NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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.

| Listed On: | |
|---|---|
| VLR: | 12/11/2014 |
| NRHP: | 2/17/2015 |

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kenmore Farm
Other names/site number: Kenmore University High School; DHR # 005-0023
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

## 2. Location

Street & number: 369 Kenmore Road
City or town: Amherst State: VA County: Amherst
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: x

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___B x C ___D

Julie V Langan 12.22.14

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** **Date**

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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**

## 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: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | buildings |
| 2 | 0 | sites |
| 2 | 4 | structures |
| 0 | 2 | objects |
| 8 | 9 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**
**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage: Corn Crib; Animal Facility: Barn
EDUCATION: Education-related: Dormitory

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; Multiple Dwelling
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility: Barn; Horse Shed
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Sports Facility: Swimming Pool Tennis Court, Gazebo

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

**Narrative Description**
(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.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Kenmore Farm is located just west of the town of Amherst in Amherst County, Virginia, and includes 131.6 acres of rolling pastures and woods. Strode Mountain rises west of the property. The main brick farmhouse, c. 1856, displays a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style and retains its double front porch and T-shaped interior plan. The architectural finishes are simple throughout the dwelling, characterized by interior window and door trim of bevel-shaped molding with bull's-eye corner blocks and simple mantels with raised centerpieces. In addition to being an antebellum plantation, the property was once the site of Kenmore University High School, a late 19th century preparatory school for young men, and retains historic features from this use as well. The property reverted to agricultural use through much of the twentieth century. Along the eastern edge of the property is the original drive and approach to the house, flanked by two brick pillars, one of which has "KENMORE" etched in stone. The current drive approaches the house from the north and winds between two manmade ponds. Today, the property includes the following contributing resources: the main house, a dormitory building, a log house, a barn, a corn crib, a water tank, a summer kitchen ruin, and a family cemetery. Non-contributing resources consist of a horse shed, barbeque pit, swimming pool, gazebo, tennis court, wood shed, and apartment building.

## Narrative Description

### Setting

Kenmore Farm is located in Amherst County. The farm lies along the south side of Kenmore Road (Secondary Route 643). The property consists of about 131.6 acres of land comprised of rolling ground, pastures, and woods. Strode Mountain rises to the west of the main house. The paved entry drive from Kenmore Road separates the two manmade ponds and approaches the house from the north. Three-board wood fencing delineates the pastures and frontage along Kenmore Road. At the eastern edge of the property is the original entry drive where there are two non-historic brick pillars (non-contributing objects) with decorative concrete tops and a stone with "Kenmore" in the left pillar.

In front of the main house is the remnant of the original circular drive that is marked by mature boxwoods. The lower or eastern half of the drive has been returned to pasture. The yard surrounding the main house has boxwoods, mature hardwoods, and evergreens scattered through the area. Boxwoods are planted along the foundation around the house. Nearest to the main house are the dormitory building, barbeque pit, barn, corn crib, tennis court, pool, gazebo, wood shed, summer kitchen ruin, and family cemetery. The horse shed is in the east pasture, the water tank is located on a rise to the west of the main house, and the apartment building and log house are on the northwestern corner of the property.

### MAIN HOUSE-1856-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

The main house is a two-story dwelling with a T-shape plan built in a vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival style. The foundation and entire house is brick with 5:1 common bond. The current size of the house is the result of additions to the original 1856 house. In 1872, a complex addition was built onto the rear wing; directly onto the rear a two-story brick addition was constructed with a one story addition built on the south side of the two-story section. The brick on the 1856 and 1872 sections have redwash. Sections of penciled joints are evident on the east elevation of the 1856 section in areas that have been protected by the porch roofs. Circa 1970, the 1872 two-story addition was enlarged and the porch along the south elevation between the main block and 1872 additionwas enclosed. There are two end chimneys with corbelled stacks, enclosed by the cornice, on the north and south elevations of the main block, one interior chimney located at the west end of the original 1856 rear wing, and one brick chimney flue on the southwest corner of the one-story 1872 addition. There are three hipped roof sections (the main block, rear wing intersection with the main block section and rear addition section), a shed roofed one-story section and the porch roof; all are covered with standing seam metal. The simple beaded cornice with boxed soffit and beaded architrave is unbroken around the 1856 section of the house. Most of the windows on the house have 6/6 double-hung wood sashes. The house displays elements of the Greek Revival style in its full height double front pedimented porch with sidelights and transoms on the entry doors, elongated windows, solid paneled exterior and interior doors, and the interior T-shaped plan.

