially significant structures that may exist in areas of the county not previously examined.

2.1 Seek federal or state funds to conduct systematic survey of previously unidentified archaeological resources in Nelson County.

2.2 Make use of local knowledge in adding to state site files information concerning archaeological sites in Nelson County which are known, but not recorded.

2.3 Encourage participation of local chapter of Archaeological Society of Virginia in the recording and preservation of archaeological sites in Nelson County.

3.A.1 Assess potentially significant historic resources identified in this report using the VDHR reconnaissance survey form.

3.B.1 Assess potentially significant historic resources identified from items 1.1 and 1.2 above using the VDHR reconnaissance survey form.

3.B.2 Complete the VDHR historic contexts not researched in this report.

3.C.1 Assess the most significant structures in the county using the VDHR intensive level survey form.

4.1 Assess the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites in Nelson County in the context of a regional research and preservation plan.

4.2 Identify on a map those archaeological sites which are unique and rare cultural resources.

8.1 Adopt a preservation policy for the new Nelson County Comprehensive Plan.

9.A.1 Form a historic resources guidelines committee.

9.A.2 Research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards near historically significant structures in rural areas.

9.B.1 Research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards in historically significant towns.

9.C.1. Research the Nelson County Zoning Ordinance and suggest changes which will encourage the construction of buildings sensitive to surrounding historic resources.

10.1 Convene a meeting of representatives from the Nelson County Historical Society, Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce, Wintergreen, and other interested groups to study ways to use historic resources as an economic development strategy.

10.2 Evaluate the maps of the historic and prehistoric resources of the county provided in this study for tourism sites.

10.3 Study the availability of historic resources related tourism support facilities, such as bed and breakfasts, etc.

10.4 Promote regional tourism with Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, and Staunton.

10.5 Study ways to promote historic resources in concert with environmental resources.

11.A.1 Continue cultural resource youth education in primary and secondary schools.

11.A.2 Investigate available education programs from the Preservation Alliance of Virginia to augment existing cultural resource curriculums.

11.A.3 Develop hands-on educational curricula through the involvement of students with the rehabilitation of historic resources or through student assistance with prehistoric excavation activities.

11.B.1 Conduct workshops for the general population on the cultural resources of the county.

11.B.2 Conduct specialized workshops on historic preservation for craftsmen and contractors.

11.B.3 Provide articles to the Nelson County Times about cultural resource events, activities and discoveries.

11.B.4 Publish and disseminate historic resource works in progress by residents of the County.

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Appendix I: Reconnaissance and Intensive Level Survey: Selected Photographs

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Fig. 1.
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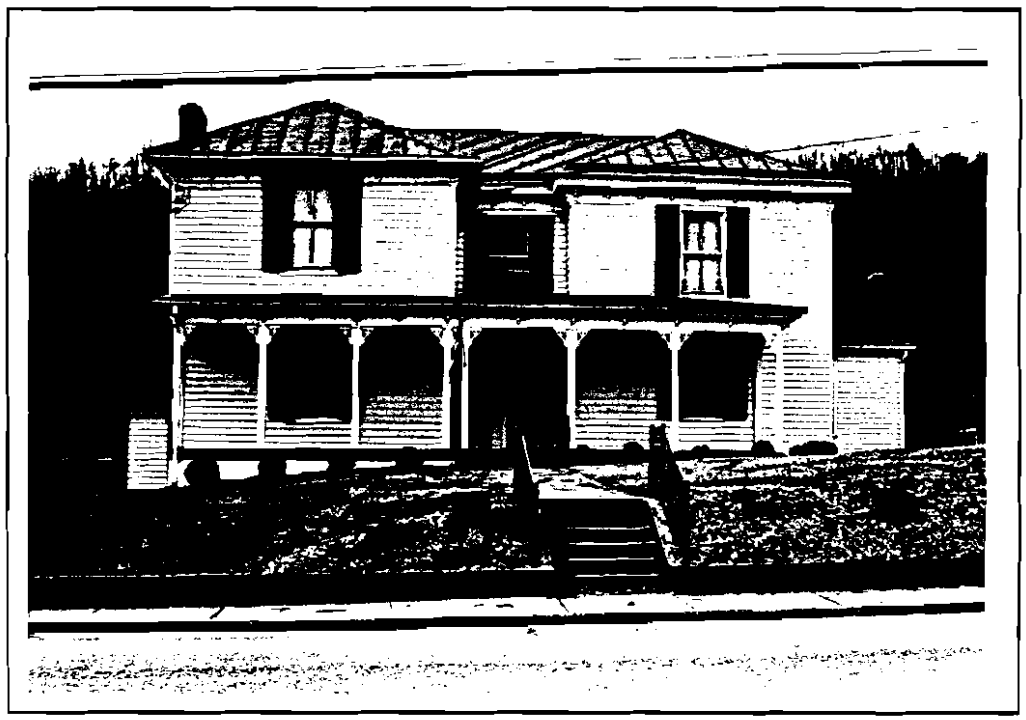

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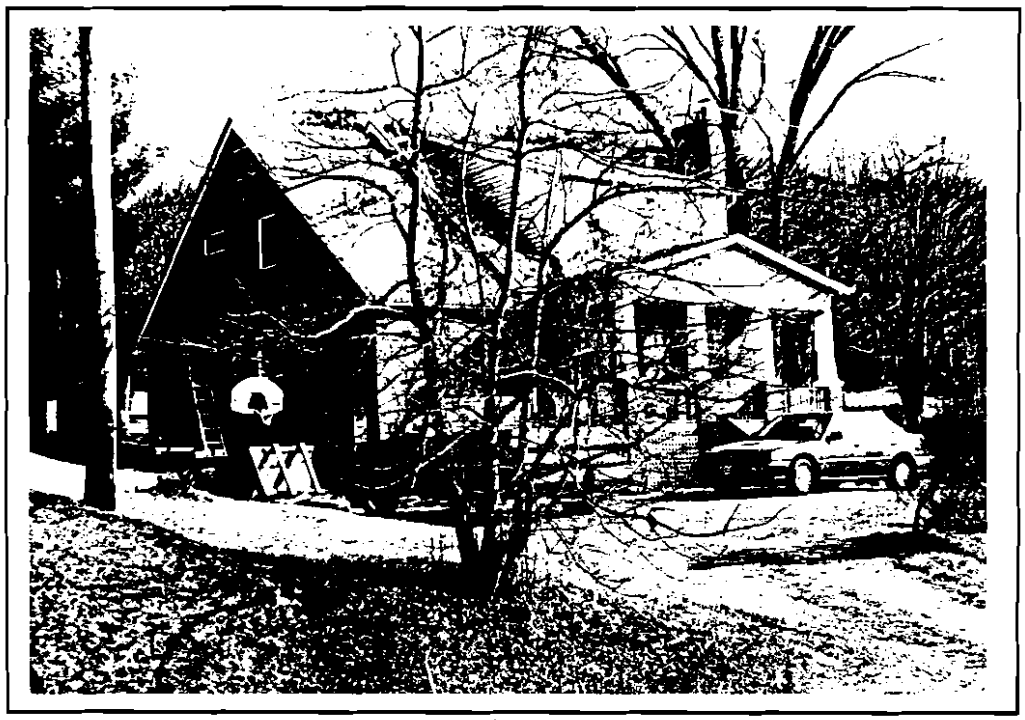

Fig. 4.
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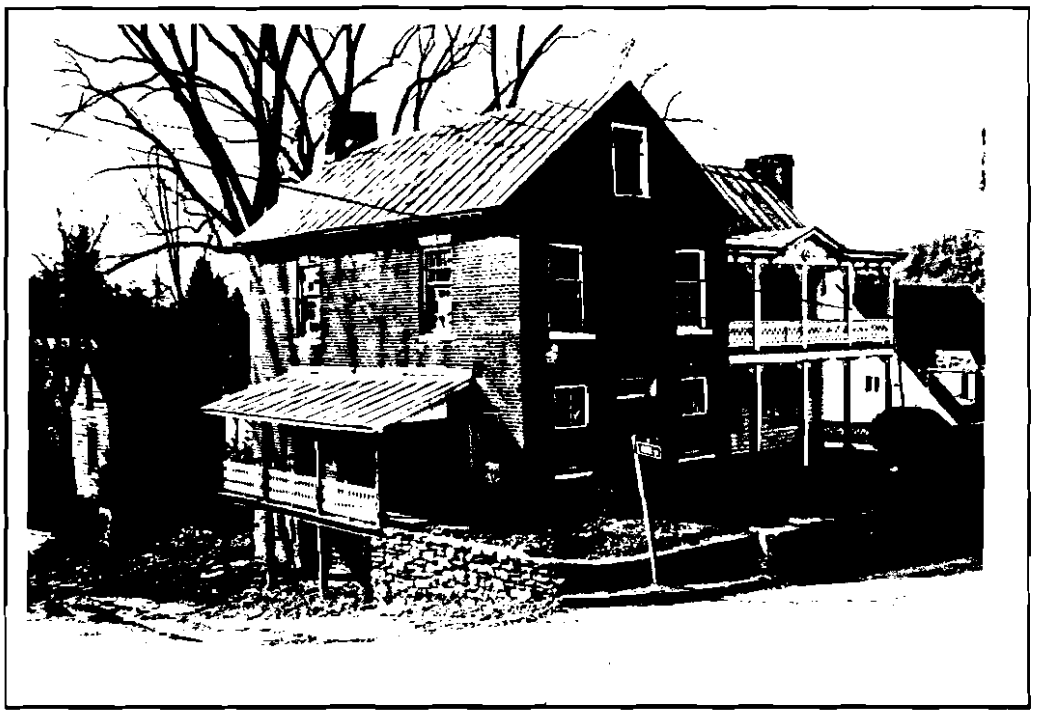

Fig. 5.
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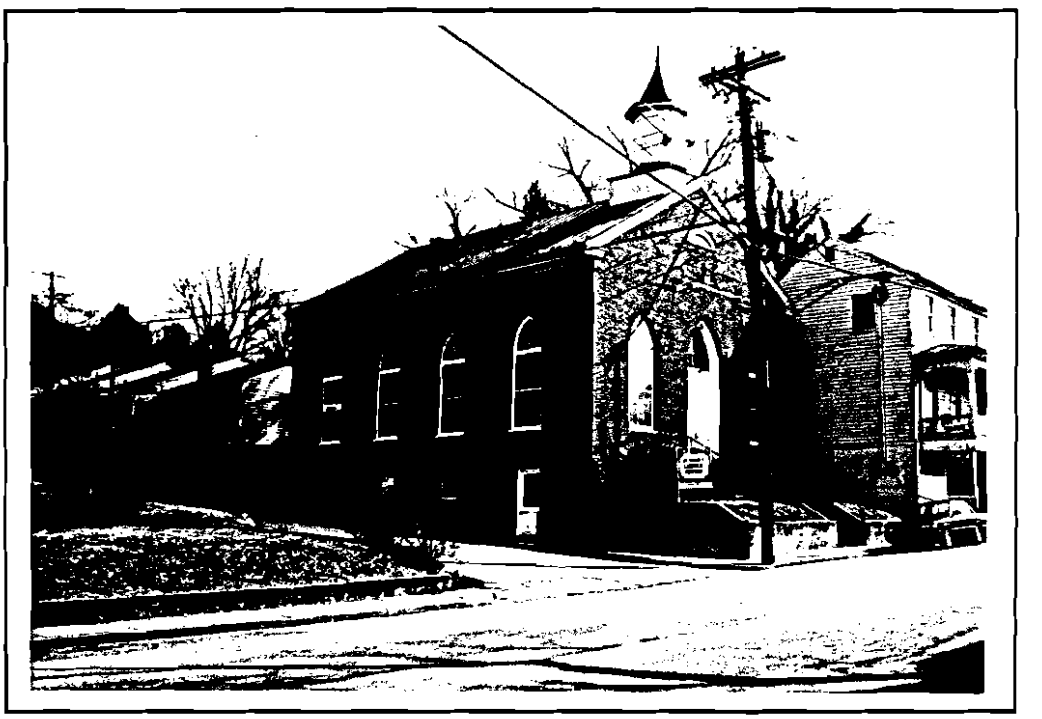

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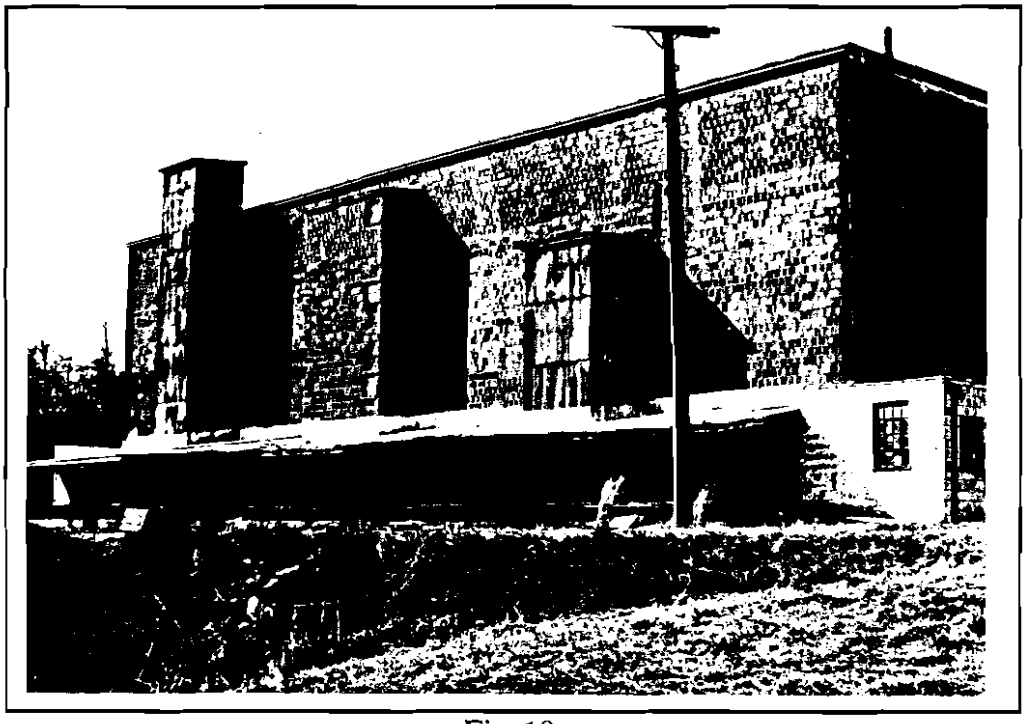

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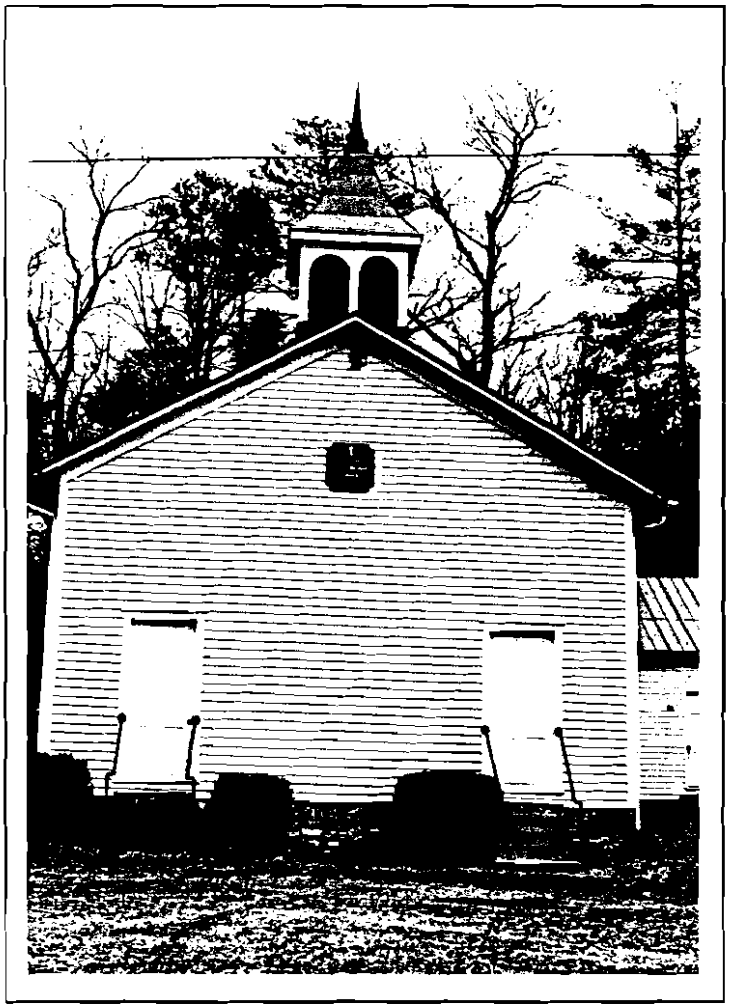

