National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

NRHP Listed: 11/7/2017

OMB No. 1024-0018 VLR Listed: 6/15/2017

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property		
Historic name: Alexander Hill Baptist Church Other names/site number: VDHR File Number 014-5054		
Name of related multiple property listing:	1 303 1	
N/A		
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pro-	operty listing	
2. Location		
Street & number: 1171 Jerusalem Church Road	D 11 1	
City or town: Buckingham State: VA Co Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X	ounty: Buckingham	
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X		
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
As the designated authority under the National Hist	oric Preservation Act, as amended,	
I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>required</u> required the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional registering properties.	ies in the National Register of Historic	
In my opinion, the property X meets does recommend that this property be considered significally of significance: national statewide X has been detailed by the considered significance.	cant at the following	
Applicable National Register Criteria:		
<u>X</u> A <u>B</u> <u>X</u> C <u>D</u>		
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date	
	Date	
Virginia Department of Historic Resources		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	vernment	
In my opinion, the property meets does	not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date	
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Alexander Hill Baptist Church Name of Property	Buckingham County County and State	
4. National Park Service Certification		
I hereby certify that this property is:		
entered in the National Register		
determined eligible for the National Register		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register		
other (explain:)		
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action	
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property		
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:		
Public – Local		
Public – State		
Public – Federal		
rublic – redetat		
Category of Property		
(Check only one box.)		
Building(s)		
District		
Site		
Structure		
Object		

Buckingham County, VA

exander Hill Baptist Church		Buckingham County, V
me of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within (Do not include previously list		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	<u> </u>	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
	<u></u>	
0	0	objects
2	1	Total
<u>=</u> _		10141
6. Function or Use Historic Functions		
(Enter categories from instructions)	tions.)	
RELIGION/Religious Facility		
Current Functions	tions)	
(Enter categories from instructive VACANT/NOT IN USE	uons.)	
THORITIMOT IN OUL		

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Alexander Hill Baptist Church Name of Property	Buckingham County, VA County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) MID-19 TH CENTURY: Greek Revival OTHER: Log	

Narrative Description

ASPHALT

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Log; Weatherboard; METAL;

Summary Paragraph

Alexander Hill Baptist Church, the oldest African American church in Buckingham County, Virginia, was constructed c. 1870 and sits on its original site in a clearing in an otherwise isolated, densely forested area. The one-story log building, with vernacular interpretations of Greek Revival style, is in fair/good condition. Some alterations have been made to the original building; however, the building retains its integrity in form and size. A surviving preacher's mound, which likely predates the church, and brush arbor, as well as a non-contributing outbuilding, are also on the property. The privately-owned property is about one acre in size.

Narrative Description

<u>Inventory</u>

- 1. Alexander Hill Baptist Church, circa 1870, Contributing Building
- 2. Preachers Mound, circa 1850, Contributing Site
- 3. Shed, circa 1980, Non-Contributing Building

Location/Setting

Alexander Hill Baptist Church is located at 1171 Jerusalem Church Road in northern Buckingham County, Virginia, off of Route 655, between Glenmore and Grays Corner, southeast of the James River. The area remains very rural and the surrounding landscape is heavily forested; the managed forests are subject to periodic timbering. The church occupies a one-acre parcel that is mostly cleared, with trees along its east, north, and west boundaries, while

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Jerusalem Church Road defines the property's south boundary. East of the church is an unpaved driveway that leads to a grassy parking area. A small outbuilding stands directly north of the church.

Church, ca. 1870 (Contributing Building)

Exterior

Characteristic of vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style, the south-facing Alexander Hill Baptist Church is a one-story, rectangular, front-gabled building with a pedimented façade and a simple octagonal apse on the north end. Metal panels cover the main roof and a conical asphalt roof covers the apse. Weatherboard, painted white, clads the entirety of the building, attached to furring strips over log construction. The building sits on an irregular stone foundation, which is clearly visible below the main volume. The apse is set on two courses of stone, lifting it above the main foundation.