Main house-exterior

The primary elevation faces east. It is two-stories high, 50 feet wide with three symmetrical bays. The full height double front porch is a pedimented cross gable to the main block of the house. The porch is 16 feet across and has one bay with paired square columns. The first story of the porch contains a brick foundation and floor with wood balustrade and vertical board ceiling while the second story has a decorative wooden railing with a vertical board ceiling and synthetic flooring. The central bay of both stories along the elevation is enclosed by the porch. Both entries have double-leaf solid paneled wood doors with sidelights of two lights and a transom of five lights. The outer bays of the main house contain long 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with exterior wood louvered shutters.

From east to west, the south elevation is composed of the 1856 block's end wall, the 1872 addition, the 1970 enclosed porch, and the 1970 two-story addition. The main block has 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with exterior wood louvered shutters on both stories, located to the west of the chimney. Below these windows is the 2013 single-leaf entry that leads to the basement. The door has a single light at the top half of the door. In 2013, the basement area was fully excavated. Poured concrete floors and concrete block knee walls were constructed, leaving an earthen berm between the old walls and the new cement block walls. The south wall of the enclosed porch has five non-historic full-height windows, each with 20 lights. This porch was enclosed about 1970. The 1872 addition has smaller 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows than those found on the 1856 section of the house. Moving west is a non-historic bay window with five sections, the center has a large 1/1 double-hung wood sash with two narrow 1/1 double-hung wood sashes on the sides. Moving west is a modern single-leaf wood entry door with nine lights at the top section. The southwest corner has an elongated 6/6 double-hung wood sash window with shutter hardware, but missing the shutters, similar to those windows of the original sections of the house. There is a historic solid paneled, single-leaf wood entry door with a modern sign labeled "SUPERINTENDENT" fixed to the exterior of the door. This area functioned as the headmaster's office when the building was used as a school. The second story of the original 1872 rear wing has two symmetrically placed elongated 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The 1970 addition has a much smaller 6/6 double-hung wood sash window and one set of paired slightly larger 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

The west or rear elevation includes the rear of the 1856 main block, the 1872 one-story section, and the 1970 two-story section. The north side of the 1856 main block west elevation has one long 6/6 double-hung sash window on each story. The south side of the 1856 main block has the ghost of a former window on the second story. The west elevation of the rear wing is divided into the northern 1970 two-story section and the 1872 one-story section on the south. The brick color of the 1970 section is noticeably darker than those of the earlier sections; it is similar to that of the chimney flue on the west elevation of the one-story 1872 section. The 1970 two-story addition has two symmetrical bays on each story. The first story has a modern single-leaf entry with nine lights in the top section on the south and a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window on the north. The second story has two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The 1872

one-story addition has a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window located north of the chimney flue. A concrete walkway leads to the first story entry.

The north elevation is comprised of the 1856 main block and rear wing of the house, the 1872 two-story addition and the 1970 two-story addition. Each addition to the house can be clearly seen by the change in brickwork and the way each section was tied into the earlier section. The north elevation of the main block has evidence of two bricked-over windows west of the centered exterior end chimney. The rear wing has symmetrically placed 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows on both stories. Between the first-story windows is a double-leaf solid paneled wood entry door trimmed with bevel-shaped molding and bull's-eye corner blocks. The right leaf has a slot cut into it; this dates to 1872 when it was used as a drop box for student work. The brick stoop is not historic, as family photographs show the area as a patio in the mid-twentieth century. The first story of the 1872 addition has a newer single-leaf entry door with nine lights in the top section on the east and one 6/6 double-hung wood sash window on the west. The upper story has two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. Originally, the window over the entry was another entry door. Between the upper and lower bays there is the ghost of the stair landing for the second story. The upper entry was altered in 1970. Historic family photos show a metal stair leading to a landing decorated with Gothic Revival woodwork. The first story entry has a newer brick stoop. The 1970 addition, at the northwest corner, has paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows on the first story.