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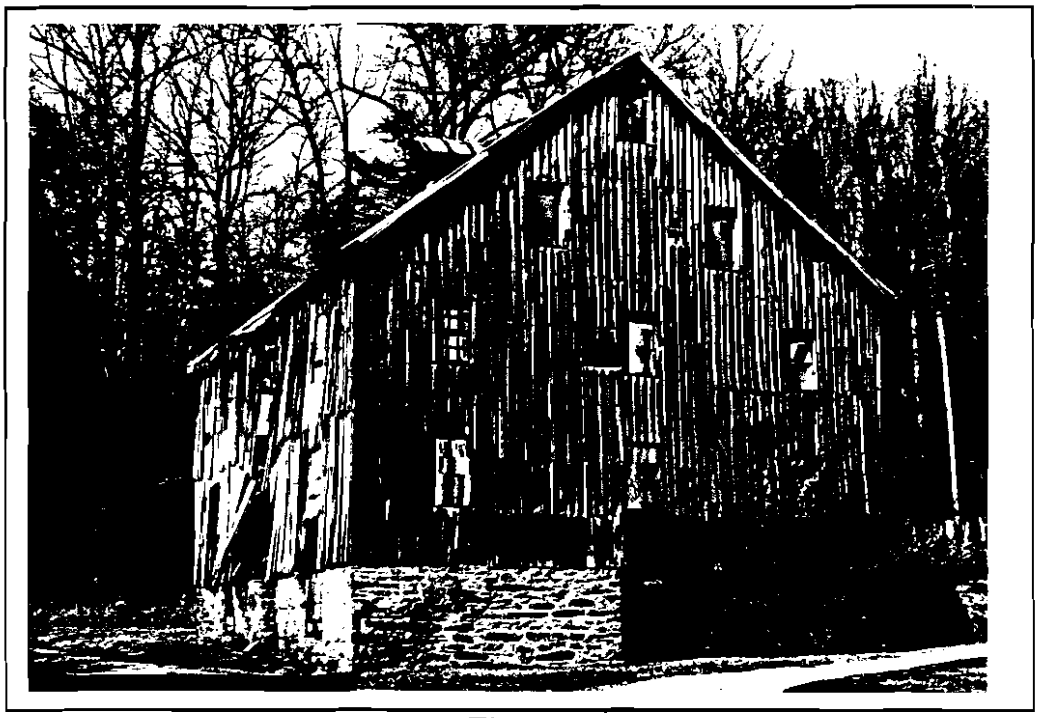

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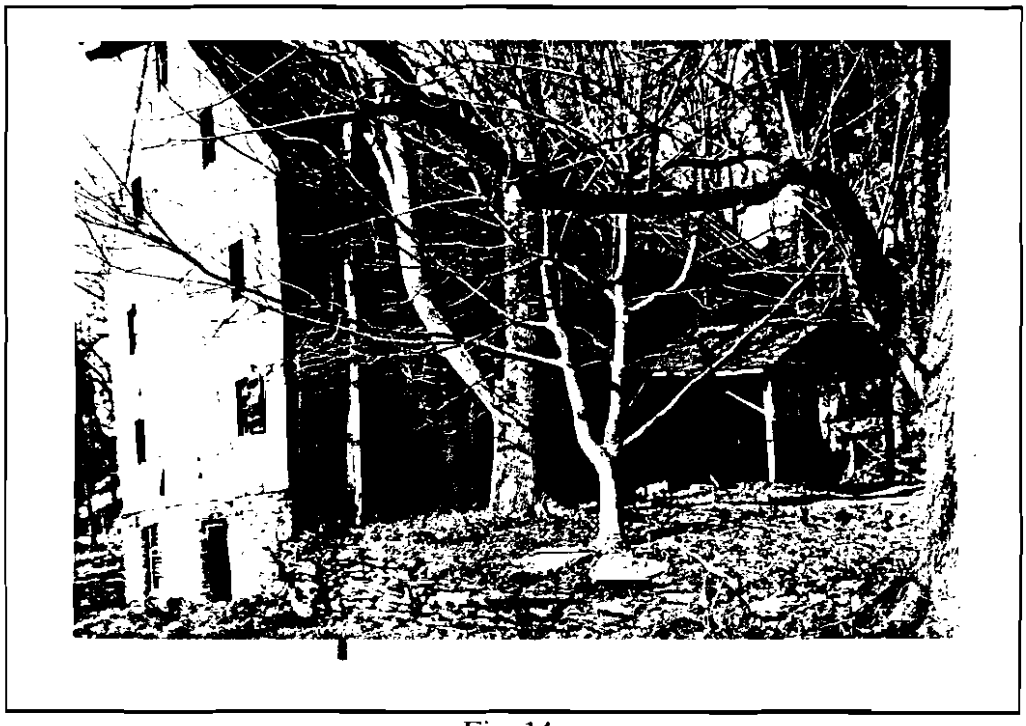

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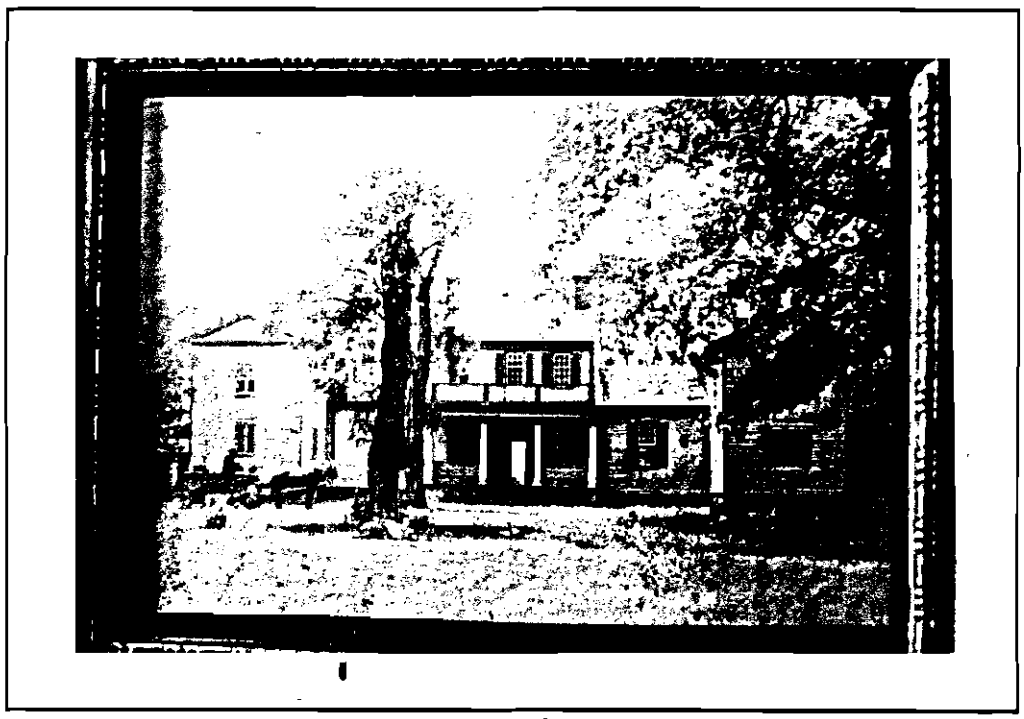

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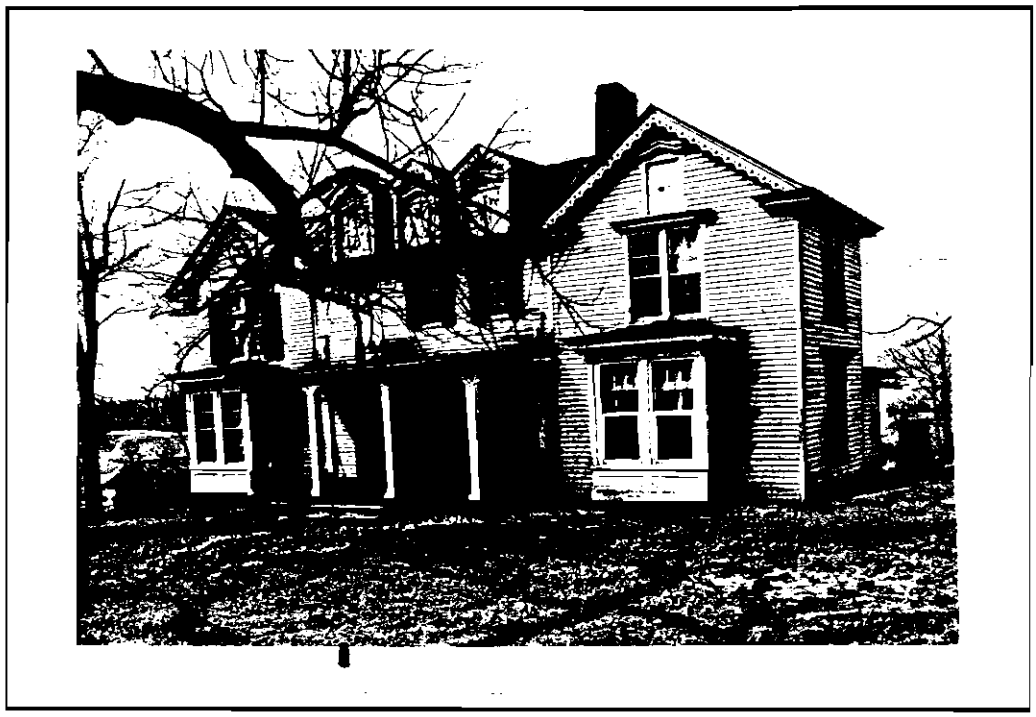

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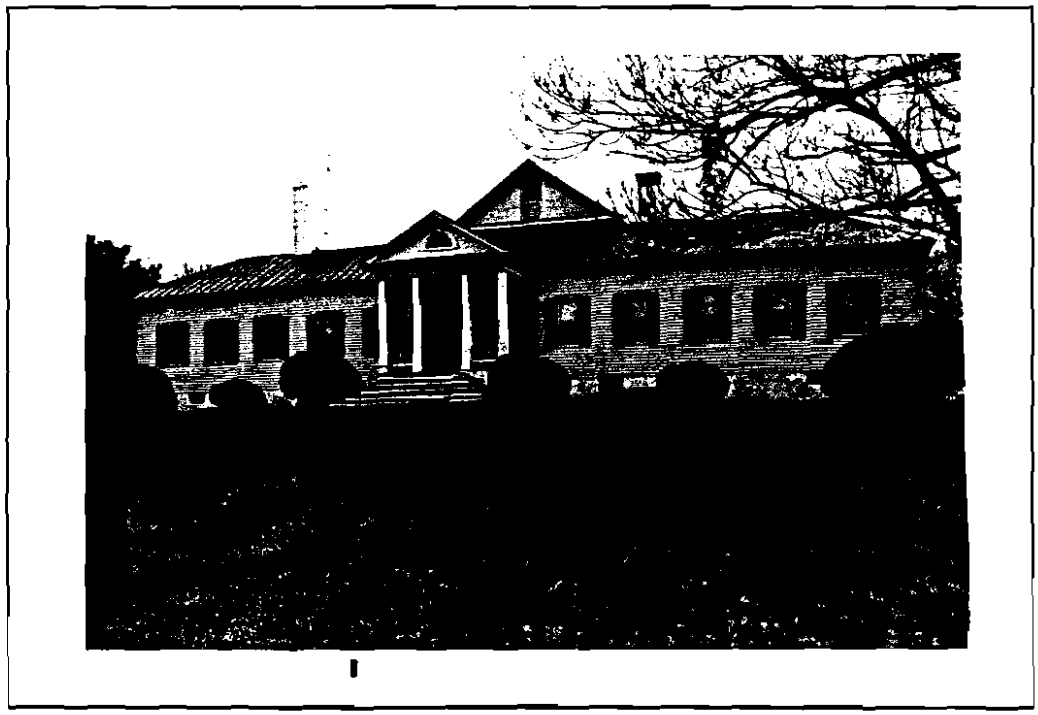

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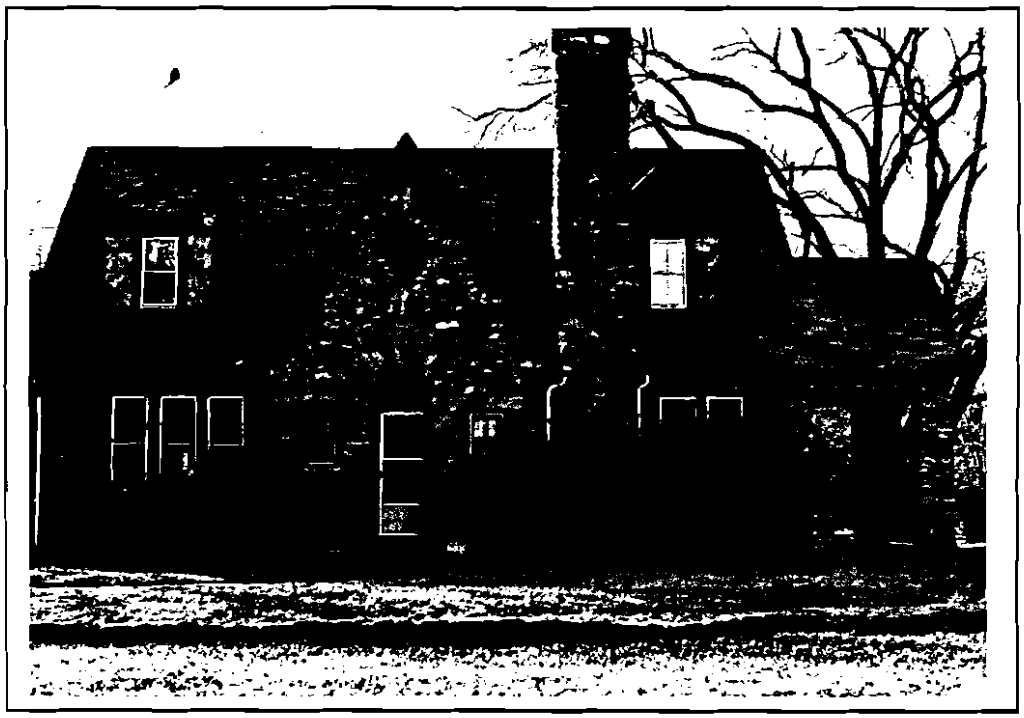