On the south façade, elevated substantially from ground level, a large concrete slab spreads out before the church extending in width from just beyond each door surround and in length roughly six feet in front of the church. Additional cement blocks, used as steps, rise roughly half a foot sit before each door. More recently installed simple wooden handrails, painted white, extend from the right side of each door surround out to the slab. The south gable is treated as a pediment with a slight eave overhang. Additional Greek Revival elements are the façade's corner boards which are accentuated with small, simple, pilasters, complete with a capital-like detail and a frieze band between the capital and pediment. A simple rectangular cupola sits atop the roof's southern peak, slightly off-center, similarly covered in white weatherboard and capped with a pyramidal roof that is finished in metal as well. Furthering its aesthetic connection to the whole, the corners of the cupola volume are similarly articulated with small pilasters. The cupola's four sides have louvered vents and there may still be a bell inside. There are two entries symmetrically spaced along the south façade, each with a wood, paneled door with surrounds completed by a minor segmented arch above.

The west and east elevations are very similar in appearance. Two six-over-six double-hung sash windows mark the elevation of the main volume, each with surrounding trim that includes a segmented arch above. Victorian-era shutters, likely added after 1900, are included on all side elevation window openings. In the apse volume, there is a window on the east and west walls, both with no shutters and a less elaborate surround. Though some of the glass panes appear to be replacements, the thin mullions between panes suggest that the windows are moderately aged if not original. On the western elevation a cinderblock chimney rises just to the north of the southernmost window. Its height is diminutive enough that it is not visible from the primary façade. On the east elevation of the apse, an entry with a five-panel door is immediately to the left of the window. Stacked cinderblocks provide a stair access to this entry.

The north or back wall of the church has no windows. The rear gable has not been turned into a complete pediment but features cornice returns. The roof over the apse begins just above the bottom of the discontinuous frieze band of the main volume and does not rise much higher. The difference between the apse foundation and the foundation of the main volume is clear from this

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view. Within the gable a few irregular pieces of weatherboard are larger, pointing to minor repairs made over time. On the northern gable upper wall, some of the weatherboards appear to be of chipboard construction.

Church Interior

The interior of the church has likely been remodeled since it was initially built, although the basic layout of two aisles leading to the raised altar area has presumably remained the same since the Victorian-era remodeling period. Variable widths in the wooden floor planks suggest that the flooring may be original. Carpet covers the oak floor in some areas including the raised apse, which is entirely carpeted. The walls are clad with "wall board." The double aisle and entryway are an evolved design common in Protestant Churches. Overall the interior is separated into three bays articulated by two rows of two simple boxed columns. Each column is capped with a basic stepped embellishment mimicking a capital. Two beams run longitudinally along the ceiling of the main volume, supported by the columns, drawing the eye forward to the raised altar. A segmented arch creates a transition from the main volume to the apse and includes a folk-style keystone. The interior of the apse, including the ceiling, is finished in matchstick woodwork. The main volume, now covered in more recent sheetrock, may have matchstick wall cladding underneath. Just to the west of the apse is a raised rectangular dais for the choir that takes up most of its bay with a piano against the north wall and three pews facing the center of the room. The floor of the dais is finished in wood planks. The cut of the dais floorboards with keys suggests that it was constructed later than the rest of the floor. The side of the dais matches the matchstick interior of the apse though not exactly in kind. The pulpit furniture (chairs and lectern) is believed to be original. The extant wood pews are not original; one of the older church members recalls that they replaced simpler pews. The west side of the main space contains a cinderblock chimney related to the wood burning stove used to heat the space. The current stove dates to c. 1940–1950.

Brush Arbor/Preacher's Mound c. 1850 (Contributing Site)

Located roughly twenty feet to the East of the Church is the preacher's mound that has survived and may predate the church in its use. A rebuilt brush arbor has been constructed to the North with six simple wood posts and light covering with both light wood and brush. The mound is a circular raised area rising roughly one foot above ground level. It is marked with a substantial log roughly 3 feet high, cut at an angle to act as a lectern (the log is a reconstruction). It is a critical link to a tradition that pre-dates built churches for the African-American community.