Interior-1856 Section

The interior of the house retains its original T-shaped plan and much of its original interior finishes. The original interior doors and windows of the 1856 section of the house are trimmed with bevel-shaped molding and bull's-eye corner blocks. The windows contain two sets of modern louvered interior wood shutters on the upper and lower halves of the windows. The floors throughout the 1856 section of the house on both floors are medium gauge wood. The rooms of the 1856 section of the house have wide wood baseboards. The original wood mantels are simple with reeded legs and an undecorated, raised centerpiece beneath the mantel shelf. The interior has undergone several periods of change. In 1872, the interior was altered to serve as a home and school by Henry Aubrey Strode (also known as "H.A. Strode"). Family lore notes the front two rooms of the second floor became student dorms, the rear of the house was expanded and an office was added to the southwest corner. Beginning around 1970, James E. Newman (grandson of H.A. Strode) updated the house. Some of the updates required alteration to the interior rooms of the 1856 section. These included reversal of the main stair and creation of bathrooms on the first and second floors. The bathrooms throughout the house have tiled floors, tiled walls halfway from the floor, and most of the wall area surrounding the tubs is tiled. Storage space, the kitchen, and enclosure of the south porch were other updates made to the house at this time. In fireplaces, the fireboxes were replaced and brick surrounds rebuilt as well. The family documented their house before alterations and worked to reuse original features and maintain the integrity of the house.

Center Hall-1856 Section

This room is part of the main block, located between two flanking rooms (living room and library) with a third room located to the west, forming the T-shape. The center hall contains the reversed stair on the south wall. This room contains wide baseboards, door and window casing with corner blocks, and simple crown molding. To the southeast is a circa 1970 single-leaf entry door to the south room or living room. The north wall has a double-leaf entry to the room known as the library. The west wall has the double-leaf entry to the dining room. The open stair turns at the bottom with two pie-shaped treads at the corner. The balusters are turned wood and are original to the house; they were reused when the stair rose from the east corner and the south door moved from the southwest corner of the room to the southeast corner. There is a storage area beneath the stair.

Living Room-1856 Section

This is the room south of the center hall and has a single-leaf entry door. After the staircase was reversed, the north wall of this room was altered in 1970 as a former window frame was inserted into the area where the door was removed near the northwest corner, becoming a shelving unit. A new door was cut between the center hall and living room to accommodate the reversed staircase. On the east wall is a single window. The south wall has a fireplace centered on the wall with the simple mantel of reeded legs and raised centerpiece and west of the fireplace is a window. The west wall has a single-leaf entry door in the northwest corner.

Library-1856 Section

This room is north of the center hall and was updated circa 1970. The southwest portion of the room became a bathroom and the southeast portion became a storage closet. Bead board paneling was installed above the chair rail and built-in cabinets were added to the south wall. The east and west walls have windows and there is a typical mantel in the center of the north wall. Along the walls is a horizontal wainscoting above the wide baseboard.

Dining Room-1856 Section

This room is west of the center hall and is the rear wing of the 1856 section of the house. It has a double-leaf wood entry door that was moved approximately two feet to the north when the center hall staircase was reversed circa 1970. The south wall of the room has a double-leaf entry with a two light transom and a single 6/6 double-hung wood sash window. This window may have been covered in 1872. Family pictures dating to the 1930s do not show this window. It was likely uncovered during the circa 1970 renovation. The southwest corner has the single-leaf swinging door to the kitchen, this was added about 1970. The typical mantel is on the west wall. In historic pictures, the interior door to the first-floor classroom area was north of the mantel and was removed in the 1970s. The north wall has two symmetrical windows with a double-leaf entry between them. The east wall of the room has a storage area built around 1970 that extends from the wall about two feet. This wall has bead board paneling with double-leaf doors of the same bead board, with longer doors near the floor and shorter doors near the ceiling.

Enclosed Porch-1856 Section, enclosed 1970

This room is south of the dining room and west of the living room. Access to the room is from the living room, dining room and kitchen. The east wall has the single-leaf wood entry door from the living room. Above this door is a solid, wide wooden lintel which may be the ghost of a former transom, like the double-leaf door from the dining room on the north wall. The east and north walls of the enclosed porch are the original exterior of the 1856 block. The west wall of the enclosed porch dates to the 1872 addition.. The brick walls have been painted. The south wall contains five floor-to-ceiling, non-historic wood window sashes, each containing 20 lights. The west wall has a small framed area with a double-leaf door to serve food from the kitchen. In the northwest corner is the solid, wide single-leaf wood entry door from the kitchen. All the entries and windows of this room have simple wood trim.