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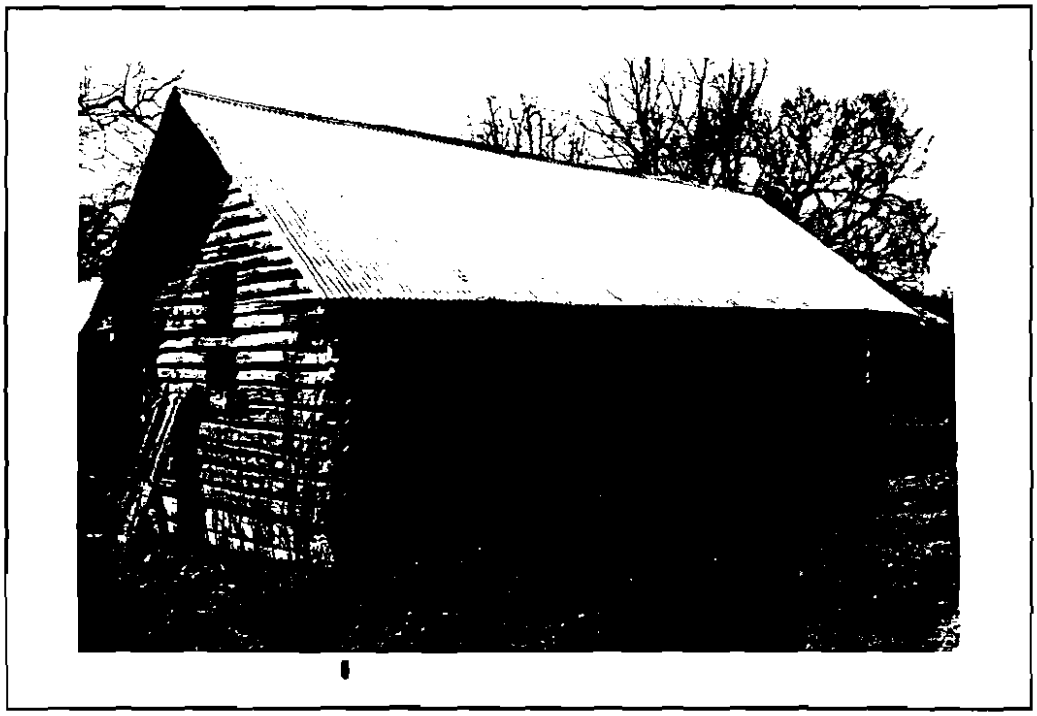

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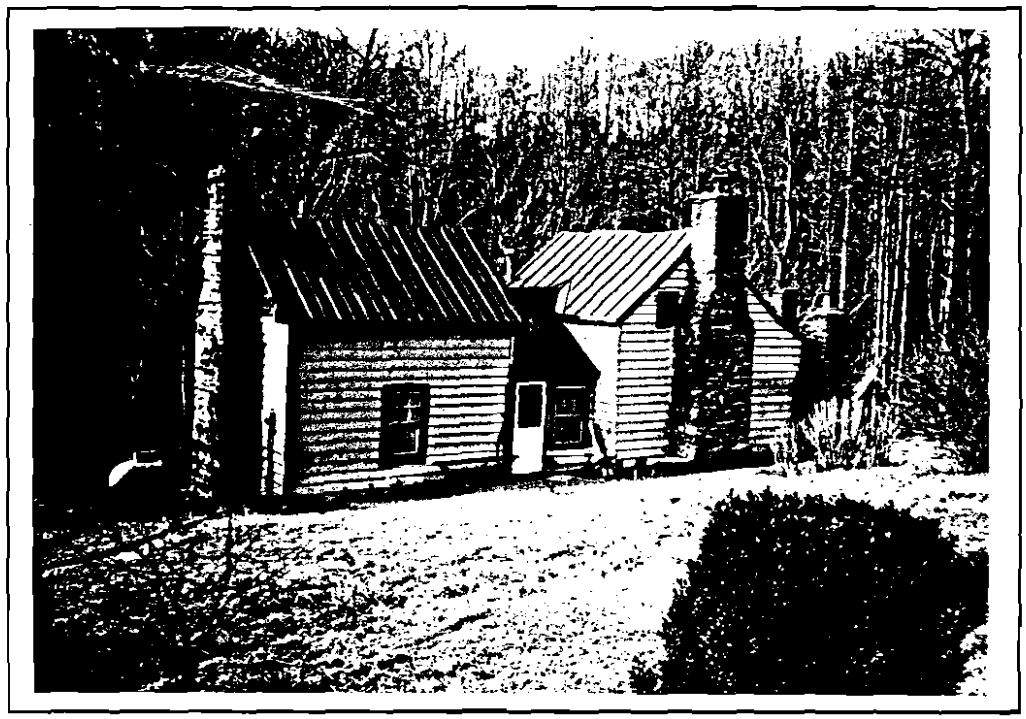

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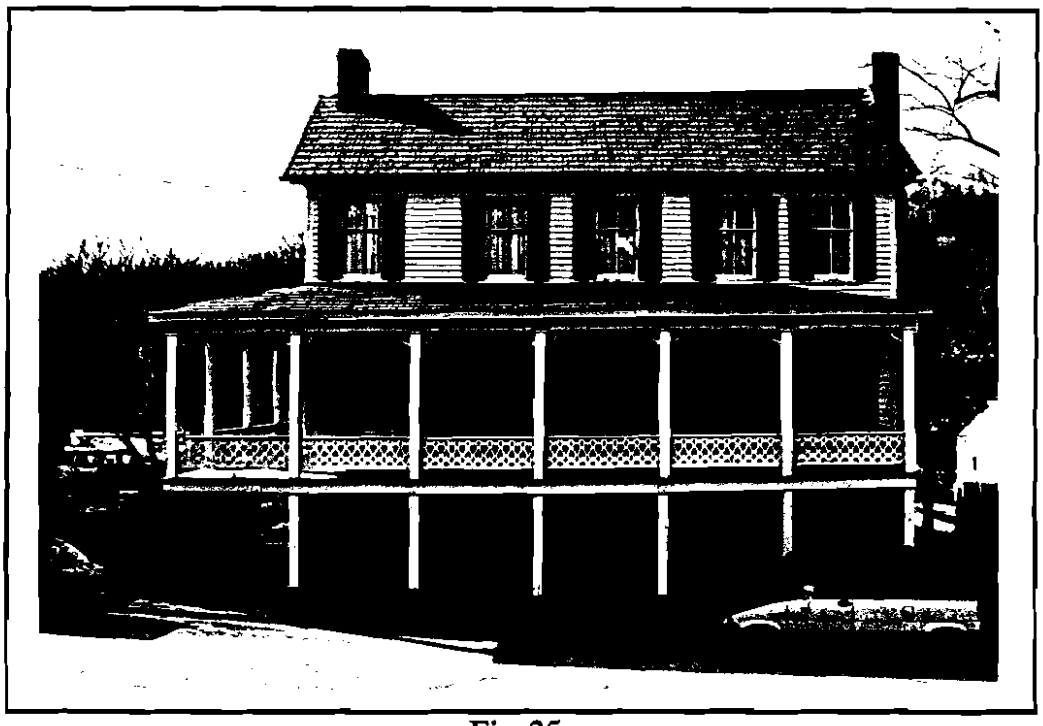

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Fig. 36.
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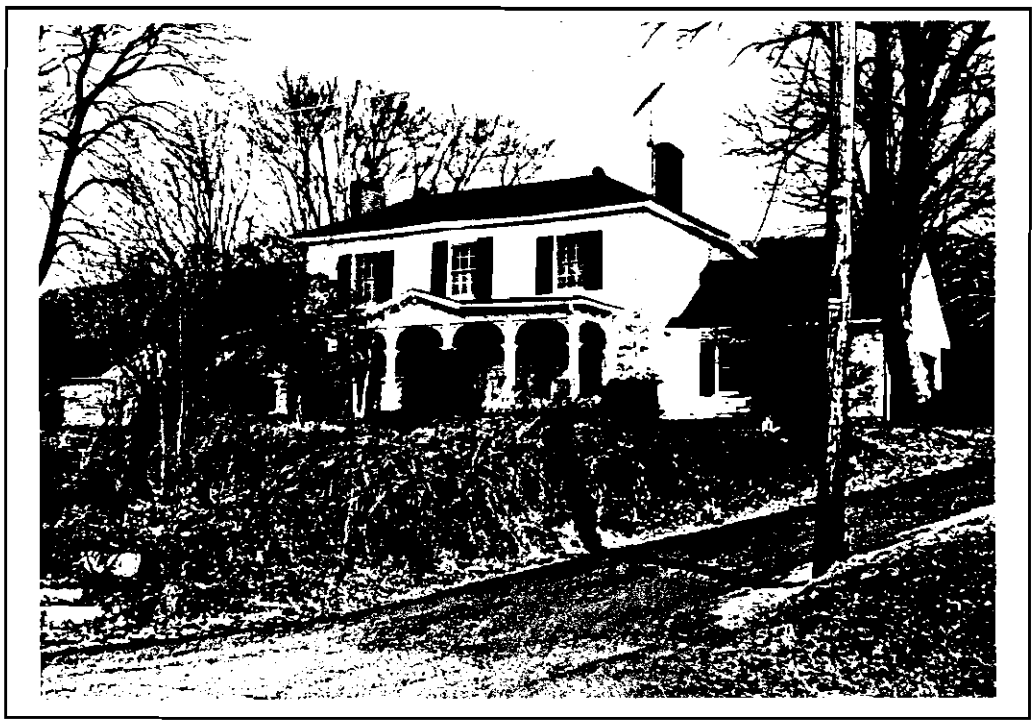

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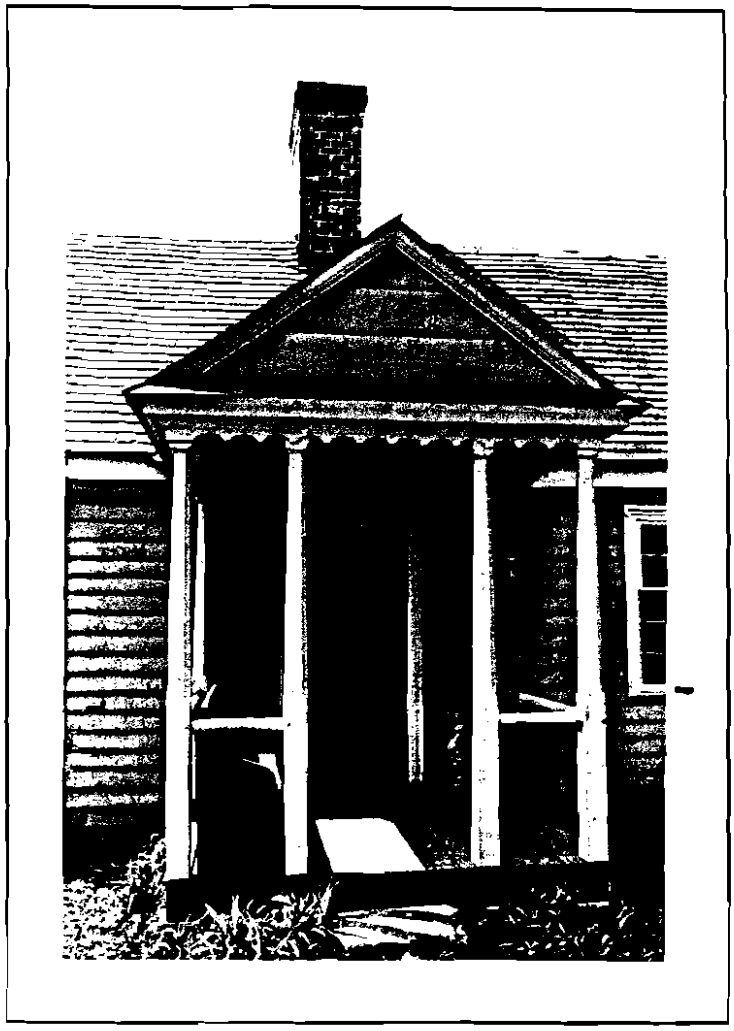

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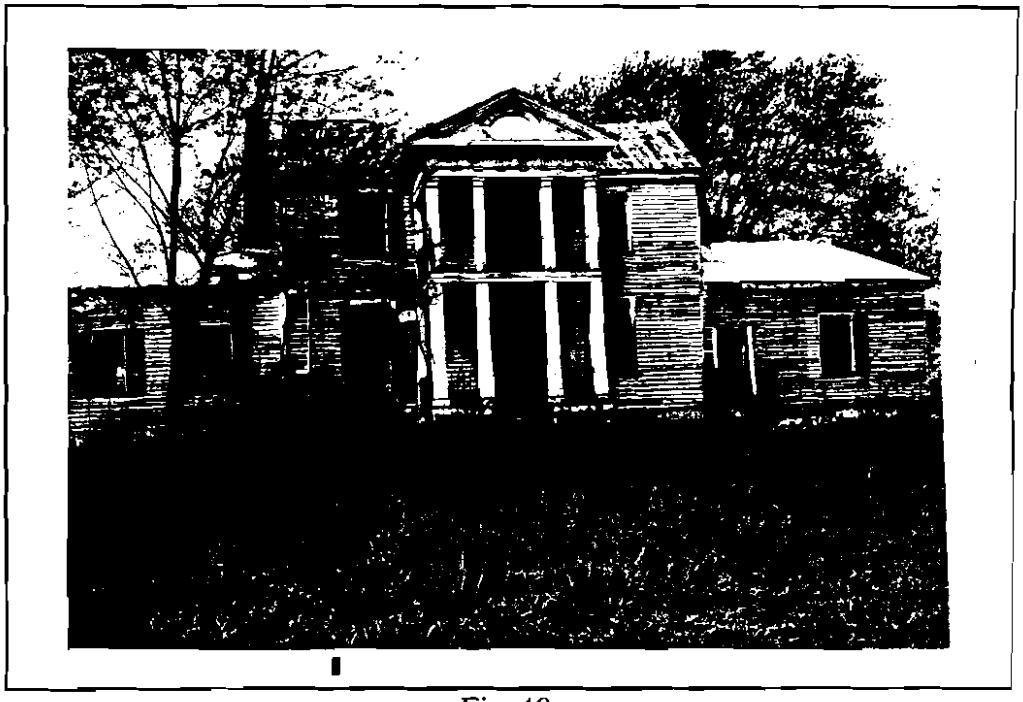

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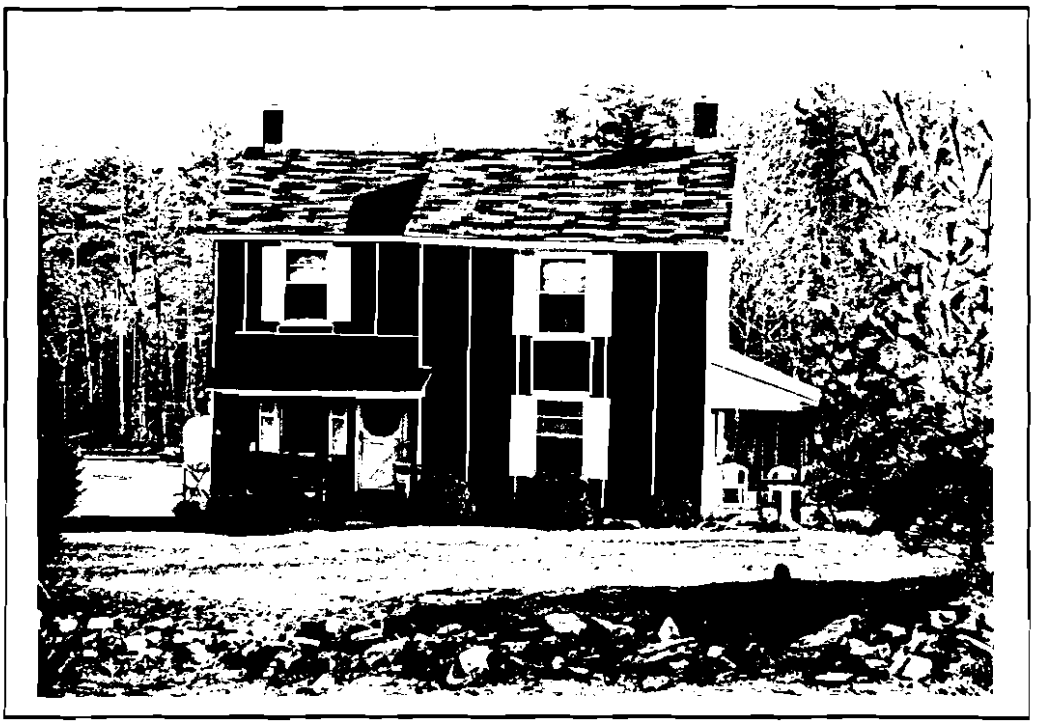

