

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 12/5/7
NRHP 3/14/8

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Edgewood (Massie House)

other names/site number Boulder Springs, #005-0158

2. Location

street & number 591 Puppy Creek Road not for publication N/A

city or town Amherst vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA County Amherst code 005 Zip 24521

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. Catherine Swase
Signature of certifying official

February 1, 2008
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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National Park Service

Edgewood
Amherst County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 8 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 13 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> Agriculture/Subsistence </u>	<u> processing </u>
	<u> storage </u>
	<u> agricultural field </u>
	<u> animal facility </u>
	<u> agricultural outbuilding </u>
<u> Funerary </u>	<u> cemetery </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> Agriculture/Subsistence </u>	<u> agricultural field </u>
<u> Funerary </u>	<u> cemetery </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof copper

walls brick

other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1800 (approx. date of property's earliest resource) - 1927 (last major alteration to main house)

Significant Dates 1858-1868; 1900-1927

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Massie, Joseph Hardin (1828-1915)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1030 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing							
1	<u>17</u>	<u>662787</u>	<u>4168630</u>	2	<u>17</u>	<u>662792</u>	<u>4167959</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>663813</u>	<u>4167827</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>662894</u>	<u>4165295</u>
5	<u>17</u>	<u>661594</u>	<u>4166446</u>	6	<u>17</u>	<u>662199</u>	<u>4166913</u>	7	<u>17</u>	<u>661752</u>	<u>4167528</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sandra F. Esposito
 Organization: _____ date 08/11/2007
 street & number: 140 Cradon Hill Lane telephone 434-946-7496
 city or town Amherst state VA zip code 24521

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Massie, Jr.
 street & number PO Box 80 telephone (434) 946-7181
 city or town Amherst state VA zip code 24521

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Summary Description

Edgewood is the Greek- Revival style house located on Boulder Springs, a working farm of over 1000 acres. This farm is located in central Amherst County, Virginia and includes bottomland as well as part of the Tobacco Row Mountains and a natural cave in the mountain. Edgewood's builder, Joseph Hardin Massie, started the house in 1858 and completed it in 1868, and gave the two-story brick house its name. This was one of the first houses completed in the County after the Civil War. The house has a T-shaped plan, a copper-clad gable roof, and three chimneys. Massie built the house to replace his father's wood-framed house known as Upper Place. Upper Place was located east of Edgewood on the same property and burned before Edgewood was complete.

Edgewood is constructed of handmade bricks laid in four-course American bond on all but the south or principal elevation. This elevation is laid in an interesting pattern of six courses of stretchers separated by a single course of Flemish bond possibly using pressed bricks. Alterations to the house occurred between 1900 and 1927. The interior retains most of its simple Greek Revival detailing, including the mantels and wood trim. Surrounding the house are several outbuildings, structures and sites associated with the farm and family. These include a c. 1920 bank barn, a 19th century corn crib, c. 1920 cattle corral, a 19th century log house, a family cemetery and the ruins of outbuildings and secondary dwellings. In 1949 the farm was recognized as a Master Farm Family of Virginia. Current owners are the sixth generation of the Massie family to occupy the house.¹

Architectural Description – Exterior

Boulder Springs is the farm on which the historic house known as Edgewood is sited. The farm includes bottomland on Puppy Creek and rises to the top of a mountain. It is located in central Amherst County, and Edgewood is a two-story Greek Revival house built between 1858 and 1868; it was one of the first houses in the County completed after the Civil War. Joseph Hardin Massie built the house and it replaced the older house known as Upper Place occupied by his father, Charles, located on the higher land of the same property. Edgewood has a T-shaped plan with a copper side-gable roof and a cross-gabled rear wing. It is built of handmade bricks fired on-site; the bricks used on the façade may be pressed. The house has three interior end chimneys, one at each gable end. Typical Greek Revival detailing includes symmetrical arrangement of the bays, six-over-six double-hung sash windows and the main entry with its single-leaf door surrounded by sidelights and a transom.

The south or principal elevation of the house has three bays. The one-story porch across the elevation dates from 1927 and replaced an earlier, smaller entry porch. The current full-width porch has a shed roof of standing-seam copper with six wooden Doric columns for support. The brick pattern of the principle elevation is six-course all-stretcher bond with every seventh course in Flemish bond; these bricks appear quite uniform in size and shape and could be pressed. The uniformity of the bricks and the straightness of the mortar joints on the front elevation are finer than that found on the other elevations, which is not uncommon. The main entry is centered on the first story and flanked by a bay on either side. Originally these flanking bays held single six-over-six double-hung sash windows like those of the second-story; however the original windows were replaced with paired six-over-six double-hung sashes in 1927. Greek Revival detailing of sidelights and a transom, each with three panes of original glass, flank the single-leaf entry. Facing this entry, on the left, in one of the sidelights is an etching reading "Dec 28;" additional etchings on the same light can be read from the interior and reads

as follows:

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“Sandidges,” “WPM,” “AFM,” “Dec 28, 1889,” “CW Massie June 22nd 1890,” “Sallie Feb 22 1890,” and other indecipherable initials.