Kitchen, Passage, and Powder Room-1872 Section

The modern kitchen area was part of the single-story office, built in 1872. It is located on the south side of the house, west of the enclosed porch. A small passage leads from the kitchen to the former office area and a powder room was created off the passage. The floors in this area are linoleum. In the kitchen, there are modern wood cabinets attached to the north, east and west walls. The north wall is exposed painted brick and the west wall is exposed painted concrete block. The south wall has a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window, a five-sided modern bay window and a modern single-leaf entry door. The bay window has floor-to-ceiling windows with narrow 1/1 double-hung sashes on the sides and a wider 1/1 double-hung sash in the center. The modern exterior entry has nine lights in the top section of the door. The passage walls are plaster and the powder room walls are exposed painted concrete block. At the west end of the passage are two steps, the lower tread is pie-shaped, leading to a historic single-leaf solid paneled door to the storage room, also part of the 1872 addition.

Storage Room-1872 Section

This room is located at the southwest corner of the house. It was built in 1872 to serve as the headmaster's office. In the center of room are wooden floor-to-ceiling cabinets spanning most of the width of the room. The east wall is exposed painted concrete block and the south, west and north walls are plaster. The south wall has a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window and a single-leaf wood entry door leading to the exterior. The west wall has a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window in the northwest corner. The north wall has two steps leading to a single-leaf wood entry door to the rear apartment. The rear apartment consists of the two-story 1872 addition that was expanded with a circa 1970 two-story addition and this 1970 door provides interior access to the apartment.

Main House - Second-Story

Second Story-1856 Section

Like the first story, the second story retains its T-shaped plan. There is a stair hall between two rooms, one north and one south, with a room to the west. The area was also altered in 1872, to accommodate students in the north and south rooms and family space to the west. The area was again altered in 1970 when the stair was reversed and bathrooms and storage closets were created.

Stair Hall-1856 Section

The stair hall of the second story has a double-leaf entry door to the second story of the porch. The door, sidelights and transom are identical to the main first floor entry. Originally, the doors to the north and south rooms were located near the east wall; both are now on the western end of the room. Closets were created along the north wall. These have louvered double-leaf doors.

South Room-1856 Section

The south room wood floor shows evidence of the stair reversal. The typical bathroom is located in the northwest section of the room. The north wall does not contain any openings. The east wall has storage space from floor to ceiling built out about one foot from the wall surface. This area created about 1970 has a window seat between the closets. The doors are louvered double-leaf in the lower portion with double-leaf smaller doors at the top. The typical mantel and window are on the south wall and the west wall has no openings.

North Room-1856 Section

The north room has a bathroom located in the southwest area of the room. There is a window on the west wall. The typical mantel is on the north wall and another window is on the east wall. The south wall of the room, at the southeast corner, has the original entry to the room. It is now a closet door.

Rear Wing-West Room and Passage- 1856 Section

This room was historically larger and was extensively remodeled circa 1970. At this time, part of the room was used to create the bathrooms of the north and south bedrooms. The original door trim at the center hall remains; it leads to a passage and the original historic door was moved to the west end of the passage. It is now trimmed with simple molding. The walls of the passage are plastered, similar to the historic plaster in other parts of the house. The original wide baseboard was reused in the passage and along the new west walls inside the new room. In the passage is a single-leaf wood entry door into the north bedroom bath. Inside the room, the south and north walls each have a single elongated window. The west wall has a typical mantel centered between two wide single-leaf wood doors. The door to the south leads to a bathroom and the north door opens to the closet. The bathroom was part of the circa 1970 remodeling.

Main House-Rear Apartment-1872 and 1970 Sections

An 1872 two-story addition to the west end of the rear wing created two classrooms. Both had exterior entries. The first-story classroom had an interior entry from the dining room; this no longer exists and was sealed in 1970 when a two-story addition to the west of the 1872 addition was built, creating a private apartment. The exterior entry to the second floor was closed and an interior stair was created. In a family photo, the lower room still retained its chalkboard when the 1970 remodeling began. The two-story 1970 addition added two rooms to the west of the 1872 rooms on both stories. The first-floor room became the kitchen and the second-floor room became a bedroom. An interior stair to the second floor and bathroom on the second floor were created at the same time.