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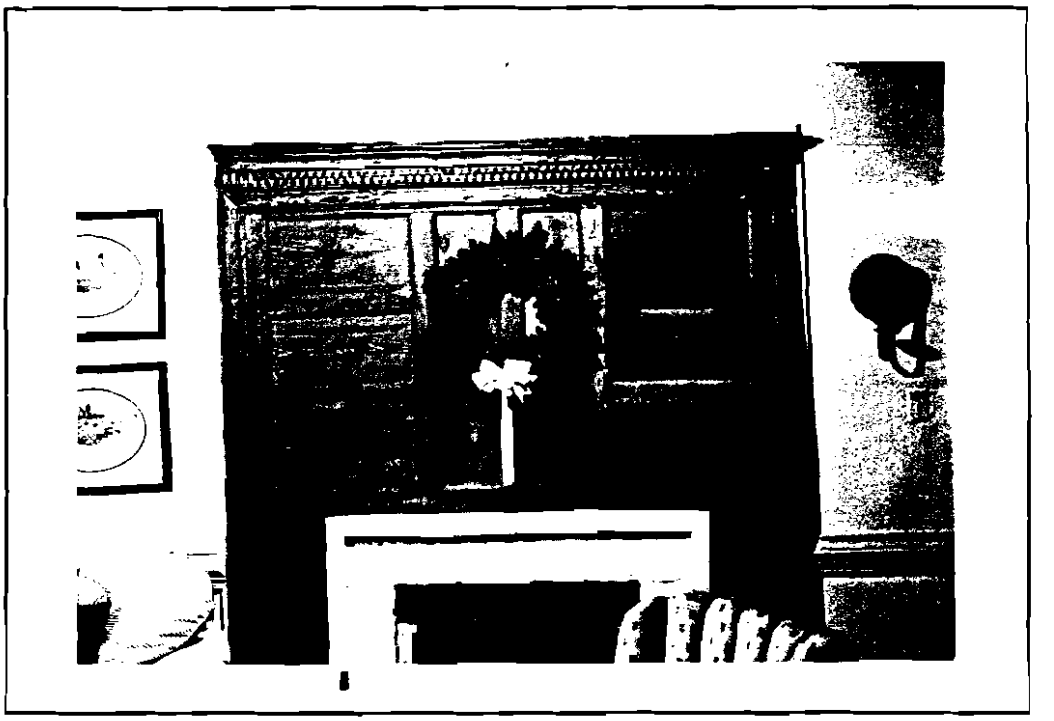

Fig. 45.
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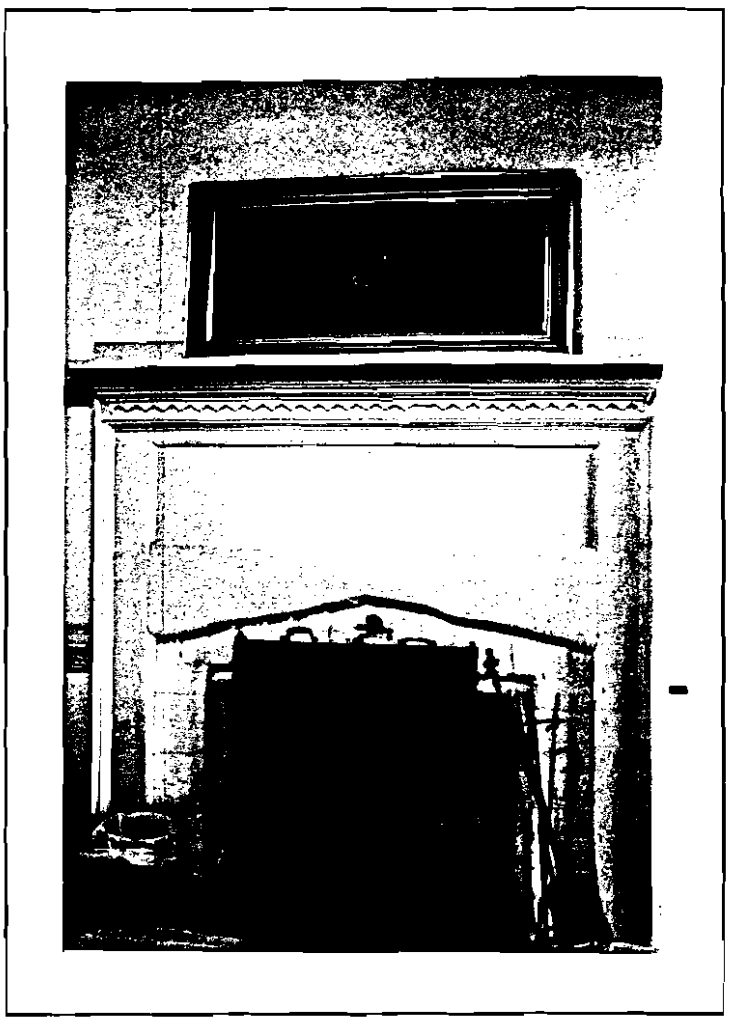

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Bellevette Ell Room Mantel (DHR 62-1)

Fig. 47.
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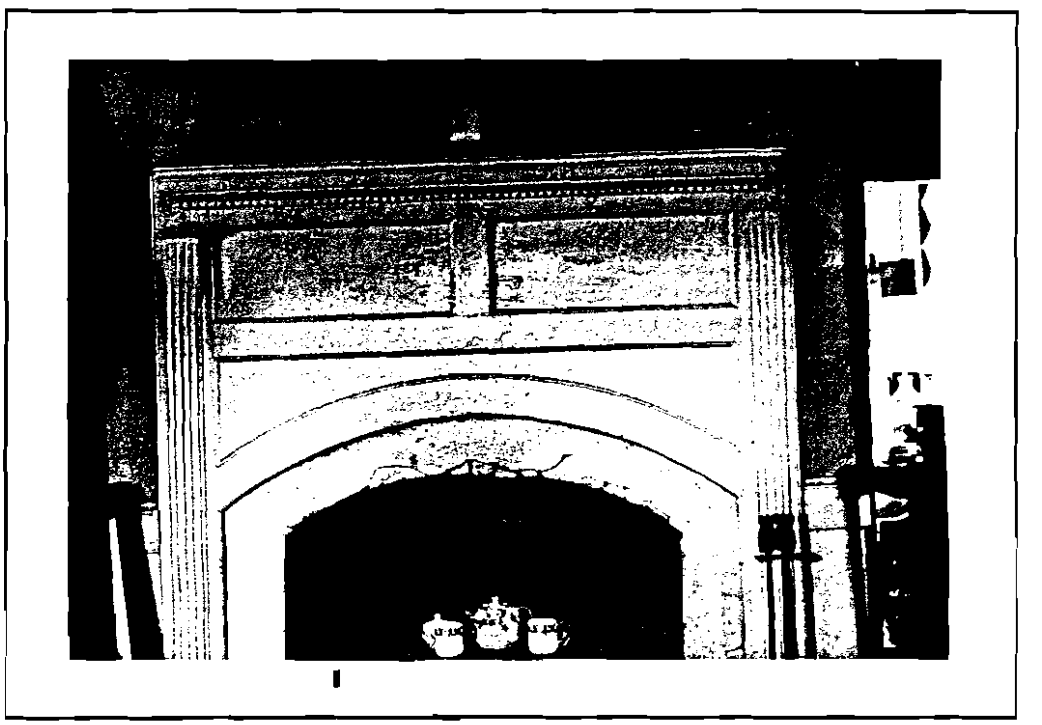

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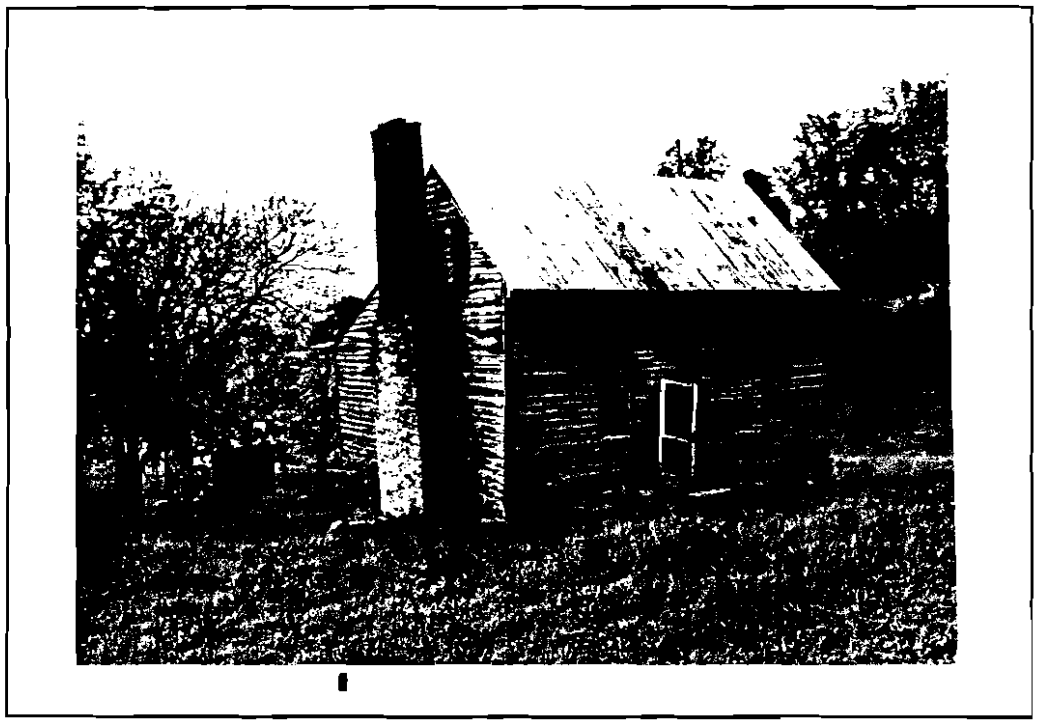

Fig. 49.
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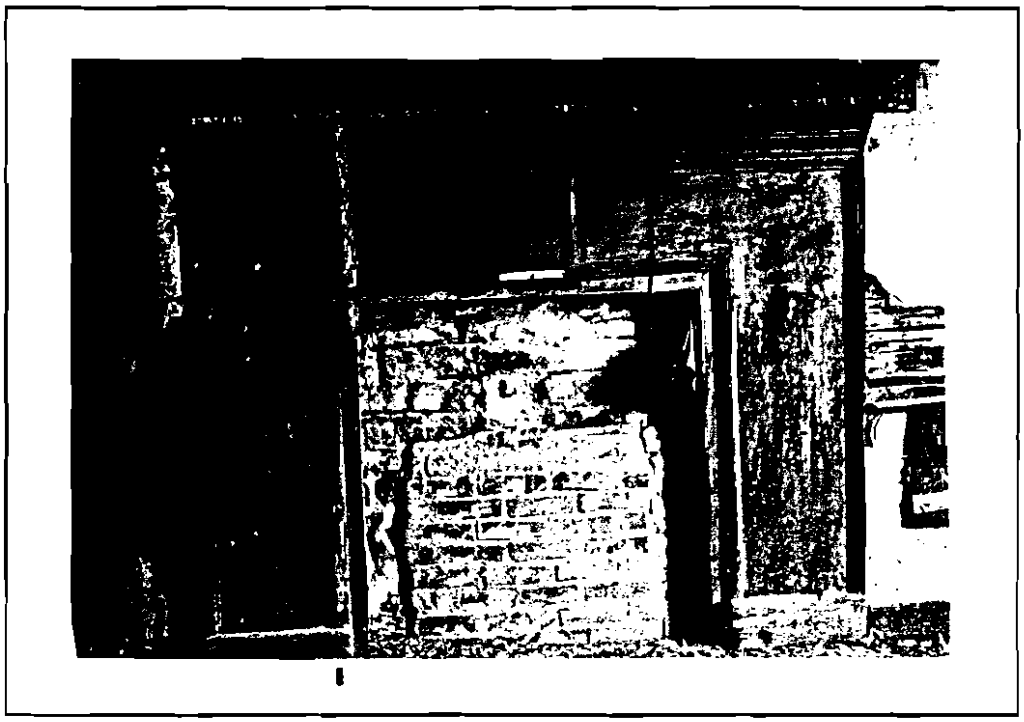
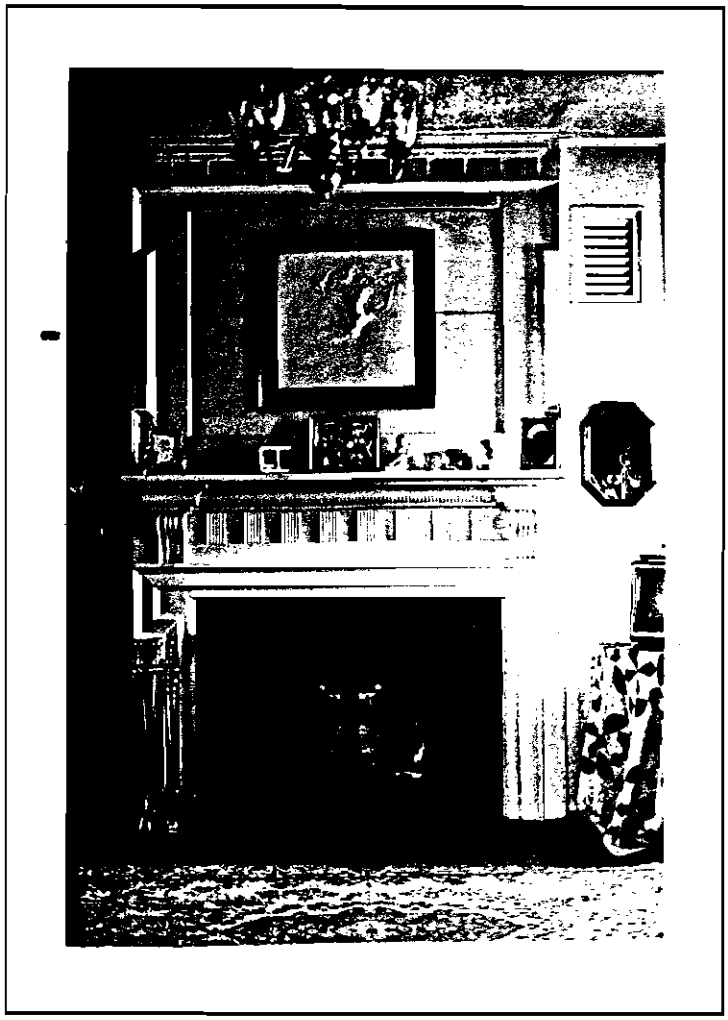


Fig. 50.
Billy Wright House Mantel (DHR 62-79)



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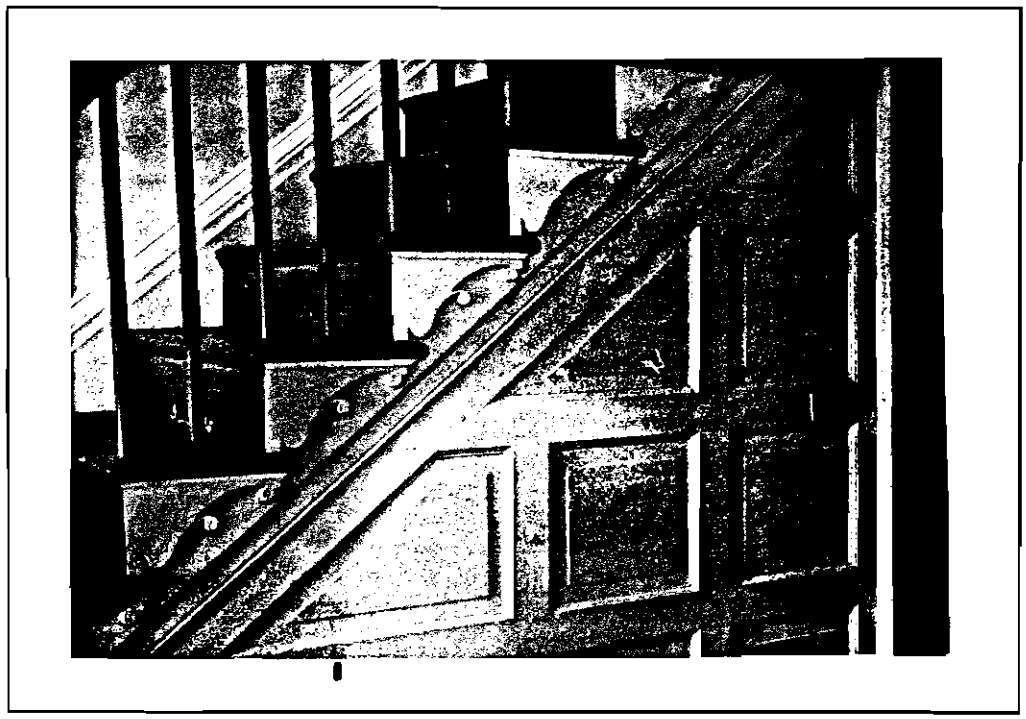