The east and west gable-end elevations of the main block of the house originally lacked fenestration on the first and second stories. A small four-light casement window is located in the east gable in front of the chimneystack. These elevations are laid in 4:1 common bond and feature boxed cornice returns. In 1918, a one-story addition was added to the east elevation.

The original two-story rear ell projects just off-center from the north elevation of the main block. The ell is laid in 4:1 common bond and continues the simple, boxed cornice of the main block. Two vertically aligned, six-over-six double-hung windows are found on the west elevation of the ell, while the east elevation is concealed by a two-story porch that runs the full depth of the ell. The north gable end of the ell features a door and a modified window opening on the first story, and boxed cornice returns in the gable. The north elevation of the main block of the house originally featured vertically aligned windows, one on each story, flanking the ell. Those windows to the west of the ell survived; those to the east were turned into doors when the rear porch was added.

Additions - Rear porch c. 1900

Around 1900, a two-story porch was added that ran along the north elevation of the main block to the ell and down the east elevation of the ell. This porch terminated in a small one story, brick addition on the first story at the end of the ell. The porch features two open stairs, one from the first story to the second story and one from the first story to the basement. When the porch was added, the second-story windows that looked out onto the porch were turned into doors, allowing exterior access into most rooms of the house. Access to this area is from a cement stoop, c. 1921. The porch is supported by square posts and features a solid balustrade clad in weatherboard.

Additions c. 1920

In 1918, a one-story frame addition was erected on the east gable end of the main block. This addition wrapped around and enclosed the porch on the north elevation of the main block on both the first and second stories. The foundation of the addition is stuccoed and scored, the low-pitch hip roof is copper clad. Soon after, in 1921 the house was plumbed and a bathroom was installed in the addition. At the same time, the portion of the porch above the small brick addition was also enclosed with brick and several windows. At the same time electricity was installed. The electric power was provided by a gas-powered machine with batteries manufactured by the Delco Company. Both the bathroom fixtures and the interior ceiling lights are original to this time. On the south elevation, also in 1921, the current paired, double-hung windows replaced the single, double-hung windows. In 1927 the current, one-story full-width porch replaced the earlier smaller porch.

Architectural Description – Interior

The house features a central-hall plan with a parlor on the east and west sides of the central hall; beyond the hall to the north is the dining room with the kitchen on the extreme north end of the house. The central hall has its original open quarter-turn stair with turned balusters and large, turned Greek

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Revival newel post. According to family tradition this stair was ordered from Britain and when it arrived

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it was larger than the space allowed but was installed. As a result of this larger staircase, a corner of the doorway into the east parlor is partially obscured. The original plaster of the hall and parlors was repaired and restored in 1989 by the current owners. The original wide plank pine flooring of the hall and the parlors was replaced in 1927 due to extreme wear. The current wooden floor has narrow gauge planks. In the hall and in other rooms of the house, many furnishings of the earlier generations remain and are still in use.²

The east and west parlors are very similar in decoration. The original plaster and wooden detailing remains, including the original mantels. These mantles and the others throughout the house have simple Greek Revival detailing, with pilasters on either side of the firebox and an undecorated frieze. These rooms also have their original lighting fixtures dating to the installation of electricity in the house in 1921. The original windows in both rooms were altered to the paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows facing south. In the west parlor, shelves were built on either side of the chimney. In the east parlor, around 1900, a single-leaf, sash door with four lights and two horizontal lower panels replaced the earlier window allowing access to the exterior access porch.

The dining room, north of the central hall, retains its original wide plank flooring of heart pine; the original mantel is similar to those of the parlors. This room retains its 1921 light fixture and 1940s wallpaper. There is an exterior door with four raised panels and nineteenth century hardware on the east wall, likely original to construction of the house. The kitchen beyond the dining room has been updated for modern use and the fireplace is no longer in use.

Bolted to the wall in the stair hall between the first and second stories there is a large painting of Robert E. Lee on his horse, Traveller. This 1947 oil painting was painted by Sid Onig and is based on a photograph titled "Robert E. Lee on Traveller" by Michael Miley with Adam Plecker, circa 1866-68.³

On the second story there are four bedrooms. The bedrooms with access to the east exterior access porch all have sash doors. The second floor retains its original flooring, wooden details including mantles and the 1921 lighting fixtures. In the west bedroom the ceiling paper remains from the 1940s.