Shed, c. 1980 (Non-Contributing Building)

A one story, one-room frame storage shed is located about fifty feet north of the church. It has light frame construction, probably dating no earlier than the 1960s. It has a shed roof and plyboard walls with no windows. The entrance is a single leaf of ply-board. The rafter tails extend out just under the roof at front and rear. The small building is set on what appear to be railroad ties. The ties lie on low concrete block footers.

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lame of Pro	ррегту	County and State
8. St	tatement of Significance	
	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for """.	r National Register
X	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant broad patterns of our history.	at contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in	our past.
X	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, per construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose conditioning individual distinction.	high artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important history.	ant in prehistory or
Criter	ria Considerations	
(Mark	"x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
X	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purpose	S
	B. Removed from its original location	
	C. A birthplace or grave	
	D. A cemetery	
	E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
	F. A commemorative property	
	G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the pa	ast 50 years

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Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from i	
ETHNIC HERITAGE:	African American
ARCHITECTURE	
	· -
	-
Period of Significance	
<u>c. 1870–1967</u>	
	· -
G: '6" / D /	
Significant Dates N/A	
1111	
	-
Significant Person	
	rion B is marked above.)
N/A	
Cultural Affiliation	
N/A	
Architect/Builder	
Unknown	_

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Alexander Hill Baptist Church is a locally significant example of a rural African American church constructed shortly after the end of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery in the United States. The presence of a preacher's mound suggests the site was used for religious purposes prior to the building's construction and possibly even before emancipation by the enslaved men, women, and children living at Sycamore Island, owned by Alexander Moseley. The church served its congregation into the twenty-first century. Along with Alexander Hill School (no longer standing on the property), from the Reconstruction Era the church was a focal point for the newly freed individuals in the community. Therefore, under Criterion A, the church is significant for its association with the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American. Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture the property is significant as an intact example of vernacular log construction with later Greek Revival design applied to update the building. Character-defining features include the stylistic references in the pedimented gable, cupola, door and window trim, six-over-six sash and wood shutters, as well as interior flooring, trim, and finishes in the apse. The property meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because its significance is derived from its association with Buckingham County's African American community life since its c. 1870 construction to the recent past, as well as its architectural character. The property's period of significance, c. 1870-1967, begins with its approximate original construction date and ends with the traditional 50-year cutoff for properties where significant activities have continued into the more recent past, as the church remained in the local African American community's regular use until about 2014.

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

Historical Background

The origins of Alexander Hill Baptist Church are unique in the history of Buckingham County. Before 1867, a congregation was established by the once-enslaved men and women of Sycamore Island, the plantation gifted to them by their former owner, Alexander Moseley, long-time Editor of the *Richmond Whig*.

In 1858, nearby Sycamore Island plantation was occupied by twenty-one enslaved adults and seven additional young people between the ages of twelve and sixteen. Undoubtedly, there were also numerous, younger children. There, without the presence of a white family to care for, they lived in relative independence, tending horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, crops, and a sawmill. Property on the plantation for their use included furniture, a watch, a clock, two guns, and a set of silver spoons valued at \$80.00. It is entirely possible that they formed their own church at Sycamore Island before their emancipation. (2)

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In 1860, Buckingham County-born Alexander Moseley resided in Nelson County, at his farm Fish Pond, while Sycamore Island, where some of his laborers lived and worked, was located across the James River in Buckingham County. A kinsman of Moseley's acted as overseer.