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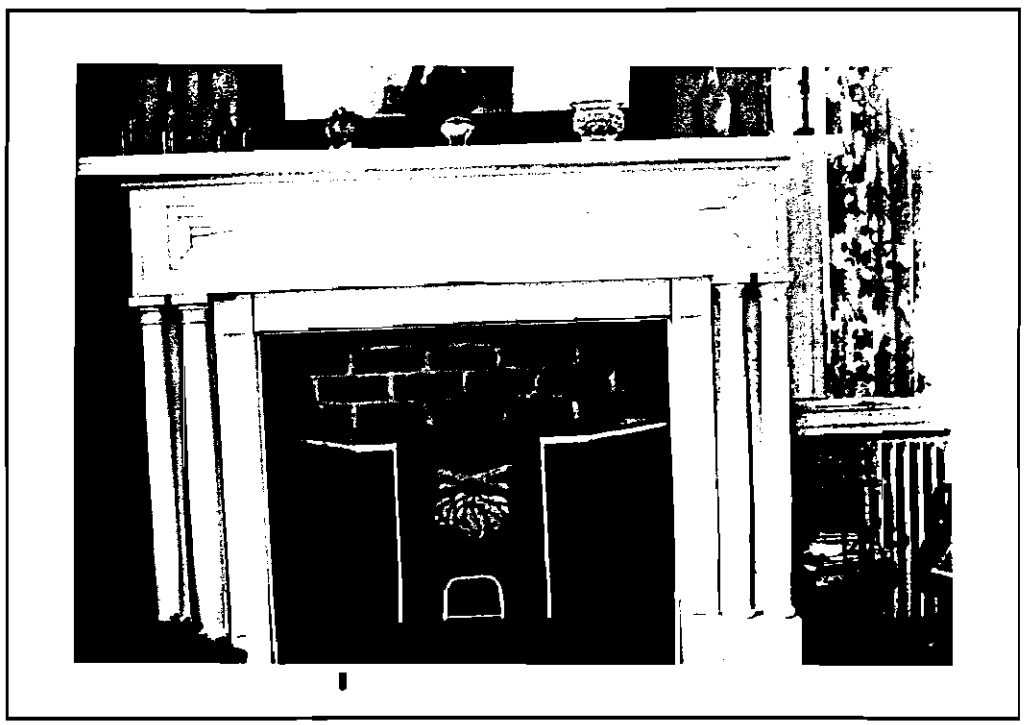

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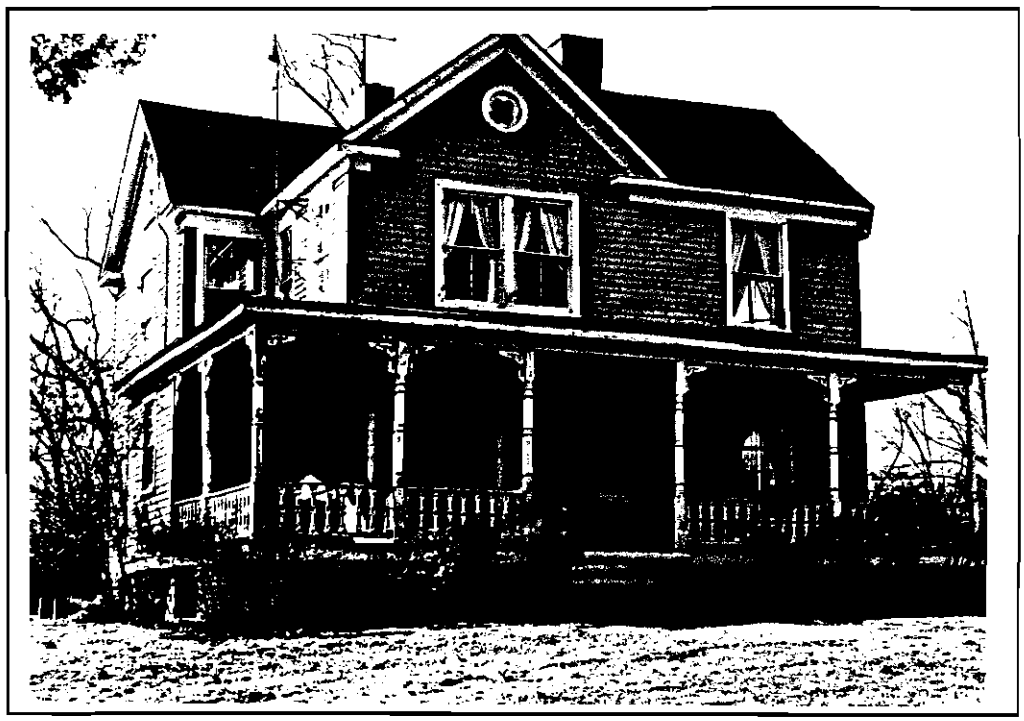

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Fig. 59.
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Fig. 60.
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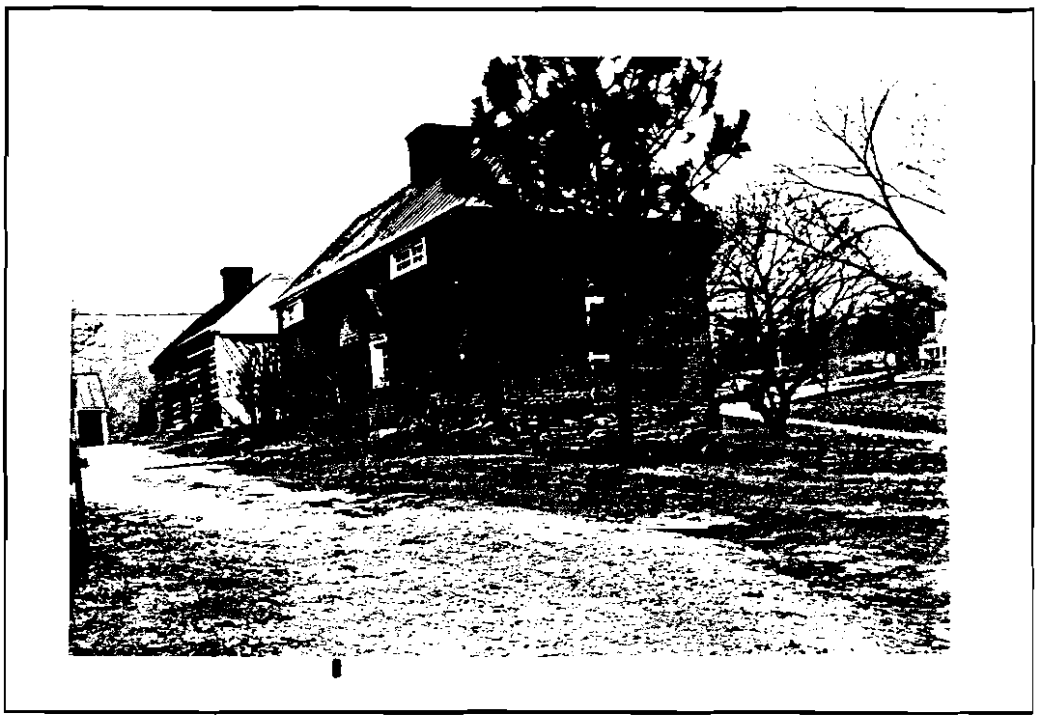

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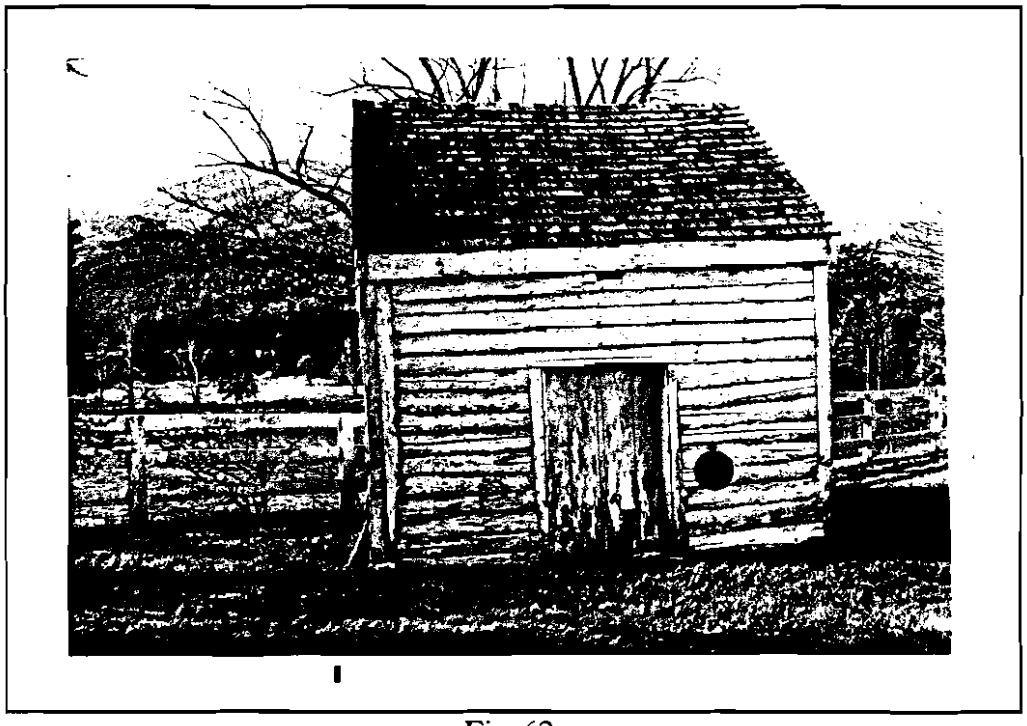

Fig. 62.
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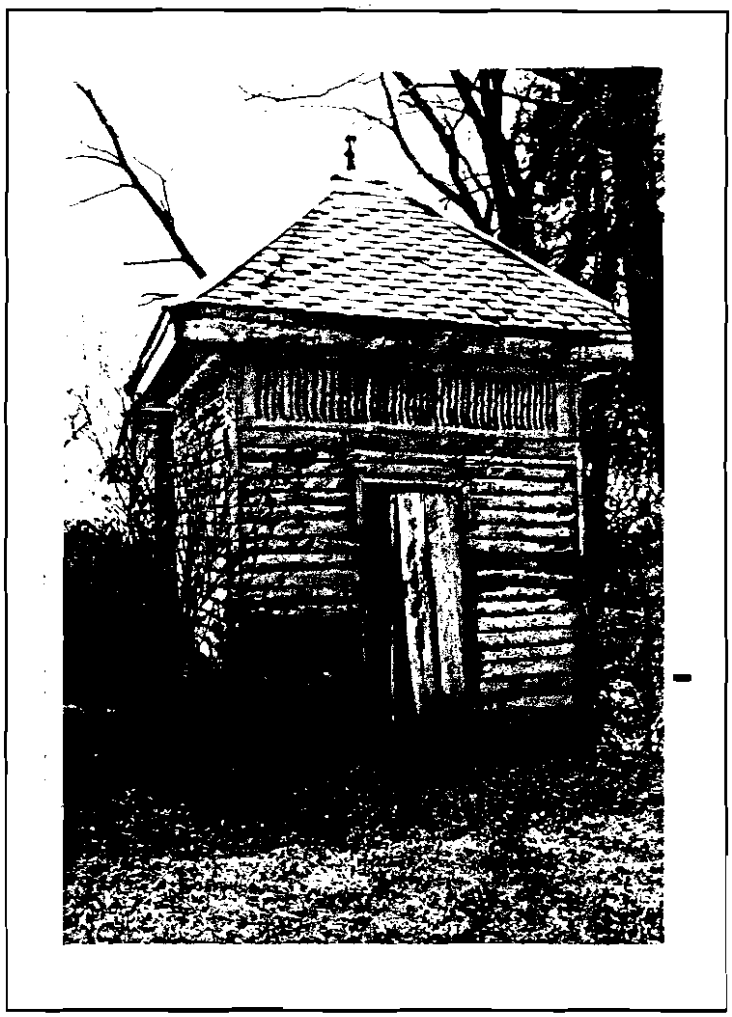

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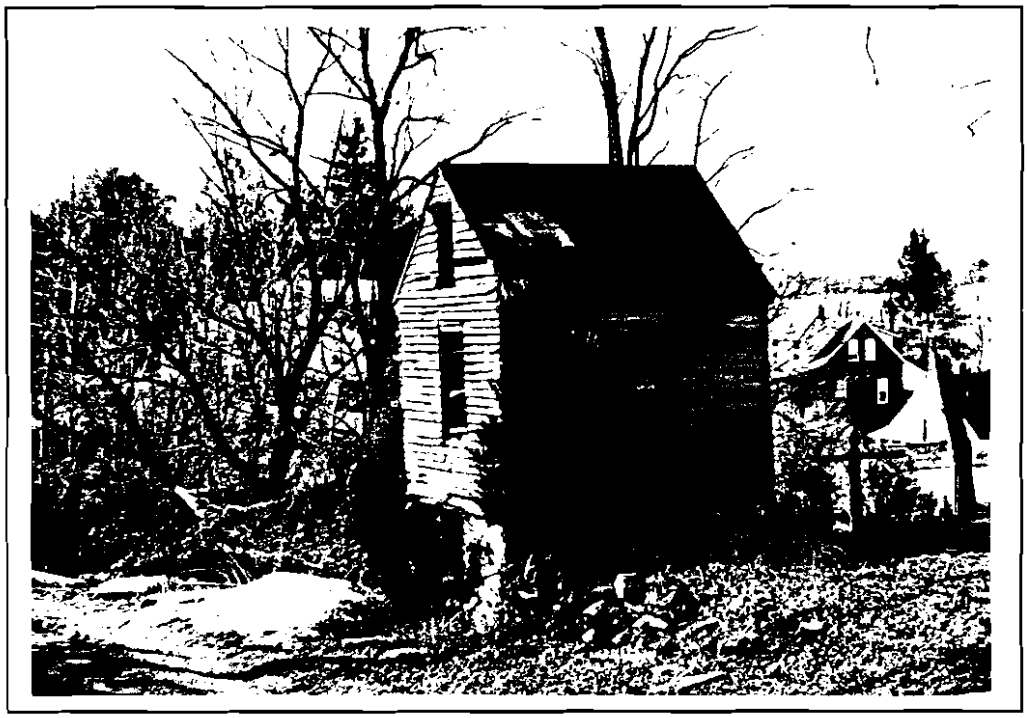