Rear Apartment-Living Room-1872 Section

The living room is the former first-floor classroom. It retains its medium gauge wood flooring. The east wall of the room has built-in shelving from floor to ceiling flanking the brick hearth with a free-standing wood stove. The south wall is without any openings. The west wall has a single-leaf entry from the storage room of the main house, a partially closed stair, and entry to the kitchen and bead board wall paneling. The lower end of the stair is open and has square balusters and newel post. The north wall has a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window and a single-leaf exterior wood entry door with nine lights in the top portion of the door.

Rear Apartment-Kitchen-1970 Section

This area was created in 1970. The east wall is exposed painted brick and the south, west and north walls are exposed painted concrete block. The flooring is linoleum. There is cabinetry along the east and west walls. The south wall is without any openings. The west wall has a single-leaf exterior wood entry door with nine lights in the top portion of the door. The north wall has paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

Rear Apartment-Second Story-1856 and 1970 Sections

The second story has two bedrooms and a bathroom. The bathroom, located in the southeast corner is typical of those of the main house. The north bedroom was the second story classroom and has medium gauge wood flooring. The west wall has a closet in the northwest corner with a single-leaf louvered door. The north wall has two symmetrically placed 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows; the east window was where the exterior entry once existed. The east wall has double louvered wood closet doors. The west bedroom has a linoleum floor. The south, west and north walls are exposed painted concrete block. The south wall is without any openings. The west wall has two symmetrically placed 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The north wall has two double sets of sliding louvered wood closet doors. The east wall is exposed painted brick; the former exterior window is now built-in shelving in the old 1872 window frame.

**DORMITORY-BUILT 1872-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**

Exterior

This building was built in 1872 for use as a school dormitory. It is the remaining one of two that once stood on the property. It is a two-story brick building constructed in a common bond pattern with variations in the bond on each elevation. It has a side-gabled roof covered in slate with vented gable ends and two interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks. The cornice is simple with boxed returns at the gable ends. The building measures 57' by 16' with four bays across each story of the primary (east) elevation. It was remodeled into two apartments in 1970. According to the current owner, much repair was needed to this building.

The primary (east) elevation has a poured concrete porch across the front of the building. The four bays of the first story all have non-historic, single-leaf dutch-style wood entry doors with nine lights in the top portion of each door. There are wood louvered shutters at each door. The second story bays have 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The south elevation is not fenestrated and a brick retaining wall with a brick stair spans the area from the south elevation to the north elevation of the main house. The west elevation has a belt course between the first and second stories. The first story has four symmetrically placed windows; the second story windows are set closer together and between each of the two outer windows. All windows, except those on the southwest, are 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The southwest windows of the first and second stories have 2/2 double-hung sash. The north elevation has a single 6/6 double-hung wood sash window centered at the first story.

Interior

The original interior of the building, according to the present owner, had four individual rooms on each story and four staircases. Now remodeled, the apartments mirror each other; each one has four rooms with the kitchen and living room on the first floor and two bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The floors of the kitchens are linoleum, there are parquet floors in the living rooms and on the second floor is medium gauge wood in the bedrooms. There is a fireplace on the first floor in the living room with a simple mantel shelf and built-in shelves flanking the chimney; on one side is a louvered single-leaf door to a closet and on the other is the doorway to the kitchen. The open stair to the second floor is in the kitchen. One corner of the kitchen has cabinetry for the kitchen and the opposite corner is open. Each of the lower rooms has an exterior entry.

The second story has two bedrooms, one on either side of the stair. A portion of the original staircase can be seen in the upstairs bedroom closet. Between the rooms on the western side of the interior is a bathroom with a tiled floor. The walls are tiled halfway up the wall with the area of the wall surrounding the tub tiled almost to the ceiling.

**HORSE SHED-NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**

The horse shed is located in the pasture east of the main house. It is of post and beam construction with plywood siding. The south elevation is open. The shed roof is corrugated metal.

**BARBECUE PIT-NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE**

This structure is located just south of the main house. It is built on the site of a frame smokehouse that has been modified into an open-sided pavilion structure. It is rough post and beam construction with a poured concrete foundation. All elevations are open. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney. The chimney is part of the barbecue pit. This area was created about 1970.

**BARN AND CORN CRIB- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING AND STRUCTURE**

The barn and corn crib are located next to one another at the edge of the pasture which is south of the main house. These buildings date to around 1900. The large three-bay barn is post and beam construction with vertical board siding. It has a gable roof covered in standing seam metal and a hay hood on the western gable end. There is a shed roof extension on the east elevation.