Surrounding Landscape and Outbuildings

The surrounding landscape contains bottomland on Puppy Creek and rises to the top of a mountain and includes a natural cave. There are eleven natural springs on the property supplying water to the house and providing inspiration for the modern name of the farm, Boulder Springs. Immediately surrounding the house are mature trees and shrubs including a large deciduous tree on the west side that, according to family lore, was planted by the house builder Joseph Hardin Massie. The boxwoods on the north side of the house were planted by James Hardin Massie's wife, Sallie, in the 1940s. Most of the outbuildings immediately surrounding the house were beyond repair and were razed in the late twentieth century. The foundations of the following buildings still exist and are counted as contributing sites: an icehouse, rainwater collection container, and a TB house for those suffering from tuberculosis. Other contributing archaeological sites on the farm include burned ruins of Upper Place, a tenant house and a tobacco barn.⁴

Two other contributing sites are the north yard surrounding the house, which includes the boxwoods, and the family cemetery. The three contributing buildings are the main house, bank barn and

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the log cabin/packing shed. The two contributing structures are the corncrib and corral.

The one non-contributing structure on the property is the new bridge. It was built c. 2000 and designed to reflect the historic nature of the property. It has four brick piers each topped by a small model of a cannon. It serves as the main gate and security for the farm.

Corncrib 19th century-Contributing structure & site of 19th century Tobacco Barn

The log corncrib is south of the main house. It is no longer used but is preserved. The logs are saddle-notched and placed on top of a foundation of stone piers to allow air to circulate around the building. The front gable roof is of standing seam metal. There is a single-leaf, batten door on the east elevation. A log tobacco barn, now destroyed, was contemporary with the corncrib and located directly across the farm road, north of the corncrib. The owners dutifully preserved the structure until a windstorm in 2006 caused the building to collapse.

Bank Barn and Corral c. 1920-Contributing building and structure

The bank barn, located south of the house, features post and beam construction and is covered with weatherboard. It is two stories high with a standing-seam gable roof and double cupolas (vents) at the roof peak. The lower floor, built into a bank, is the area used for equipment storage. Most of the bays of the lower section are single-leaf batten doors. On the main story of the barn the original double batten doors remain on the west elevation as do the double batten doors of the hayloft. On the north elevation is a set of sliding double batten doors. The east elevation door was replaced by a new set of double glass doors when the barn was renovated in 1987. At the same time wooden decks were built on the east and west elevations.⁵

In 1987 the interior of the barn was renovated; the original beams, flooring and barn machinery remain. The interior was remodeled into a recreation room and entertaining area. Adjacent to the barn is the corral that was used when cattle were raised on the farm.

Cemetery- Contributing site

The family cemetery is located southeast of the main house on a steep hillside of about half an acre. The family estimates there are at least one hundred burials including relatives, slaves and servants. There are many unmarked stones all over the wooded hillside. The cemetery suffered damage when cattle were allowed to graze in the area; some of the stones were overturned or moved. In the late twentieth century the current owners changed the cattle pasture grounds to preserve the cemetery. This cemetery is also the possible place on the property that the Rev. John Young was buried in 1817. The two inscribed stones in the cemetery are a grave with a footstone engraved "Dr. JPM", marking the grave of Dr. Joseph Page Massie; and the other is an obelisk with inscription on two sides.

One side reads: "Charles Massie/His wife/Francis Dodd/Massie/His children/Dr. John

Massie/Lucy Massie/ Tyree/Joseph Massie/His grandchildren/Fannie Tyree/Joseph Davis/Massie/Emma L. Millner/Clyde Millner.” The reverse reads: “Savior Lead Me/Joseph H/Massie/Born/Nov 30 1828/Died/Dec 14 1915/Sophie P/Massie/His wife/Born/Nov 28 1829/Died/Aug 19 1889.”

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Log House/Packing Shed ca. 1800 - Contributing building

East of the main house, on the side of the mountain, is an area known as the orchard, where apples were grown during the 1940s and '50s. At this site is a V- notched log house with a standing-seam metal gable roof and an exterior dry-laid stone chimney and a dry-laid stone foundation. It is one and one-half stories and may be the oldest surviving building on the property. This house could possibly have been the home of the Rev. John Young who bought the property in 1799. The cabin has a single-leaf batten door on the east elevation. The south elevation has a small window opening. The west side was altered when the family used the cabin as a packing house during the period they produced apples. It appears that the west elevation was identical to the east since a part of a doorframe remains. On the interior the fireplace remains intact and on the south side is a wooden stepladder that allowed access to the half story.⁶

Tenant House Ruins 19th century-Contributing site

The site of the tenant house is east of the main house on a trail between the cemetery and log cabin. It is also near the site of Upper Place. This house appears to have been a double-pen log cabin with a dry-laid stone foundation and a dry-laid stone chimney; the top of the chimney stack is brick. This chimney was centrally located between the pens and had a hearth in each pen. The cabin seems to have been constructed of smaller and rounder logs than the hewn logs used for the Log House/Packing Shed. Due to its location close to Upper Place it is possible that this building served as the slave quarters for the farm of Charles Massie. The owners maintain and preserve all these structures and sites.