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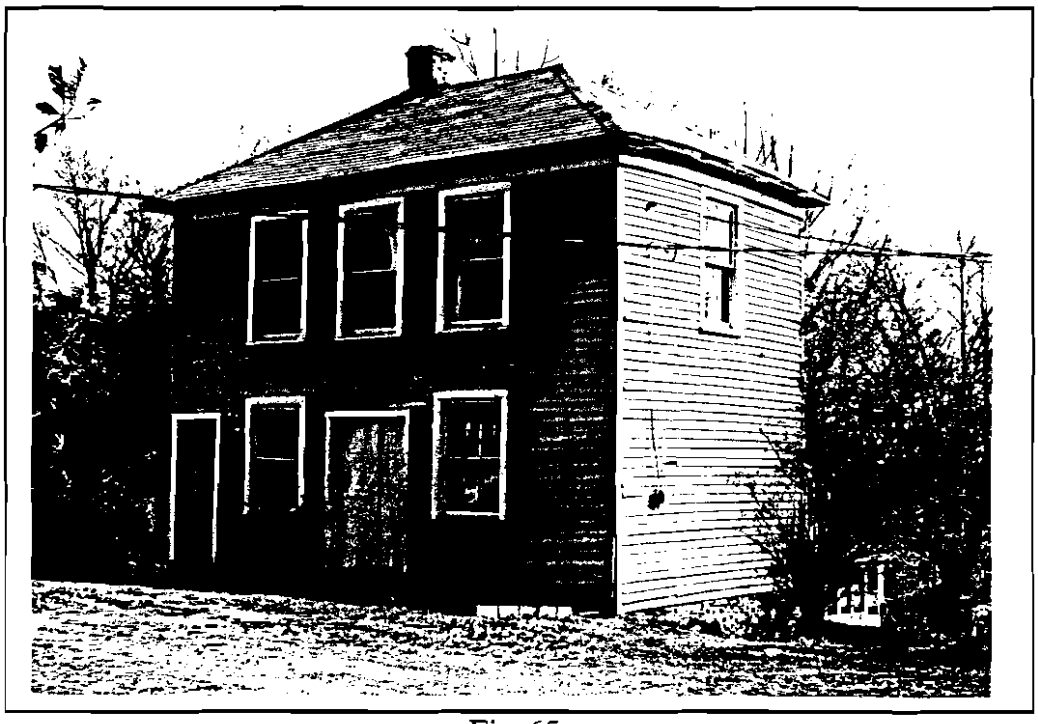

Fig. 65.
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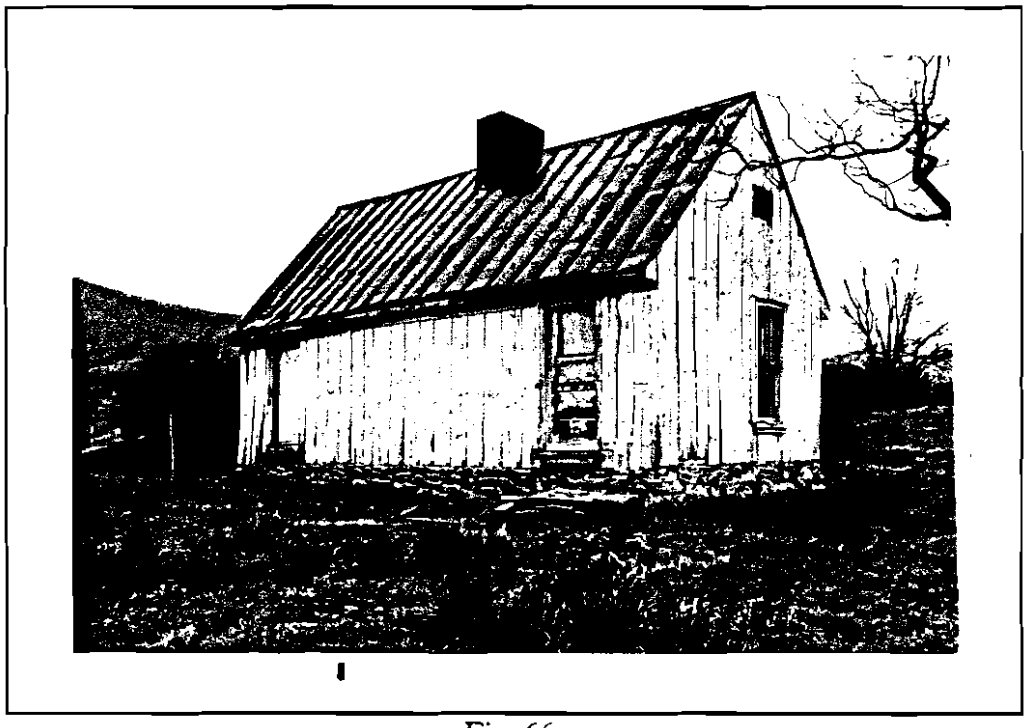

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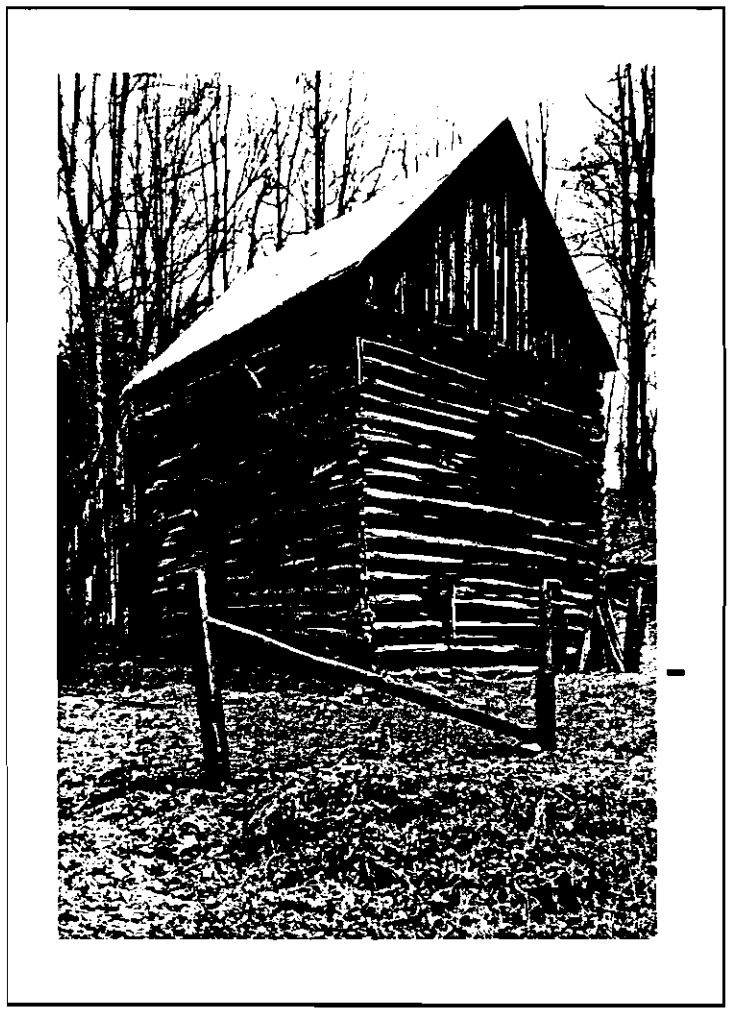

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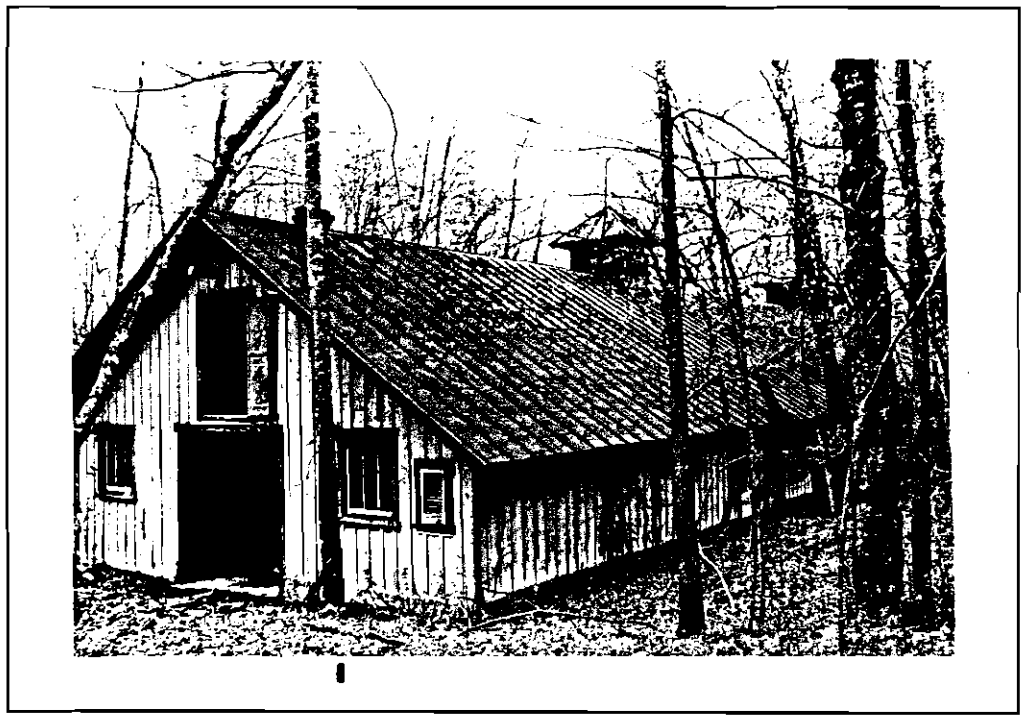

Fig. 68.
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Fig. 69.
Oak Ridge Dairy Barn (DHR 62-11)

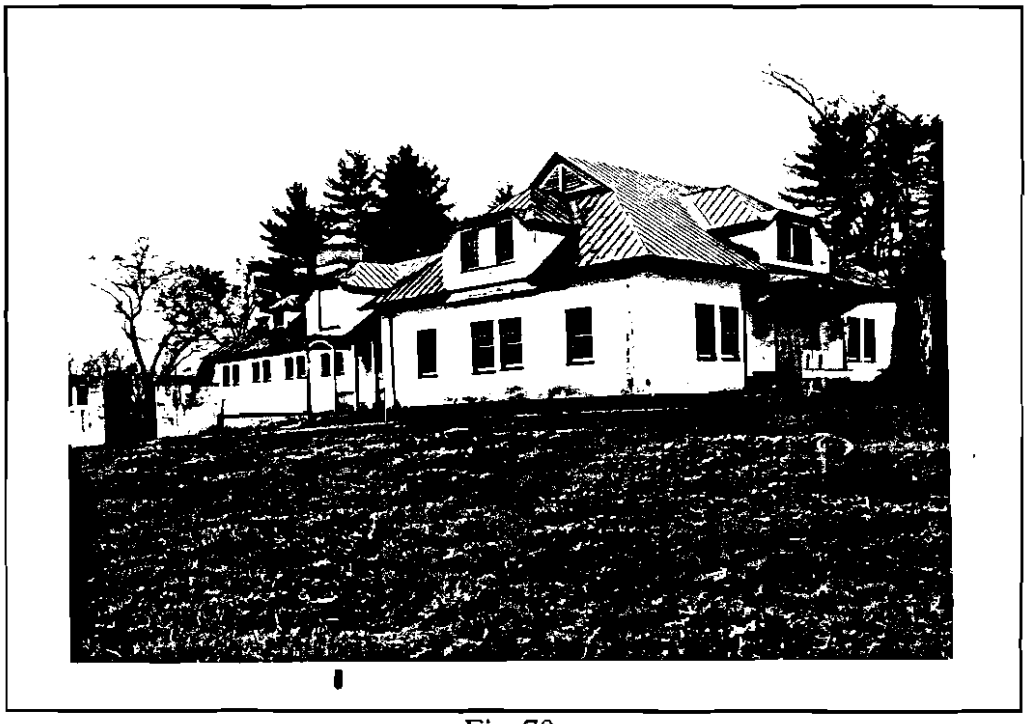

Fig. 70.
Oak Ridge Carriage House (DHR 62-11)

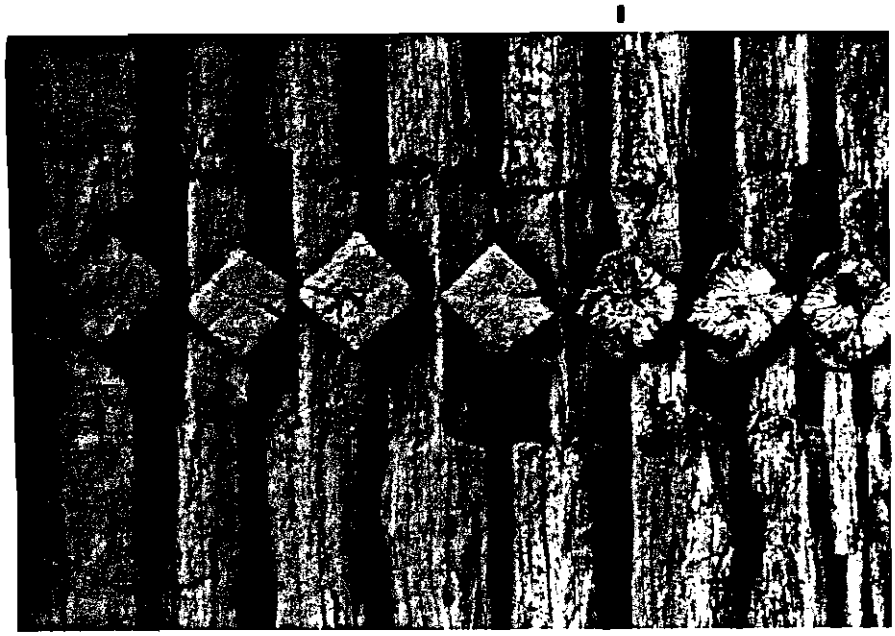

Fig. 71.
Edgewood Corn Crib (DHR 62-4)

Fig. 72.
Willow Brook Log Structure (DHR 62-431)

Fig. 73.
Elk Hill Barn (DHR 62-5)

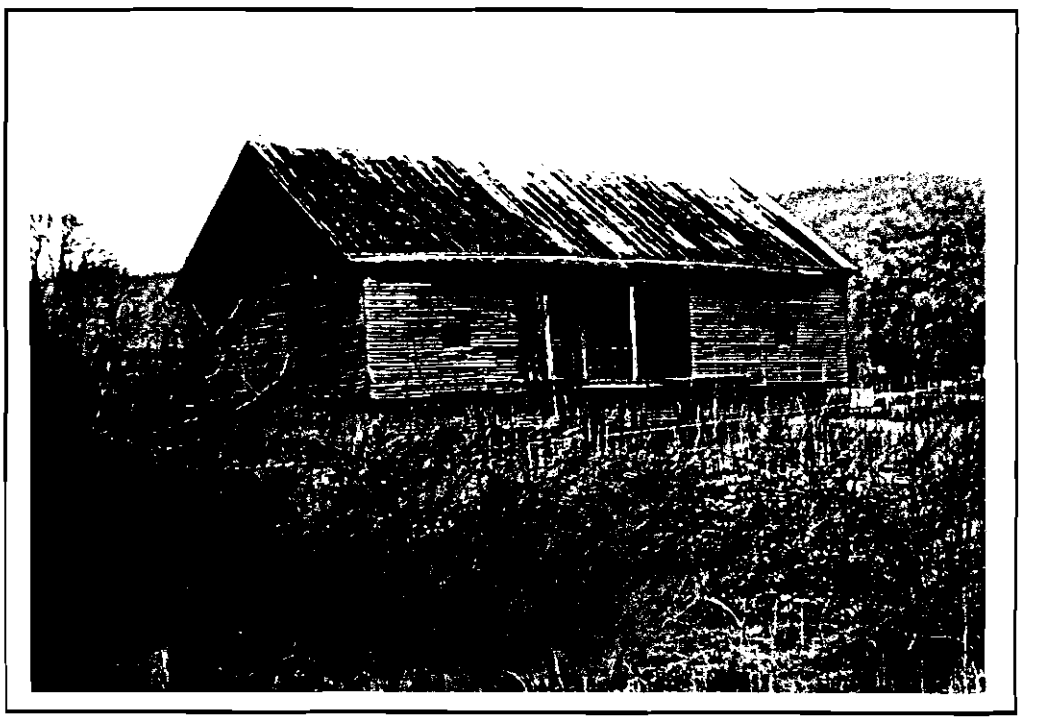

Fig. 74.
Dr. William Tunstall Barn (DHR 62-400)