The corn crib is built of saddle-notched logs. It is raised and sits piers; two of which are concrete block on the east and the two on the east are random rubble piers. It has a front-gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The entry, a crude vertical board door, is under an extended gable on the north elevation with a smaller vertical board door above. There is a shed extension on the south elevation.

**WATER TANK-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE**

Located in the wooded area, west of the main house, on the rise of Strode Mountain is an unusual tank structure dating circa 1925. The main part of the structure is an open round container constructed of stuccoed brick and held with narrow metal bands. The interior is open with pipes in the top section of the open structure. Attached at the southeast base is the ruin of a small concrete rectangular area. Historical research indicates this structure was used as a holding tank to supply an indoor, gravity-fed plumbing system at the primary dwelling.

**CEMETERY-CONTRIBUTING SITE**

The Garland family cemetery is located on the hillside above the tennis court, located northwest of the main house. The area is surrounded by a low single rail wooden fence. There are two carved headstones and three flat footstones. The southern gravestone with a blank footstone reads, “Lucy Virginia Braxton, wife of J. Powell Garland, Died Sept 28, 1882.” The other stone reads, “Samuel Meredith Garland, Born Nov 16, 1802, Died Jan 1880, Mildred Jordan Garland, born Aug 25, 1809, Died June 28, 1895. The southern footstone associated with this grave reads, “Mother,” and the northern stone reads, “Father.” According to local and family

lore, there are two additional, unmarked graves. The sons of Samuel Meredith Garland who died during the civil war, David Shepherd Garland who died in 1864 and Samuel Meredith Garland, Jr. who died in 1862.

**SWIMMING POOL, GAZEBO, AND TENNIS COURT- 3 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES**

The circa 1969 swimming pool and tennis court are located to the northwest on a terrace behind the main house and dormitory. The in-ground swimming pool is surrounded by a concrete walkway and is enclosed by a chain-link fence. Adjacent to the pool and within the fence is an open post and beam gazebo with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The standard tennis court is located north of the pool and is enclosed by a high chain link fence.

**SUMMER KITCHEN RUIN CONTRIBUTING SITE**

The summer kitchen ruin and an adjacent wood shed are located northwest of the house, behind the dormitory and below the tennis court. The ruin's brick foundation is still visible and a poured concrete slab has been installed on top of the foundation. There is also piping for water and septic within the concrete pad area. There are two concrete risers to the ruin on the east side.

**WOOD SHED – 1968-1970 – NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**

The wood shed has a foundation made of railroad ties. It is built into the hillside and has vertical board siding and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. There is an open doorway on the west elevation. It is currently the pump house for the swimming pool.

**APARTMENT BUILDING-1972-NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**

The apartment is located in the northwest corner of the property, near the log house and is built into the hillside. It is a two-story building with a poured concrete foundation. The wall of the north and south elevations are running bond brick halfway up from the ground. The remainder of the building has vertical board siding. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with a brick interior chimney. A roof extension on the east elevation covers a two-story porch. Most windows have 1/1 double-hung sash. The building has four individual apartments, similar in plan. The second-story apartments are entered from the west and have east-facing porches above the east entries of the first floor apartments.

Exterior

The east elevation is two stories with four sets of six casement windows. On both stories, the last bays on both sides of the elevation are a set of double casement windows and between them are two large sets of six casements and two single-leaf solid entry doors. The porch is a double porch of two bays centered on the elevation and enclosing the large set of casements and the entries. The floor of the lower level is brick; the second level has a wooden floor and a triple wooden rail.

The first stories of the north and south elevations are brick with vertical board siding on the second stories. There are four symmetrically placed windows, two on each story. The south elevation has double casements on the first story and 1/1 double-hung sashes on the second. The north elevation has 1/1 double-hung sashes at both stories. The west elevation is one-story high. There is a cross gable wing on the southwest corner. There are four single-leaf doors with two large lights in the top. This is the storage area for those in the apartments. Across the bay from the wing are four bays: two 1/1 double-hung sashes on either side of single-leaf entries with two large lights in the top of the door.