Inventory

Edgewood Building, 1858
Bank Barn Building, 1920
Log Cabin/Packing Shed Building, c. 1800
Icehouse Site, 19c
Rainwater Collection Container Site, 19c
TB House Site, 19c
Ruins of Upper Place Site, 19c
Tenant House Site, 19c
Tobacco Barn Site, 19c
North Yard with Boxwoods Site, 19c
Family Cemetery Site, possibly 1817
Corncrib Structure, 19c
Corral Structure, 1920
NC - Bridge Structure, 2000

8. **Statement of Significance**

Boulder Springs in Amherst County, Virginia, is significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The farm retains a collection of buildings, structures and sites that are evidence of the continued habitation and changes in agricultural land use over time that occurred on the farm and in Amherst County from the early 19th century to the present. The period of significance is 1800, based on the approximate date of the earliest resource on the property, to 1927 when the full-width porch was added to the main house. The main house, Edgewood, built between 1858 and 1868 was one of the first houses completed in the County after the Civil War. It is a well-preserved example of Greek Revival architecture. It is of brick construction with a T-shaped plan and the bond found on the front façade is an excellent example of the local mason's craft. This type of bond, sometimes referred to as "American bond with Flemish variant," is used in only one other known house in the County, Fairview, c. 1867 (VA DHR file no. 005-0006), but more examples likely exist as it became a popular type of bond beginning in 1840 and lasting through the 1870s, and several other examples are documented in neighboring counties.

Edgewood retains much of its historical integrity and sense of place since the land remains open, as it was historically when it was being farmed. Other buildings and structures on the farm exemplify the changes in habitation and agricultural use over time. The 19th century log cabin/packing shed was abandoned and later reused in the twentieth century to store apples. The 19th century log house, possibly the slave quarters, was eventually abandoned when it was no longer needed. The site of Upper Place, the first Massie house on the property, burned in the mid-nineteenth century and remains undisturbed, but noted by the family. Other existing structures and sites are associated with the property's agricultural use such as the 19th century corncrib and site of the tobacco barn, which are associated with the earliest practices of growing the cash crop of tobacco and subsistence farming. Around 1920 the cash crop of the farm was livestock. Then in the mid-twentieth century fruit, primarily apples and peaches, were major cash crops in the Amherst area. In 1949, the farm was recognized as a Master Farm Family of Virginia. This fine brick house and the collection of buildings on the farm demonstrate how several generations of the Massie family lived and used their land from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.⁷

Historical Background

Boulder Springs has been in the Massie family for six generations with five of those generations living in the manor house known as Edgewood. One of the earliest owners of the land was Rev. John Young, a minister once jailed for his preaching, who served as the second minister of Mount Moriah Church located a number of miles from Edgewood. The Massie family and previous owners of the property are connected to Mount Moriah, the oldest Baptist congregation in the County. Members of the Massie family from three generations farmed the land at Boulder Springs and several from three generations were elected to the Virginia House of Delegates representing Amherst County.⁸

The Massie house, Edgewood, was completed in 1868. Before that time several other houses are known to have existed on the property and the earliest could have been built c. 1780 when Edward Ware received a land grant for 250 acres. Edward Ware (c. 1710-1786) was living in the County as early as 1761. He came to Amherst from Caroline County, Virginia to escape religious persecution as he was a known dissident rejecting the Anglican religion, the state supported church. Ware served the County of Amherst as sheriff in 1767 and amassed a large amount of land in the central portion of the

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County. His holdings, approximately 1100 acres, were divided between his sons Mark Ware, James Powell, William

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Powell, John Powell and Edmund Powell. The names of the sons in the will were cited using their mother's name because their parent's marriage in a dissident church by an unlicensed minister was not officially recognized.⁹

James Powell (1745-1822) inherited 400 acres of land on Puppy Creek from his father, Edward Ware, in 1786. Ware's will noted that James was living on the property. James Powell and his wife, Mary, moved to Georgia sometime afterward and Powell appointed his brother, Edmund as Power of Attorney to sell his Amherst lands.¹⁰

John Clarkson (dates unknown) purchased the 400 acres in 1793. There is little information available on Clarkson except that he is referred to as a bondsman and guardian in several wills probated in the County in the late 1780s and 1790s. He is another suspected member of a dissident church as his signature appears on a 1785 Amherst County petition to the Virginia General Assembly protesting a proposed bill creating provisions for Teachers of Christian Religion.¹¹

In 1799, Clarkson sold his land to Rev. John Young (1739-1817). Rev. Young came to the County from Caroline County, Virginia where he had been imprisoned for preaching and not conforming to the state religion. Young began preaching in 1770 and he was ordained in 1773 at Reed's Church in Caroline County. Today, in Caroline County, a monument for religious freedom memorializes him along with others who were persecuted for their beliefs.¹²