As the post-Civil War era of Reconstruction began, Moseley assessed his new life and the future of the many men, women, and children who had been his enslaved laborers and servants. On January 1, 1867, Moseley granted a tract of land consisting of 346 acres to nine "men of color," including Gabriel Palmer, who would become the pastor of Alexander Hill Baptist Church, the first African-American Baptist church in Buckingham County. The others were Emanuel Wayne, Emanuel Moseley, Cornelius Palmer, Winston Palmer, Peter Scott, Jesse Moseley, Sr., John Harris, Sr., and Samuel Braxton. At least one of the grantees, John Harris, Sr., was a free black man prior to Emancipation, employed by Moseley and, in 1860, had lived with him in Nelson County. In the center of the tract, on Emanuel Moseley's lot, there was a sawmill. At the tip of Emanuel Wayne's land on Nicholas Cabell's Ferry Road, there sat a church. It is currently unknown if the surviving Alexander Hill Baptist Church is the one noted on the 1866 survey which was recorded with the land deed. It could be another structure or a grove church. In any case, it is the spot where Alexander Hill Baptist Church stands today. (1) It is notable that Alexander Moseley's first name was remembered rather than his surname. Oddly, there is no hill on the property.

The Alexander Hill community provided homes and livelihoods not only for the nine original grantees, but also for their rapidly expanding families. Together with their wives, children, and extended families, some of whom may have joined them from plantations other than Moseley's Fish Pond, they were a ready-made community. When the census was enumerated in July of 1870, all of the grantees of Alexander Hill were still living at that place in James River Township, Buckingham County. (3)

The Palmer families included three grantees: Gabriel, Cornelius, and Winston. Atypical of the times, in 1870, these three men could read and write, indicating they were unusually prepared for independence. In 1870, the forty-year-old "Gabe" Palmer was enumerated as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$114.00. If he was already the pastor of Alexander Hill Baptist Church, the census taker did not note it as his occupation; ten years later, however, Gabriel Palmer's occupation was given as "preacher."

During the period while Gabriel Palmer was pastor, it is believed that the congregation at Alexander Hill Baptist Church numbered over 500 members. Over the decades, segments of that congregation formed Jerusalem Baptist Church, Warminster Baptist Church, and other new churches.

The New York Freeman's Union Commission as well as the Freedmen's Bureau are reported to have financially supported a school at Alexander Hill. According to tradition, Cornelius Palmer founded Alexander Hill School; the building is no longer extant. Edward Lomax taught there, beginning a long and illustrious career in Buckingham County. In 1870, Edward Lomax and his family lived near the John Harris family at Alexander Hill. Lomax was enumerated as a twenty-

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one-year-old "mulatto." By 1886/1887 and perhaps before, Edward and his wife, Josephine, held "First Grade" Certificates and were teaching in a "colored school" at Buckingham Court House. Together, they would go on to become leaders in Buckingham County's segregated school system, conducting training institutes for African American teachers. (4)

The ultimate success of the Alexander Hill neighborhood and the longevity of Alexander Hill Baptist Church demonstrates that Moseley exhibited sound judgement when he established "nine men of color" on land they could call their own. He believed in their abilities and, perhaps more importantly, they believed in themselves. The Palmers, the Moseleys, Emanuel Wayne, Peter Scott, John Harris, Sr., and Samuel Braxton took their gift and soared with it, providing a community for their children and their grandchildren, which included Alexander Hill Baptist Church. These founding families were long remembered. In 2007, over 300 people gathered at Alexander Hill Baptist Church to witness a reenactment of the brush arbor service as it would have been performed in 1867. The event was sponsored by the Jamestown Celebration and a slate plaque was placed on the property commemorating the event. (5)

Despite diminishing numbers, Alexander Hill Baptist Church was in continual use until about 2014. To date, written records for the church have not been found. Lacking those details, it is informative to look at the community of Alexander Hill as a reflection of the church's integral part in the neighborhood and the growth of other churches as its legacy.