Fig. 75.
Tyro Farm Barn (DHR 62-429)

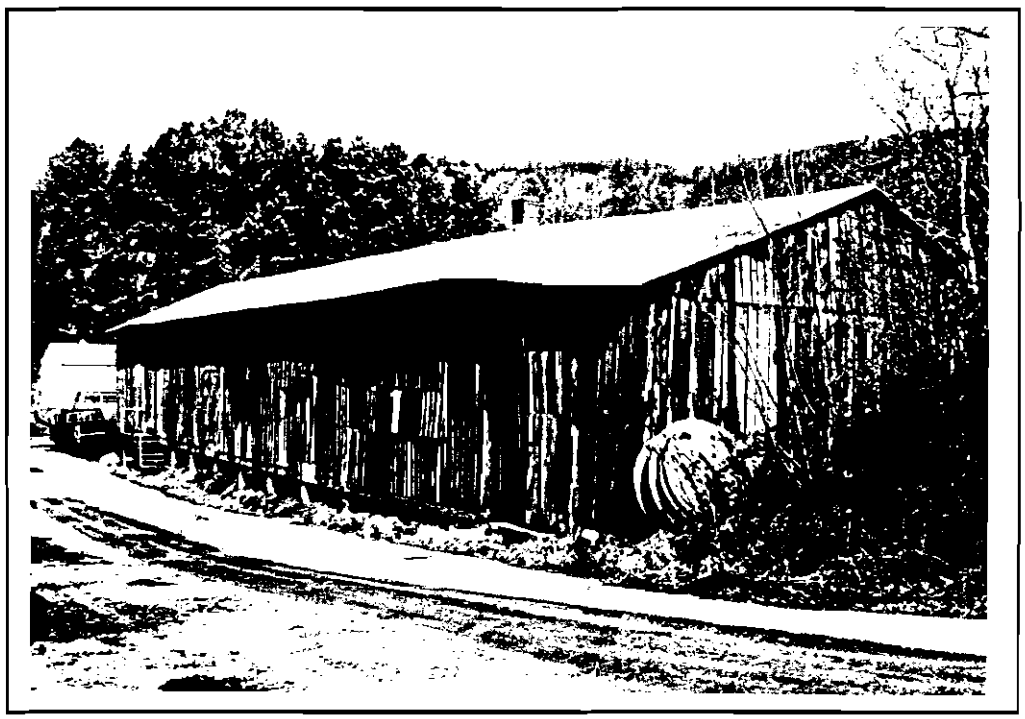

Fig. 76.
Court Street Cooperage (DHR 62-388)

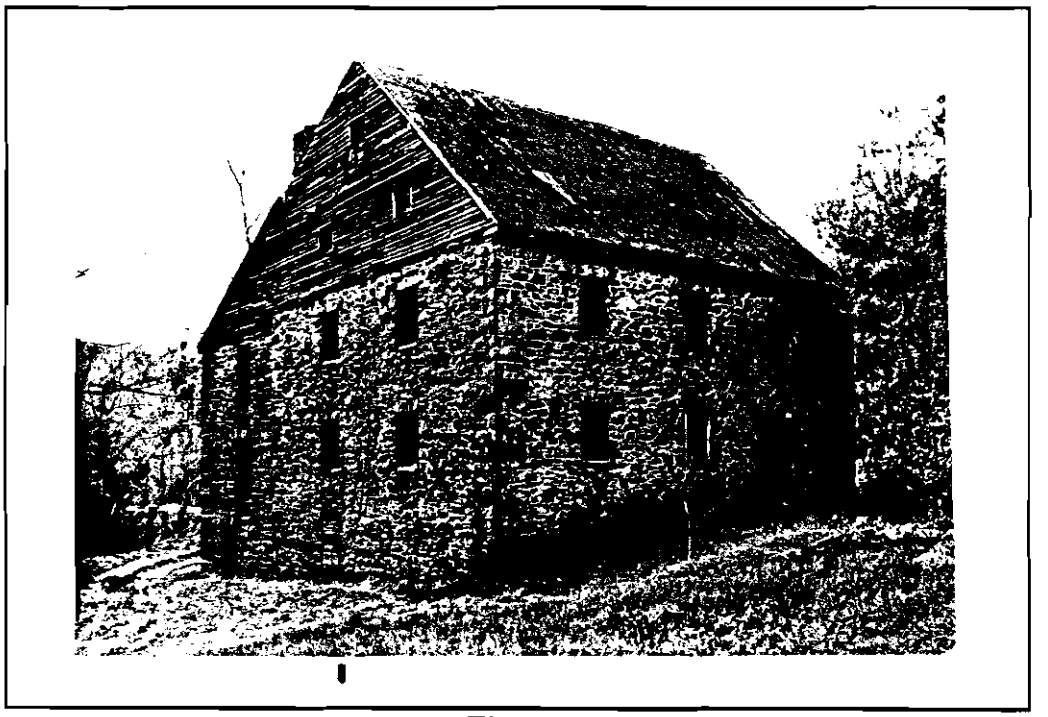

Fig. 77.
Variety Mill (DHR 62-41)

Fig. 78.
Early Company Housing (DHR 62-336)

Fig. 79.
Old Schuyler School (DHR 62-75)

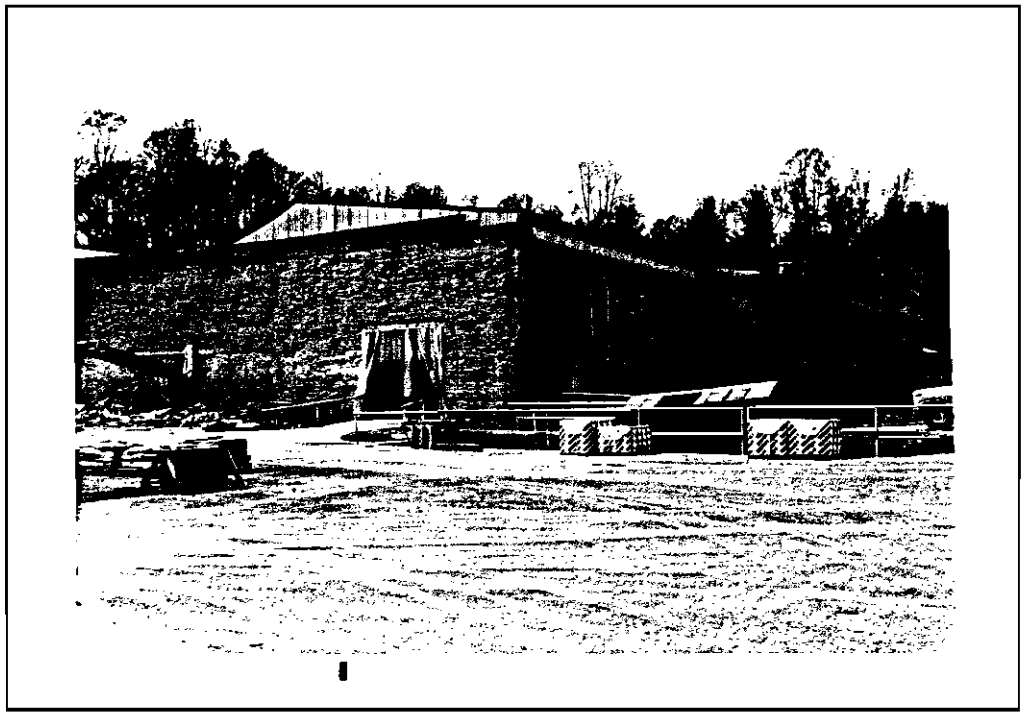

Fig. 80.
New Alberene Stone Company (DHR 62-434)

Appendix II: Database Summary

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
1	No	062-003 -	Christ Episcopal Chu	R
2	No	062-027 -	Massie's Mill	R
3	No	062-028 -	Tyro Mill	I
4	No	062-042 -	Stevens House	R
5	No	062-043 -	Lingo (June T.) Hous	R
6	No	062-051 -	Central Hotel	R
7	No	062-074 -	Walker (Schuyler) Ho	R
8	No	062-075 -	Old Schuyler School	R
9	No	062-107 -	Shipman High School	R
10	No	062-181 -	Hatter (W.H.) Store	R
11	No	062-182 -	Hatter (W.H.) House	R
12	No	062-183 -	Tyro School House	R
13	No	062-184 -	Tyro Presbyterian Ch	R
14	No	062-185 -	Massie (Williams Eff	R
15	No	062-186 -	House, Route 56	R
16	No	062-187 -	Hite House	R
17	No	062-188 -	Tyro Post Office	R
18	No	062-189 -	Tyro Store (Old)	R
19	No	062-190 -	Massie Tenant House	R
20	No	062-191 --	Bogia House	R
21	No	062-192 -	Campbell (Richard) H	R
22	No	062-193 -	Bryant House	R
23	No	062-194 -	Hughes House	R
24	No	062-195 -	Cabell (Rob) House	R
25	No	062-196 -	Shane (Christine) Ho	R
26	No	062-197 -	Gaines (Lance) House	R
27	No	062-198 -	Ponton (D.W.) House	R
28	No	062-199 -	Demasters House	R
29	No	062-200 -	Bungalow, Route 56	R
30	No	062-201 -	House, Route 56 at R	R
31	No	062-202 -	Massie's Mill Lodge	R
32	No	062-203 -	De Priest Bank	R
33	No	062-204 -	House, West side, Ro	R
34	No	062-205 -	Lea Brothers Store	R
35	No	062-206 -	Grace Church (Episco	R
36	No	062-207 -	Store, South side, R	R
37	No	062-208 -	Lathrop House	R
38	No	062-209 -	Lea Brothers Warehou	R
39	No	062-210 -	House, South side, R	R
40	No	062-211 -	Houses, Ligon Proper	R
41	No	062-212 -	Coffey (Odie) House	R
42	No	062-214 -	Pharsalia Tenant Hou	R
43	No	062-215 -	Warehouse, Route 655	R
44	No	062-216 -	Perdue House	R
45	No	062-217 -	Nelson (D.E.) House	R
46	No	062-218 -	Nelson (D.E.) Store	R
47	No	062-219 -	I-House, Route 626	R
48	No	062-220 -	House, East side, Ro	R
49	No	062-221 -	House, S.E. side, Ro	R
50	No	062-222 -	Gothic Cottage, Rout	R
51	No	062-223 -	House, West side, Ro	R

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
52	No	062-224 -	House, N.E. corner,	R
53	No	062-225 -	Carter (Mrs. Grover)	R
54	No	062-226 -	Spencer House	R
55	No	062-227 -	House, South side, R	R
56	No	062-228 -	O'Brien House	R
57	No	062-229 -	Norwood School	R
58	No	062-230 -	Norwood Railroad Bri	R
59	No	062-231 -	Price (Cleveland and	R
60	No	062-232 -	House, NW side, Rout	R
61	No	062-233 -	Wingina Store and Po	R
62	No	062-234 -	Finch (Jerome Hollow	R
63	No	062-235 -	Sunnyside Farm	R
64	No	062-236 -	St. John's Baptist C	R
65	No	062-237 -	Bethany United Metho	R
66	No	062-238 -	House, South side, R	R
67	No	062-239 -	Abandoned house, Nor	R
68	No	062-240 -	Tillman's Store	R
69	No	062-241 -	Lester House	R
70	No	062-242 -	Marks (Purvis) House	R
71	No	062-243 -	House, North side, R	R
72	No	062-244 -	Tillman House	R
73	No	062-245 -	Stumptown House #1	R
74	No	062-246 -	Stumptown House #2	R
75	No	062-247 -	Stumptown House #3	R
76	No	062-248 -	Stumptown House #4,	R
77	No	062-249 -	Stumptown House #5	R
78	No	062-250 -	Stumptown House #6,	R
79	No	062-251 -	Stumptown House #7	R
80	No	062-252 -	Stumptown House #8	R
81	No	062-253 -	Stumptown House #9,	R
82	No	062-254 -	Stumptown House #10	R
83	No	062-255 -	Stumptown House #11,	R
84	No	062-256 -	Stumptown House #12,	R
85	No	062-257 -	Stumptown House #13	R
86	No	062-258 -	Stumptown House #14	R
87	No	062-259 -	Stumptown House #15,	R
88	No	062-260 -	Stumptown House #16	R
89	No	062-261 -	Stumptown House #17,	R
90	No	062-262 -	Stumptown House #18,	R
91	No	062-263 -	Stumptown House #19,	R
92	No	062-264 -	Stumptown House #20,	R
93	No	062-265 -	Power Station #2	R
94	No	062-266 -	House, North side, R	R
95	No	062-267 -	Flowers House	R
96	No	062-268 -	House, North side, R	R
97	No	062-269 -	Hall House	R
98	No	062-270 -	Superintendent's Hou	R
99	No	062-271 -	Christ Episcopal Chu	R
100	No	062-272 -	Schuyler Baptist Chu	R
101	No	062-273 -	Thomas House	R
102	No	062-274 -	House, Church Hill	R

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
103	No	062-275 -	Wilkerson House	R
104	No	062-276 -	Alberene Stone Compa	R
105	No	062-277 -	House, S.W. Corner o	R
106	No	062-278 -	House, West side, Ro	R
107	No	062-279 -	House, End of Route	R
108	No	062-280 -	House, N.W. corner,	R
109	No	062-281 -	Schuyler Elementary	R
110	No	062-282 -	Hamner (Jim) House	R
111	No	062-283 -	New Faith United Met	R
112	No	062-284 -	House, Route 617, No	R
113	No	062-285 -	Old Schuyler School	R
114	No	062-286 -	House, Route 617, No	R
115	No	062-287 -	House, N.E. side, Ro	R
116	No	062-288 -	Drumheller (A.H.) Ho	R
117	No	062-289 -	Morse (Samuel) House	R
118	No	062-290 -	Wagner Property	R
119	No	062-291 -	Tyler House	R
120	No	062-292 -	I-House, N.E. side,	R
121	No	062-293 -	Walker House	R
122	No	062-294 -	Mayo House	R
123	No	062-295 -	Norvell (J. E.) Hous	R
124	No	062-296 -	Walker Store	R
125	No	062-297 -	Sage House	R
126	No	062-298 -	Shepherd (Mrs. Hernd	R
127	No	062-299 -	Carroll Memorial Hos	R
128	No	062-300 -	Horsley (Dr.) House	R
129	No	062-301 -	New Town House #1	R
130	No	062-302 -	Newtown House #2, Pr	R
131	No	062-303 -	New Town House #3	R
132	No	062-304 -	New Town House #4, P	R
133	No	062-305 -	New Town House #5, P	R
134	No	062-306 -	Fitzgerald House	R
135	No	062-307 -	New Town House #7, P	R
136	No	062-308 -	New Town House #8	R
137	No	062-309 -	Winfield Property (F	R
138	No	062-310 -	New Town House #10	R
139	No	062-311 -	Simpson (Cecil) Hous	R
140	No	062-312 -	New Town House #12	R
141	No	062-313 -	Pace Property	R
142	No	062-314 -	New Town House #14,	R
143	No	062-315 -	New Town House #15	R
144	No	062-316 -	Thacker House	R
145	No	062-317 -	Thornhill Property	R
146	No	062-318 -	New Town House #18,	R
147	No	062-319 -	New Town House #19,	R
148	No	062-320 -	New Town House #20	R
149	No	062-321 -	Palmer (Scott) House	R
150	No	062-322 -	Saunders (Harold) Ho	R
151	No	062-323 -	House, West side, Ro	R
152	No	062-324 -	Schuyler Hotel?	R
153	No	062-325 -	Campbell (J.T.) Hous	R