In 1800, Rev. Young became the second minister to Mount Moriah Church in Amherst County. He was a popular minister and his congregation grew. In one year, 1813, 100 members were baptized. This church was established about 1745 under the name of Buffalo Baptist and was constructed of logs. When a brick church was erected, the name was changed to Mount Moriah and it is the mother church of the oldest active Baptist congregations in the County. Today the building serves as the meeting hall of the Freemasons.¹³

Young died in 1817 and his request to be buried in an unmarked grave on his land was honored. Since the Massie family was associated with Mount Moriah Church they might have known their minister's burial place and possibly continued to use the same area for their family cemetery once they acquired the property.¹⁴

Charles Massie (1785-1880) purchased the land from Rev. Young's estate in two tracts between 1829 and 1830. He referred to his farm as Upper Place due to its location on the upward slope of the mountain. The house in which he lived was frame and it burned, according to family tradition, before Edgewood was completed. Charles Massie was an active member of Mount Moriah Church and was likely raised in that church. His father, John Massie (1756-1800), was tutor to the Rev. John Duncan who is credited with introducing the Baptist faith to the County and starting the church.¹⁵

Upper Place was the childhood home of Joseph Hardin Massie (1828-1915), eldest son of Charles. He married Sophie McCaul (1829-1886). It was Joseph who inherited the farm and increased its size with the purchase of the lower lands, near Puppy Creek, in 1871. Joseph decided to build his house on a knoll located lower on the mountain. He began Edgewood, as he referred to it, in 1858 and

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it was completed in 1868. Most of the bricks for the house were made on-site, and slave labor was likely responsible for the construction, given that the family owned twenty slaves according to both the 1850

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and 1860 US Federal Census-Slave Schedules. Family tradition states that the house was near completion when Upper Place burned, forcing the family to move prematurely into Edgewood.¹⁶

Joseph Hardin Massie was a veteran of the Civil War. He served in two separate companies. From 1861 through 1862, he was a member of Co. C 13th Va. Infantry. From 1864 until the close of the war, he was in Co. I 19th Va. Infantry. After the war, Joseph returned home to farm and completed construction on his house that had been delayed due to his military service. In Chaitaigne's Business Directory of 1888-1889, he is noted as a principal farmer in the Sandidges community. He was elected to the Virginia General Assembly for the sessions of Oct. 1869, Feb.-July 1870, Oct.-Nov. 1870 and Dec. 1870-Mar. 1871. Little is known about his service there. Within the local community he served as a school trustee from the Pedlar district and was active at Mount Moriah Church. He was a Deacon and in 1884 he was the church treasurer. He was also instrumental in helping colored members of Mount Moriah to establish their own church, Piney Grove Baptist Church. In 1898, he gave the trustees of Piney Grove Baptist Church half an acre of his farmland near Puppy Creek Road on which to build. Piney Grove Baptist remains an active church today.¹⁷

Walter Price Massie (1857-1930) bought the farm from his father's estate around 1916. He was the second son and primarily a farmer and married Ida Taliaferro (1863-1925). His elder brother Charles William was a physician, as was a younger brother, Joseph Page.

Walter was an active member of Mount Moriah and was Sunday School Superintendent until 1906. By this time the surrounding community of Sandidges had grown, and he and his neighbors wanted a church closer to home, instead of traveling the five to ten miles of rough roads to Mount Moriah. They met and formed Emmanuel Baptist Church; a building was erected in 1907 on land that the church bought from Walter Massie. He was a charter member as well as one of the first appointed Deacons. He also served as an Assistant Sunday School Superintendent. This remains an active church and many of the Massie descendants continue to worship there. In the twentieth century Mount Moriah ceased to exist and Emmanuel received the communion service used at Mount Moriah.¹⁸

Walter Massie served in the House of Delegates for the sessions of 1912, 1914-1915 and 1928. During his service he worked principally to improve the roads in the County.¹⁹

Extended family members and others were sometimes housed at Edgewood. The rear two-story porch was built to accommodate these lodgers or boarders. The census records of 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 list lodgers at Edgewood. One of these was Dr. Joseph Page Massie, who returned home to practice medicine in the area. He was a well-trained physician and well noted in Virginia, especially for his ability to diagnose cases. He resided with the family until he succumbed to the flu in the epidemic of 1918. Other lodgers, including in-laws, grandchildren, nieces and nephews are listed in the census records. One in particular, John S. Tyree (b. 1845), is noted as a lodger in 1900 and a cousin in 1920. Both census records list his occupation as farmer. Two unusual lodgers listed in the 1930 census are Mary M. Puckett, a white female, age 20, with no occupation listed and Joseph Eubank, a black male, age 16, whose occupation is listed as choirboy. No other information is known about them.²⁰

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National Park Service

Edgewood
Amherst County, Virginia

Walter's son, James Harden Massie (1887-1986) acquired the farm from the family estate. Under his ownership, the farm produced several different crops including tobacco (until the 1940s), apples and cattle. The farm was recognized in 1949 as a Master Farm Family of Virginia.²¹

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James and his wife, Sallie (1891-1967) were also very active in the local community and Emmanuel Church. James was a member of the County Advisory Board, School Trustee, Electoral Board, Agriculture Committee, Committee of War Board, Amherst-Nelson Fruit Growers Association, State Horticultural Society, and Director of the Federal Land Bank of Amherst. Sallie was a public school teacher and member of the local Home Demonstration Club.