Architectural Significance

The landscape and the architecture at this site indicate a typical, but rarely surviving evolution of a very rural, nineteenth-century African American religious property. It is possible that prior to the Civil War, this site was used for religious services by enslaved African Americans in this area of Buckingham County. The preachers mound may predate the church and it could have had a brush arbor structure built in the proximity of the one recently constructed. The church appears to have started as a simple log building. During the several survey visits (in 2014 and 2016), sections of square-cut log were visible under the weatherboards on the eastern wall. The log wall was visible near the foundation and at about 4-5 feet above the foundation. The exposed log appearance of the church may have been temporary in the late 1860s or early 1870s. The current more sophisticated Greek Revival exterior, including the weatherboard, trim, bell cupola and southern apse, appear to date to the 1890s to c. 1910. Other character-defining features include the Greek Revival stylistic references in the pedimented gable, six-over-six sash and wood shutters, as well as interior flooring, trim, and finishes in the apse. The building together with the preacher's mound illustrate a cultural, social, and religious tradition that evolved from simple means into a more sophisticated form as African Americans gained their freedom and enjoyed more autonomy in Buckingham County and in Virginia between Reconstruction and the early twentieth century.

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ENDNOTES

- (1) Federal Population Census, Nelson County, Virginia, 1860; Land survey by Gr. (Grandison) Moseley for Alex. Moseley, Esq., 23 Oct 1866, Buckingham County Deed Book 1, p. 273.
- (2) Records of the Sycamore Island and Fish Pond Plantations, 1856–1858, Robert Alonzo Brock Collection, BR137, The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA; Roger G. Ward, *Land Tax Summaries & Implied Deeds 1841–1870, Volume 3* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company), 197–198. Sycamore Island was adjacent to the expansive farm of elder statesman Charles Yancey. In 1850, Yancey's plantation was valued at \$55,000. However, a complete accounting of Alexander Moseley's land holdings in Buckingham County is particularly difficult to trace. In addition to the fact that the original deeds were burned in the 1869 Buckingham County courthouse fire, there were at least three adult Alexander Moseleys living concurrently in Buckingham County: Alexander Moseley, editor; Alexander Moseley, lawyer; and Alexander Trent Moseley. Over the years, their records have been conflated.
- (3) Federal Population Census, Buckingham County, Virginia, 1870 & 1880; Martha Louis, "Circuit Court Appoints Trustees for Alexander Hill Baptist Church," *Buckingham Beacon* (4 Nov 1 Dec 2016), 10.
- (4) Renée Ingram and Charles W. White, Sr., *Buckingham County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 8–9. According to Ingram and White, the New York Freeman's Union Commission as well as the Freedmen's Bureau financially supported the school at Alexander Hill; Federal Population Census, Buckingham County, Virginia, 1870; "The Death of E. S. Lomax," *The Daily Progress*, 19 January 1917.
- (5) Louis, "Circuit Court Appoints Trustees for Alexander Hill Baptist Church," *Buckingham Beacon*.

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

- D'Aiutolo, Leila Eldridge, Warren L. Forsythe, William S. Hubard, and Mary Carolyn Mitton. *The Descendants of William Moseley 1605/1606–1655 of Norfolk, Va., Book I.* Privately published, 2000.
- Ingram, Renée and Charles W. White, Sr. *Buckingham County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005.
- Ward, Roger G. Ward. *Land Tax Summaries & Implied Deeds 1841–1870, Volume 3*. Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1993.
- Yeck, Joanne L. "At a Place Called Buckingham," Volume Two. Kettering, OH: Slate River Press, 2015.

Articles

- "Death of Alexander Moseley, Esq.," *The Daily Dispatch* (Richmond, VA), 1 September 1881, p. 1.
- "The Death of E. S. Lomax," *The Daily Progress* (Charlottesville, VA), 19 January 1917.
- Louis, Martha. "Circuit Court Appoints Trustees for Alexander Hill Baptist Church," Buckingham Beacon (4 Nov 1 Dec 2016), 10.

Primary and Unpublished Sources

Alexander Hill deed. Buckingham County Deed Book 1, pp. 272-274.

- Alexander Hill land survey by Gr. (Grandison) Moseley for Alex. Moseley, Esq., 23 Oct 1866. Buckingham County Deed Book 1, p. 273.
- Alexander Moseley Diary. Alexander Moseley Papers, 1837-1880, Accession 25787, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.
- Ethridge, Harrison Moseley. "Alexander Moseley, Editor of the Richmond Whig." Master's thesis, University of Richmond, 1967.