Interior

The interior of the building is divided into four apartments, with two on each floor separated by a brick wall of running bond and containing a fireplace. The apartments consist of a small kitchen area, living room, two bedrooms and a bathroom. These apartments have very simple finishes. All have medium gauge wood floors throughout. The fireplaces do not have mantels. In the kitchens there are cabinets and counters; the living room ceilings have decorative beams. The utility closets have louvered single-leaf doors. Each bedroom has a closet with solid sliding wooden doors. The bathrooms have tiled floors, tiled walls halfway from the floor and most of the wall area surrounding the tub.

**LOG HOUSE-C. 1872-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING**

Exterior

This building, located in the northwest corner of the property, is difficult to date because it has been remodeled and reconfigured to fit the needs of its occupants. Family lore says it has been there as long as the school existed. This log building is one-and-a-half stories with a random rubble stone foundation, saddle-notched logs, gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and an interior brick chimney. The north gable end has a three bay wooden porch with a shed roof and a diamond pattern rail. All of the original window sashes have been replaced by sash with false muntins. The windows of the first story have sliding sash and the large windows in the north and south gable ends of the half-story are made to appear as large double-hung sash windows. The gables have board and batten siding.

The north or main elevation is a gable end. There are two bays across the front beneath the porch. The single-leaf entry door has a single light in the door. The window sash slides horizontally rather than vertically. The west elevation has a small sliding window, a larger sliding window and a vertical board door in the southwest corner. This appears to have once been an entry but is now sealed. The south elevation has a sliding window and in the gable, a double-hung sash. The east elevation has three bays consisting of two sliding windows flanking a single-leaf entry door with nine lights in the top half. There is a poured concrete stoop covered by a hood extension from the roof.

Interior

The interior room arrangement has been altered. The fireplace, located at the center of the house, is at the southwest corner of the living room, and has a simple Greek Revival-style mantel without embellishments. Next to it on the north is a built-in shelf unit in an old window frame. The flooring, except for the kitchen and bathroom, is all medium gauge wood. The kitchen, located in the northwest corner, has linoleum flooring and cabinetry. The interior walls are covered with bead board paneling. The southeast corner is the stair and utility room. The single-leaf bead board entry to this room is set at a cattycorner. The stair to the half-story is open. The southwest corner of the first floor has a bedroom and the bathroom. The bathroom has a tiled floor and the area surrounding the tub is tiled to the ceiling.

The half-story is open with the chimney in the center of the room. There are roughhewn posts on either side of the exposed brick chimney stack. The flooring is a wider gauge of wood than that of the first floor. The ceiling and wall behind the chimney are bead board panels. The exposed ridge pole is roughhewn.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The site of the second dormitory building which existed into the mid-20th century, but is known to have been in disrepair, was located to the area north of the extant dormitory building. The site is also documented in historic photos and sketches in the old school catalogs. Little disturbance appears to have taken place here, increasing the likelihood for intact cultural deposits, but no professional testing has been conducted to date.

## 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 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 past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**
1856-1946

**Significant Dates**
1856
1872

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

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

**Architect/Builder**
Unknown

**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.)

Kenmore Farm is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Education. In 1856, Samuel Meredith Garland established the farmstead to raise a variety of livestock and crops for subsistence and market purposes. Henry Aubrey (H.A.) Strode operated the Kenmore University High School here from 1872 until 1889. The school became a respected preparatory school providing a practical education for young men beyond elementary school and priming them for studies at the University of Virginia. Aubrey Ellis Strode, son of H. A. Strode, was educated at the school and served as its principal when it reopened in 1896 until it closed permanently in 1899. Kenmore Farm also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as the main house is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in Amherst County. Additionally, the property's collection of secondary resources and outbuildings are illustrative of the property historic uses as an active farm and a preparatory school, resulting in a built environment with a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Kenmore Farm's period of significance begins in 1856 with construction of the Greek Revival dwelling and establishment of the antebellum farmstead by Samuel Meredith Garland and ends in 1946 with the death of Aubrey Ellis Strode.