Both husband and wife worked in the church as Sunday school teachers and James was Superintendent of Sunday school and, for forty years, Chairman of the Deacon board. The couple is honored in the County with a room in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society named for them.²²

The Massies had eight children; the youngest son, Samuel P. Massie (b. 1928) and his wife Ruth acquired the family farm. It was then purchased by their son, Sam Massie, Jr. (b 1958) and his wife, Sharon (b. 1961) in 1993. They carefully restored the house and created trails around the farm to enjoy its many different features. Today corn and hay are grown on the farm. This is the Massie homeplace and Sam and Sharon see themselves as the caretakers for the family heritage and wish to see it preserved for the future.²³

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9. Major Bibliographical References

DeGidio, Wanda Ware, Ware Family History, Xlibris Co., US, 2003.

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Farrar, Eugenia, Interview by Sandra Esposito, October 2006.

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Historical of the Churches of the Piedmont Baptist Association, Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, VA, 1976.

Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1869-1871, 1912, 1914-1915, and 1928.

Massie Family Papers, private collection of the Massie family.

Taylor, James B., Virginia Baptist Ministers, University of Michigan, MI, reprint of 1859 edition.

Ware, Joe, Email to Sandra Esposito, 27 September 2006.

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“Virginia Land Office Patents E,” 1775-1776, 1780-1781 (v.2 p.463-930), p. 310 (Reel 46) available online from Library of Virginia.

Amherst County Deed Book F, p. 624.
Amherst County Deed Book G, p. 42; p.256.
Amherst County Deed Book H, p. 479.
Amherst County Deed Book T, p. 8, p. 239.
Amherst County Deed Book GG, p. 441.
Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 398.
Amherst County Deed Book JJ, p. 406.
Amherst County Deed Book PP, p. 186.
Amherst County Deed Book XX, p. 376.
Amherst County Deed Book 72, p. 324, p. 401.
Amherst County Deed Book 80, p. 490.
Amherst County Deed Book 94, p. 500.
Amherst County Deed Book 100, p. 517.
Amherst County Deed Book 101, p. 586.
Amherst County Deed Book 169, p. 222.
Amherst County Deed Book 438, p. 301.
Amherst County Deed Book 445, p. 249.
Amherst County Deed Book 666, p. 60.
Amherst County Will Book 2, p. 202.
Amherst County Will Book 3, p. 9, p. 100.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

OMB No. 1024-4018

**Edgewood
Amherst County, Virginia**

Amherst County Will Book 5, p. 649.
Amherst County Will Book 19, p. 374.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated is identified as # 41, 42 and 43 on tax parcel map 62 for Amherst County, Virginia. This is the same property deeded to Samuel P. and Sharon Massie and identified in Amherst County Deed Book 666, page 60 dated 21 October 1993.

Boundary Justification

This is the same property deeded to Samuel P. and Sharon Massie and identified in Amherst County Deed Book 666, page 60 dated 21 October 1993.

Photographic Data

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property name: Edgewood/Massie House/Boulder Springs (005-0158)

Location: Amherst County, Virginia

Photographer: Sandra Esposito

Photograph Date: July 2007

Digital images stored at Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Photo 1 of 10—Facing North—Main House

Photo 2 of 10—Facing Southwest—East Elevation

Photo 3 of 10—Facing South—Interior Center Hall

Photo 4 of 10—Facing West—West Parlor

Photo 5 of 10—Facing Northeast—Dining Room

Photo 6 of 10—Facing West—Barn

Photo 7 of 10—Facing Southwest—Corncrib

Photo 8 of 10—Facing West—Bridge

Photo 9 of 10—Facing North—Obelisk

Photo 10 of 10—Facing Northwest—Log Cabin

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ENDNOTES

¹ Information from owners Sam Massie, Jr. and Sharon; Sherrie S. and William R. McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (MD: Heritage Books, 1995) p. 103; and Landmark Survey Form (Archives of VA Dept. of Historic Resources, unknown date).

² Massie Family papers, various dates; and information from owners.

³ Original photo is preserved at the Virginia Historical Society and information is available online at www.vahistorical.org/milay/miley.htm. No information was found on artist Sid Onig.

⁴ Information from owners.

⁵ Information from owners.

⁶ *Amherst County Deed Book H* p. 479 (14 Jan 1799); and Ellis-Jennings-Burford House, Amherst County, Va., VA DHR File 005-0159, the PIF for the EJB House to soon be submitted for review.