Federal Population Census. Buckingham County, Virginia, 1870 & 1880.

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		10.00	County and State	
Federal Population Census. Nelson Cou	ınty, Virginia,	1860.		
Federal Slave Census. Nelson County,	Virginia, 1860			
Federal Slave Census. Buckingham Cou	unty, Virginia,	1860.		
Sycamore Island and Fish Pond Plantations records, 1856–1858. Robert Alonzo Brock Collection, BR137, The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.				
Previous documentation on file (NPS)):			
preliminary determination of indiv	vidual listing (36 CFR 67) has been	requested	
previously listed in the National R			•	
previously determined eligible by		Register		
designated a National Historic La		4		
recorded by Historic American Bu recorded by Historic American Er	andings Survey	y # cord #		
recorded by Historic American La				
	•			
Primary location of additional data:				
<u>x</u> State Historic Preservation Office				
Other State agency				
Federal agency Local government				
University				
Other				
Name of repository: Virginia Dep	artment of His	storic Resources, Rich	hmond, Virginia	
Historia Dagannas Survey Number (if aggigned).	DIID No. 014 5054		
Historic Resources Survey Number (i	n assigneu)	DIIK No. 014-3034		
10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property 1 acre +/-	_			
Use either the UTM system or latitude/l	longitude coor	dinates		
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84:				
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)				
1. Latitude: 37.655697	Longitude:	-78.613767		
2. Latitude:	Longitude:			

Alexander Hill Baptist Churc	<u>h</u>	Buckingham County, VA	
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3. Latitude:	Longitud	le:	
4. Latitude:	Longitud	Longitude:	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on U	JSGS map):		
NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983		
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
The historic boundary Buckingham County, attached Tax Parcel M Boundary Justification The historic boundary	Virginia. The true and corre lap on (Explain why the bounda coincides with the legal boundants)	tax parcel 47-25 as recorded by ct historic boundaries are shown on the	
	operty throughout its period		
Peck and Stephanie Pa organization: <u>Trustees</u>	nnington Louis; Joanne Yechte (University of Virginia-Aof Alexander Hill Church D. Box 12 (physical address: agham state: VA @gmail.com	2581 Howardsville Road)	
Additional Documen	 tation		

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Alexander Hill Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Buckingham vicinity

County: Buckingham State: Virginia

Photographer: Marc Wagner

Date Photographed: 6/3/2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0001 1 of 14. Church, Primary Elevation, view towards north.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0002 2 of 14. Church, Primary Elevation, view towards north-northeast.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0003 3 of 14. Church, Rear Elevation, view towards southeast.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0004 4 of 14. Church, Western Elevation, windows.

VA BuckinghamCounty AlexanderHillBaptistChurch 0005

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5 of 14. Church, Eastern Elevation, window detail.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0006 6 of 14. Church, Interior, Apse Door detail

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0007 7 of 14. Church, Foundation, northeast corner.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0008 8 of 14. Shed, view towards northwest.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0009 9 of 14. Preachers Mound and Arbor, view towards northwest

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0010 10 of 14. Preachers Mound, Church and Shed, view towards northwest

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0011 11 of 14. Preachers Mound. View toward northeast.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0012 12 of 14: Church, Interior, pews and aisle, view towards altar, northeast.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0013 13 of 14: Church, Interior, sanctuary/pulpit, view towards north- northwest.

VA_BuckinghamCounty_AlexanderHillBaptistChurch_0014 14 of 14: Church, Interior, Choir, view towards northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources CRIS

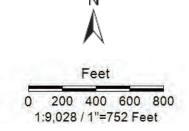
Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

LOCATION MAP Alexander Hill Baptist Church Buckingham County, VA DHR No. 014-5054

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 37.655697 Longitude: -78.613767





Title: Date: 5/12/2017

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Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