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
154	No	062-326 -	Evans (Carl and Rosi	R
155	No	062-327 -	Goldmine House #3, P	R
156	No	062-328 -	Goldmine House #4	R
157	No	062-329 -	Goldmine House #5, P	R
158	No	062-330 -	Beasley House	R
159	No	062-331 -	Goldmine House #7, P	R
160	No	062-332 -	Tyree House	R
161	No	062-333 -	Goldmine House #9, P	R
162	No	062-334 -	Wilkerson (James) Ho	R
163	No	062-335 -	Lawhorne House #1	R
164	No	062-336 -	Lawhorne House #2	R
165	No	062-337 -	Banks (Nick) House	R
166	No	062-338 -	Ripley (Butch) House	R
167	No	062-339 -	Norvell (Captain Jac	R
168	No	062-340 -	Wilbur (F. and E.) H	R
169	No	062-341 -	Gordon's Oak	R
170	No	062-342 -	Bailey (Jake) Tenant	R
171	No	062-343 -	Bailey (Jacob B.) Te	R
172	No	062-344 -	Lea Farm	R
173	No	062-345 -	Lovingston Inn	R
174	No	062-346 -	Moss (Edward) House	R
175	No	062-347 -	Johns (Melvin) House	R
176	No	062-348 -	Proffit (Nannie B.)	R
177	No	062-349 -	Wood (McKinney) Hous	R
178	No	062-350 -	Lovingston Baptist C	R
179	No	062-351 -	Loving (Rule) Store	R
180	No	062-352 -	Lea General Store	R
181	No	062-353 -	Lovingston Post Offi	R
182	No	062-354 -	White House	R
183	No	062-355 -	Proffitt House	R
184	No	062-356 -	Lovingston Methodist	R
185	No	062-357 -	McClellan (Joe Lee)	R
186	No	062-358 -	Ligon House	R
187	No	062-359 -	Turpin (Ralph) Home	R
188	No	062-360 -	Allen (J.P.) House	R
189	No	062-361 -	Lovingston Presbyter	R
190	No	062-362 -	Stevens (Carrington)	R
191	No	062-363 -	Ponton (John) Apartm	R
192	No	062-364 -	Seaman (John and Cat	R
193	No	062-365 -	Hicks (Marion Edward	R
194	No	062-366 -	Nalle House	R
195	No	062-367 -	Nelson Theater	R
196	No	062-368 -	Embrey (Mrs. Austin)	R
197	No	062-369 -	Wray (Lillian Boyce)	R
198	No	062-370 -	Purvis House	R
199	No	062-371 -	Mays House	R
200	No	062-372 -	Sheffield (L.J.) Sto	R
201	No	062-373 -	Sheffield (L.J.) Hou	R
202	No	062-374 -	Sheffield (Eunice B.	R
203	No	062-375 -	Beard (Gene F.) Hous	R
204	No	062-376 -	House, East side, Fr	R

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
205	No	062-377 -	House, East side, Fr	R
206	No	062-378 -	Houchens House	R
207	No	062-379 -	Purvis (Aretta Murph	R
208	No	062-380 -	Shelton House	R
209	No	062-381 -	Mawyer Packing Shed	R
210	No	062-382 -	Sperry (Richard and	R
211	No	062-383 -	Shelton General Merc	R
212	No	062-384 -	Loving House	R
213	No	062-385 -	Knight (Elsie) House	R
214	No	062-386 -	Johnson (Sue) House	R
215	No	062-387 -	Johnson (Frank N. an	R
216	No	062-388 -	Cooperage, Court Str	R
217	No	062-389 -	Nelson County Health	R
218	No	062-390 -	Nelson County Social	R
219	No	062-391 -	Nelson County Jail	R
220	No	062-392 -	Heath House	R
221	No	062-393 -	Odd Fellows Lodge	R
222	No	062-394 -	Smith (Lucy Coleman)	R
223	No	062-395 -	Legacy	R
224	No	062-396 -	Whitehead (Robert) L	R
225	No	062-397 -	Floyd (Margaret) Hou	R
226	No	062-398 -	House, South side, M	R
227	No	062-399 -	House, South side, M	R
228	No	062-400 -	Tunstall (Dr. Willia	R
229	No	062-401 -	Village View	R
230	No	062-402 -	House, West side, U.	R
231	No	062-403 -	Wynkoop House	R
232	No	062-404 -	House, North side, R	R
233	No	062-405 -	Old McGinnis/Wood Ho	R
234	No	062-406 -	House, North side, R	R
235	No	062-407 -	Shipman Cold Storage	R
236	No	062-408 -	McGinnis (John H.) S	R
237	No	062-409 -	McGinnis Hotel	R
238	No	062-410 -	Village Country Corn	R
239	No	062-411 -	Old Shipman Post Off	R
240	No	062-412 -	Wooten (Mattie) Hous	R
241	No	062-413 -	Burns (Eleanor) Hous	R
242	No	062-414 -	Tibbit House	R
243	No	062-415 -	House, S.W. side, Le	R
244	No	062-416 -	Bryant House	R
245	No	062-417 -	Purvis House	R
246	No	062-418 -	Tinnell (John) House	R
247	No	062-419 -	Brown House	R
248	No	062-420 -	Brown Cottage	R
249	No	062-421 -	House, S.E. corner,	R
250	No	062-422 -	Montreal United Meth	R
251	No	062-423 -	McAlexander House	R
252	No	062-424 -	House, S. side, Rout	R
253	No	062-425 -	Carter (Leonard) Hou	R
254	No	062-426 -	Roberts (J.S.) House	R
255	No	062-427 -	King (Billy) House	R

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
256	No	1	American Cyanamid	LS
257	No	2	Va. Blue Ridge Rail.	LS
258	No	3	Carter Home	LS
259	No	4	Saunders House	LS
260	No	5	Harewood Saunders Ho	LS
261	No	6	B.T. Thompson	LS
262	No	7	Dr. Woodson Mill (Ho	LS
263	No	9	Judge Massie's fathe	LS
264	No	10	Vivian Hudson's/Paul	LS
265	No	11	Bertha Mayes House	LS
266	No	12	Blue Ridge Railroad	LS
267	No	13	Castle Hill	LS
268	No	14	Dr. Herbert Dickey H	LS
269	No	15	Dr. Will Dickey Hous	LS
270	No	62-8	Level Green/Massie C	I
271	No	62-428	Pharsalia	I
272	No	19	Flat Farm/Cagle	LS
273	No	20	Fulton Ligom	LS
274	No	62-429	Tyro Farm	I
275	No	221	Sneed House Site	LS
276	No	222	Oak Ridge Stone Hous	LS
277	No	223	Hazel Wright stone h	LS
278	No	224	Dillard House Site	LS
279	No	28	Silver Creek Rock Ho	LS
280	No	30	Harmony Mission	LS
281	No	32	Scotch Irish Settlem	LS
282	No	33	Mr. Snead Structure	LS
283	No	34	Covesville High Scho	LS
284	No	35	Evergreen Christian	LS
285	No	36	Johnny Coffee	LS
286	No	37	Massey's Camp	LS
287	No	38	White Rock Community	LS
288	No	39	Poured Concrete hous	LS
289	No	40	Aubrey and Ezra Carr	LS
290	No	41	Richard Carr	LS
291	No	42	Old Mill Creek Schoo	LS
292	No	43	Hobert Cash House	LS
293	No	44	Cashtown	LS
294	No	45	Abe Thacker Home	LS
295	No	46	Trinity Episcopal Ch	LS
296	No	62-1	Bellevette	I
297	No	48	Turner Mountain Hous	LS
298	No	49	Parish Family House	LS
299	No	62-432	Mount Rouge	I
300	No	51	School Converted to	LS
301	No	52	St. Stephens Church	LS
302	No	53	Gulfford Bridge	LS
303	No	54	Farmer's Joy	LS
304	No	55	Old two story log st	LS
305	No	56	Early Home (unknown	LS
306	No	57	Kingswood Church	LS

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
307	No	58	McQue Place	LS
308	No	59	Brick House, painted	LS
309	No	60	Redlands	LS
310	No	61	Afton House, Mountai	LS
311	No	62	Swannanoa	NR
312	No	63	Blue Ridge Tunnel	LS
313	No	64	Powell's Mill	LS
314	No	65	Nellysford High Scho	LS
315	No	67	Rhodes Farm Inn	LS
316	No	68	Civil War Era House	LS
317	No	69	Woods House	LS
318	No	70	Hudson Martin Home S	LS
319	No	71	Bridgewater Site	LS
320	No	62-435	Oak Hill	I
321	No	73	Original County Poor	LS
322	No	74	1.5 story old house	LS
323	No	75	Apple Orchard Struct	LS
324	No	76	Goodwin House	LS
325	No	77	Fox House	LS
326	No	78	Early Home	LS
327	No	79	Old Brick Home (hist	LS
328	No	80	Pre-Civil War Tavern	LS
329	No	81	Old House	LS
330	No	82	Waveland House	LS
331	No	83	Store	LS
332	No	84	Edgewood	LS
333	No	62-437	Trinity Home (Cove C	I
334	No	86	Faber Mill Site	LS
335	No	87	Old Faber Home	LS
336	No	88	Embrey Home	LS
337	No	89	Cherry Lawn Tavern	LS
338	No	90	Early School/Thurmon	LS
339	No	91	Old Homes and C.W. C	LS
340	No	92	Old Home Outbldg. Th	LS
341	No	93	Buffalo Springs Hote	LS
342	No	94	Gladstone Railway Ya	LS
343	No	95	Gladstone Railway St	LS
344	No	96	Buffalo Sprints Hote	LS
345	No	97	Luckado Summer Home	LS
346	No	98	Shields House Site	LS
347	No	99	Aspen Row - Thornhil	LS
348	No	100	Wellington	LS
349	No	101	Glen Mary	LS
350	No	102	Old Log House near O	LS
351	No	103	log structure w/ bro	LS
352	No	104	Dora Morris House	LS
353	No	105	Fleetwood Academy	LS
354	No	106	Rose Isle	LS
355	No	107	Jones House	LS
356	No	108	Jones House (Peter F	LS
357	No	109	Jones House, MODOC s	LS

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
358	No	110	Donahue House	LS
359	No	62-431	Willowbrook	I
360	No	111	Bethlehem Church	LS
361	No	112	Blue Rock	LS
362	No	113	Jones Church	LS
363	No	114	Dick Whitehead	LS
364	No	115	Odie P. Carter	LS
365	No	116	Allen House	LS
366	No	117	Jimmy Massey	LS
367	No	118	Turpin House	LS
368	No	119	Log House	LS
369	No	120	Three Springs	LS
370	No	121	Cyrus Massey House	LS
371	No	122	Old Harvey Home	LS
372	No	123	Two Room School	LS
373	No	124	Old Fleetwood School	LS
374	No	125	Idell Loving House	LS
375	No	126	Linwood Allen House	LS
376	No	127	Robert Cabell Log Ho	LS
377	No	128	Blue Rock Slave Head	LS
378	No	129	Price Gant House	LS
379	No	130	Guy Kidd House	LS
380	No	131	Freshwater Cove	LS
381	No	132	Yellow Two story	LS
382	No	133	Liberty Hall Cemeter	LS
383	No	134	Highland Plantation	LS
384	No	135	Midway Mills	NR
385	No	136	Canal Lock	LS
386	No	137	Indian Archaeologica	LS
387	No	138	Indian Archaeologica	LS
388	No	139	Bonair	NR
389	No	140	Soldiers Joy	NR
390	No	141	Little red school	LS
391	No	62-438	Rock Cliff	I
392	No	62-4	Edgewood	I
393	No	144	Bridge Abutt. (Hydri	LS
394	No	62-11	Oak Ridge	I
395	No	147	Gleason's Gap Inn/Ke	LS
396	No	62-439	Fairmount Baptist Ch	I
397	No	149	Confederate Cemetery	LS
398	No	151	Montezuma	NR
399	No	62-41	Variety Mills	I
400	No	153	Jim Purvis	LS
401	No	154	Union Hill	NR
402	No	155	Inglewood	LS
403	No	156	Valley View/Farm	LS
404	No	62-213	Norwood Plantation	I
405	No	158	Forkfield	LS
406	No	62-430	Forkland	I
407	No	163	Steel Span Bridge	NR
408	No	164	Wood's Mill Site	LS

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
409	No	62-436	Rockford (William Ha	I
410	No	166	1920 School House	LS
411	No	167	Lee Harris House Bun	LS
412	No	168	Mr. Airy Church	LS
413	No	169	Harris Brick House	LS
414	No	62-79	Billy Wright House	I
415	No	171	Church	LS
416	No	172	Rockfish Station Dwe	LS
417	No	173	Dutch Creek House	LS
418	No	175	Edgehill	LS
419	No	176	Windy Ridge	LS
420	No	225	Buffalo Station	LS
421	No	226	Site of F.M. Cabell	LS
422	No	177	Log Cabin, L.F. Payn	LS
423	No	179	Two room Schoolhouse	LS
424	No	180	Higginbotham House	LS
425	No	181	Massey Mountain Home	LS
426	No	182	Emily House	LS
427	No	183	Old Mill Site	LS
428	No	184	Hoffman House, story	LS
429	No	185	Steven's Cove	LS
430	No	186	Willis Cove	LS
431	No	187	Edgewood	LS
432	No	188	Dog Trotter	LS
433	No	189	Dodd Place	LS
434	No	190	Pergatory Swamp	LS
435	No	191	Belmont, Confederate	LS
436	No	192	Warwick	LS
437	No	193	Seclusival/Ligon Hou	LS
438	No	194	Red Apple Orchard Ho	LS
439	No	195	Canal House	LS
440	No	196	The Glades	LS
441	No	197	Sear's House	LS
442	No	198	Purvis House	LS
443	No	199	Gordon's Crossing	LS
444	No	200	Confederate Outbuild	LS
445	No	202	Loving House	LS
446	No	203	Fishing House of Pol	LS
447	No	204	Fish Pond	LS
448	No	205	Avon Hill	LS
449	No	206	Swan Creek Mill	LS
450	No	207	Dunn Estate	LS
451	No	208	Old Oddfellow's Hall	LS
452	No	209	miller's house/Simps	LS
453	No	210	Oddfellows Old Lodg	LS
454	No	211	Monocan Indian Villa	LS
455	No	213	Riverbluff	NR
456	No	214	Crawford House	LS
457	No	215	Valleymont Site	LS
458	No	62-31	Wintergreen House	I
459	No	217	Brick Mill Foundatio	LS

NELSON COUNTY HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC RESOURCES DATABASE SUMMARY

SYS:RECORD	DELETED	FILENUM.....	HISTNAME.....	SURVEYLEV
460	No	218	Haddis's Mill Founda	LS
461	No	219	Elk Hill Church	LS
462	No	220	Hughes Family Cabin	LS
463	No	62-77	Adial Baptist Church	I
464	No	62-5	Elk Hill	I
465	No	62-6	Glenthorne	I
466	No	62-45	High View	I
467	No	62-434	New Alberene Soapsto	I
468	No	62-44	Red Hill	I
469	No	62-96	Riverside	I
470	No	62-13	Rock Spring	I
471	No	62-14	Rockfish Presbyteria	I
472	No	62-433	Three Chimneys	I
473	No	62-80	Willoughby	I
474	No	227	Major Daniel Woods H	LS
475	No	228	Early Home	LS
476	No	229	Site Only	LS
477	No	230	Old Home Site Flood	LS
478	No	231	Glen William Site (B	LS
479	No	232	Witthouse Site	LS
480	No	233	Story 1 1/2 Early Ho	LS
481	No	234	Smith House	LS
482	No	235	Dr. Fitzpatrick Home	LS
483	No	236	Hill House 2 story	LS
484	No	237	Old House Site	LS
485	No	238	Harris House 2 Story	LS
486	No	239	Old Home	LS
487	No	240	Old Home	LS
488	No	241	Mosby Home Site	LS
489	No	242	Cabin Fire Tower	LS
490	No	243	Nelson County Courth	NR
491	No	244	Cherry Hill	LS
492	No	245	Tye Brook	LS
493	No	246	Oakland Site	LS
494	No	247	Inglewood Site	LS
495	No	248	Randolph Site	LS
496	No	249	Old Crozet Tunnel	LS
497	No	250	Grapelawn Site	LS
498	No	251	Oaklawn Site	LS
499	No	252	Scuffletown Site	LS
500	No	253	Roseland	LS
501	No	254	Post Office and stor	LS