⁷ Fairview, Amherst County, Va., VA DHR File 005-0006, PIF being researched.

⁸ James B. Taylor, *Virginia Baptist Ministers* (MI: University of Michigan, reprint of 3rd edition) pp179-180 and Massie family papers.

⁹ His marriage to Letitia Powell (1728-1779) was not considered valid due to his beliefs. Joe Ware, *Email to Sandra Esposito* (27 Sept 2006); *Land Office Patents E, 1775-1776, 1780-1781* (v.2 p.463-930), p. 310 (Reel 46) available online from Library of Virginia; *Plats of Albermarle County*, Plat Book 1 p. 65 (20 Apr 1761); *Amherst County Deed Book B* p.184 (4 May 1767); *Amherst County Will Book 3* p. 9 (3 July 1786); Wanda Ware DeGidio, *Ware Family History* (US: Xlibris Co., 2003) pp. 79-81 and 154; and Virginia Legislative Petitions, 13 October 1778, Library of Virginia Microfilm Reel #9, Box 11, Folders 10-11.

¹⁰ *Amherst County Will Book 3* p. 9 (3 July 1786); *Amherst County Deed Book G* p.42 (3 Oct 1791); *Amherst County Deed Book F* p.624 (11 Apr 1791); and *Amherst County Deed Book G* p. 256 (28 Jan 1793).

¹¹ *Amherst County Will Book 2* p. 202 (1 Nov 1784); *Amherst County Will Book 3* p. 100 (7 Apr 1789); *Amherst County Deed Book H* p. 479 (14 Jan 1799); and Virginia Legislative Petitions, October 25, 1785, Library of Virginia Microfilm #9, Box 11, Folder 35.

¹² *Amherst County Deed Book H* p. 479 (14 Jan 1799); and James B. Taylor, *Virginia Baptist Ministers* (MI: University of Michigan, reprint of 3rd edition) pp179-180; Marshall Wingfield, *A History of Caroline County* (MD: Clearfield, 2005 reprint) pp. 52, 316-317, 319-321, and 343; and *History of Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association* (VA: Southern Baptist Convention, 1976).

¹³ *History of Baptist Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association*.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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¹⁵ *Amherst County Will Book 5* p. 649 (20 May 1817); *Amherst County Deed Book T* p. 8 (29 Aug 1829); *Amherst County Deed Book T* p. 239 (9 Oct 1830); Massie Family papers; Information from owners; Information from Eugenia Farrar, interview October 2006 by Sandra Esposito (Mrs. Farrar is the aunt of current owners); *Amherst County Heritage Book, Vol. II: 1761-2004* (Lynchburg, Va.) p. 56; and *History of Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association*.

¹⁶ Massie Family papers; Landmark Survey Form; Information from owners, *History of Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association*; *Amherst County Deed Book GG* p. 441 (14 Apr 1869); *Amherst County Deed Book HH* p. 398 (20 Dec 1871); US Federal Census Records for 1850 and 1860 –Slave Schedules, available online from ancestry.com.

¹⁷ Massie Family papers; *Chataigne's Business Directory 1888-1889*, available from <http://www.ls.net/~newriver/va/amher88.htm>; *Amherst County Deed Book JJ* p. 406 (3 Nov 1874); and *Amherst County Deed Book XX* p. 376 (13 Jan 1898); and *Journals of the House of Delegates of Virginia 1869, and 1870-1871* (Richmond: Library of Virginia); and *History of Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association*.

¹⁸ Information from Mrs. Farrar and owners; *Amherst County Deed Book PP* p. 186 (28 Jul 1884); *Amherst County Will Book 19* p. 374 (31 Dec 1895); *Amherst County Deed Book 72* p. 324 (13 Jan 1915); *Amherst County Heritage Book, Vol. II: 1761-2004*, pp.51-52, and 56; *Emmanuel Baptist Church*, undated information from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and *History of Churches in the Piedmont Baptist Association*.

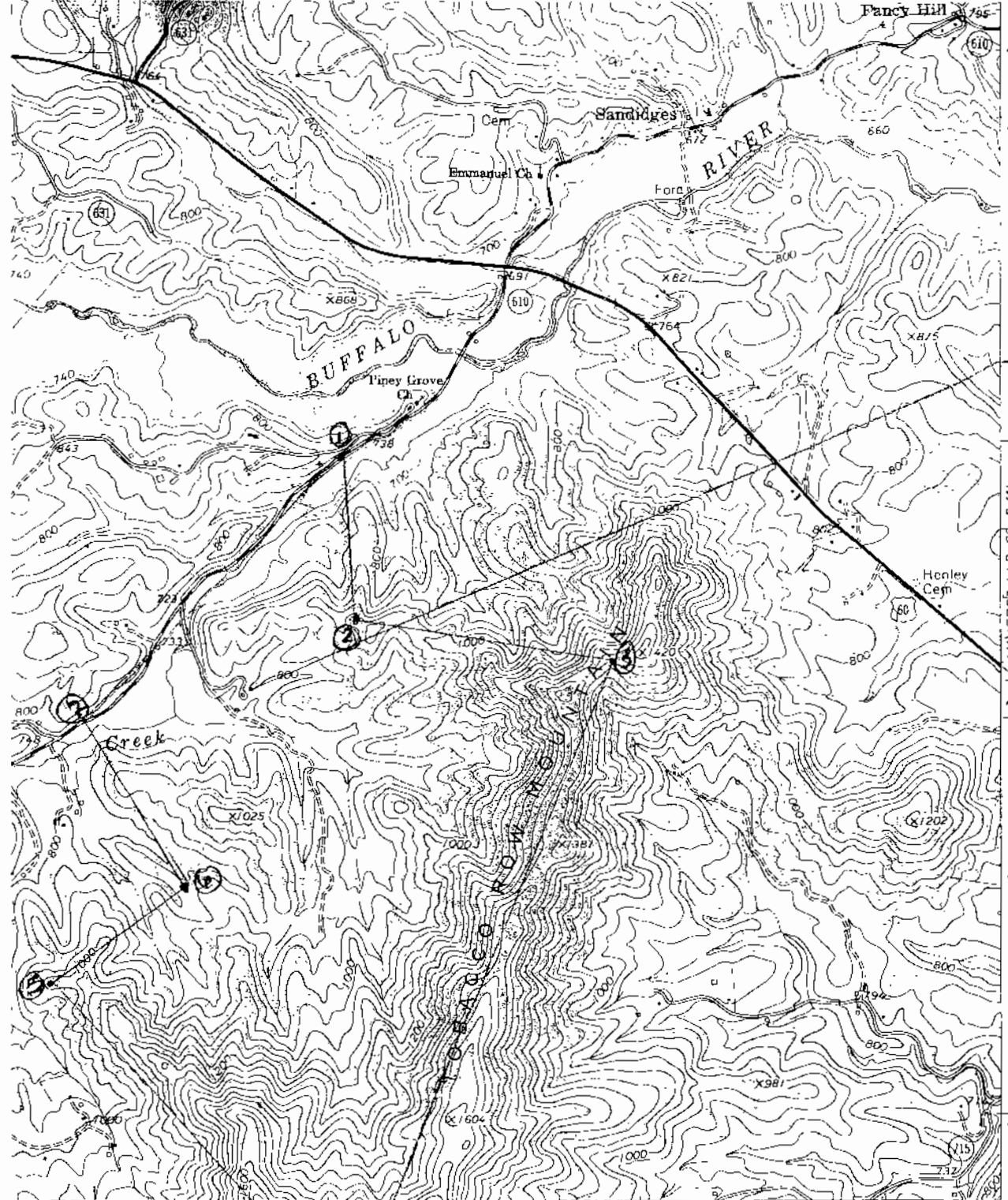
¹⁹ *Journals of the House of Delegates of Virginia 1912, 1914-1915, and 1928* (Richmond: Library of Virginia).

²⁰ Information from Mrs. Farrar and owners; *Amherst County Heritage Book, Vol. II: 1761-2004* (Lynchburg, Va.) p. 56; and US Federal Census Records of 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930, available online from ancestry.com.

²¹ Information from Mrs. Farrar and owners; *Amherst County Deed Book 74* p. 401 (17 Jan 1916); *Amherst County Deed Book 94* p. 500 (5 Mar 1927); and *Amherst County Deed Book 80* p. 490 (29 Nov 1918); *Amherst County Deed Book 100* p.517 (1 Aug 1930); *Amherst County Deed Book 101* p. 586 (26 Aug 1931); and *Amherst County Deed Book 169* p. 222 (2 Jan 1952).

²² Information from owners; and Massie Family File, Amherst County Museum and Historical Society, undated.

²³ Information from owners; Massie Family papers; *Amherst County Deed Book 438* p. 301 (28 Nov 1979); *Amherst County Deed Book 445* p. 249 (21 Feb 1980); and *Amherst County Deed Book 666* p. 60 (21 Oct 1993).



Boulder Springs
 1158
 Amherst County, VA
 DNR # 005-0158
 1) 17 46 2787 E 4168630 N
 2) 17 46 2792 E 4167959 N
 3) 17 46 3813 E 4167827
 4) 17 46 2899 E 4165295 N
 5) 17 46 1594 E 4166446
 6) 17 46 2199 E 4166913
 7) 17 46 1752 E 4167526

(AMHERST)
 5159 11 SE

1 MILE



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt
	⊖	U.S. Route	○
	○	State Route	

FORKS OF BUFFALO, VA.
 NW/4 AMHERST 15' QUADRANGLE
 37079F2 TF-024
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1982
 1963

DMA 5159 II NW SERIES V834