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

**Agriculture and Education**

Kenmore Farm, originally called, "Mountain Home," was the home and farm created by Samuel Meredith Garland (1802-1880) in 1856. The 424.5 acres he purchased were added to his adjoining property.[1] John T. Ellis (1827-1864), Garland's son-in-law, is believed to have designed the T-shaped house.[2] Samuel Meredith Garland was the well-educated son of the man who incorporated the village of New Glasgow (now Clifford [DHR No. 005-5042]), David Shepherd Garland, who occupied Brick House (DHR No. 005-0002) in New Glasgow. Samuel Meredith Garland was trained in law at the College of William and Mary and Princeton University. He represented Amherst County as a Delegate to the Virginia General Assembly from 1829 to 1832, and was a representative to the Virginia Convention (1850-1851) and to the Virginia Secession Convention in 1861, where Garland voted to approve secession from the Union. He served as the Amherst County Court Clerk from 1834 to1865. He married Mildred Jordan and they had 12 children. Their daughter Mildred, the wife of John Ellis, and their children joined Garland at Kenmore throughout and following the Civil War.[3]

Kenmore Farm was modest, only having enough livestock and crops to support the family, with tobacco grown as a cash crop. In 1860, the farm property, crops and livestock were valued, according to the Federal Census, at $14,000. The 1860 Non-population census showed $1000 of livestock including 3 horses, 4 mules, 7 milk cows, 10 cattle, 3 sheep and 35 swine,

various grain crops (oats, hay, corn and wheat), and $1000 of tobacco. Enslaved African Americans were the principal workers on the land. That same year, Amherst County taxed the property at $5023. By 1872, with the economic losses that came after the war, both Garland's personal property and real estate had lost value, with the value of the farm decreasing to $10,000. The loss of his investments in the failed Confederacy and his enslaved workforce, coupled with his devalued personal property and real estate, caused him to sell his home.[4]

Garland sold the main house and 40 acres, but retained 384 acres of the surrounding land. The sale included a provision that reserved ¼-acre of land for the family cemetery. On the upward slope, northwest of the main house is a fenced area with two carved headstones, three flat footstones and possible unmarked burials. The stone with two footstones is the burial of Samuel Meredith Garland and his wife, Mildred. The other stone is Lucy Virginia Braxton, wife of Garland's brother, J. Powell Garland. According to local lore, Garland's sons who died during the Civil War are buried in the cemetery.[5] The fenced area is currently not as big as Garland reserved and it is also possible there are other unmarked graves in the area, one being the grave of J. Powell Garland, husband of Lucy.

The 1856 main house, the cemetery, and the summer kitchen ruin are the documented resources associated with the property's antebellum use as a farmstead. The smokehouse ruin (now altered for use as barbeque pit) also may be antebellum. Between 1872 and about 1900, buildings added to the complex are believed to relate to the property's use as a preparatory school. These include two dormitory buildings (one of which is extant, and the other a ruin), along with the circa 1872 log house. The log dwelling's original purpose is not known and it may have been built at an earlier date. Its location some distance west from the main house suggests that it was either for tenants or employees.

Henry Aubrey (H.A.) Strode (1844-1889), with the help of investors in 1872, acquired Kenmore Farm to establish the Kenmore University High School. Born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, he had enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the Civil War. After the war, he enrolled in the University of Virginia and distinguished himself in mathematics. He began teaching at McCabe's school in Petersburg, Virginia, and soon returned to the University of Virginia and completed a Master's Degree in mathematics. He then began teaching at Norwood School in Nelson County, Virginia, where he began to think about starting his own school. After purchasing Kenmore Farm in 1872, Strode soon married Garland's granddaughter, Mildred Ellis, and immediately enlarged and reworked the house to accommodate both his family and the school while maintaining the 40-acre farm to feed his family as well as the students. The first session of instruction commenced the very same year with 45 students from all over the American South, the local area and even one student from Delaware. Strode was also the proprietor and editor of the local Amherst newspaper called The New Era during the 1880s.[6]

Kenmore University High School succeeded quite well. According to the 1873 property tax records for Amherst County, Strode's property was valued at $5000 and the land at $3000. He built two, two-story brick dormitories in 1872. Although only one remains, both are seen in historic photographs and a drawing of the campus. The 1876 school catalog notes gym

construction was complete and it had all the latest equipment. Strode later acquired 66 additional acres and these surrounding fields were used to cultivate grass and clover, as noted in an 1889 ad offering to sell the school and the surrounding 106 acres. School catalogs from the 1896-1899 period note fields for baseball, tennis and areas for other outdoor sports were available on the grounds. Professor Strode, as he was known, used his surrounding land to teach engineering and applied mathematics, both of which were areas of his expertise. According to family lore and Paul Barringer (a former student), on a creek through the property, Strode "drove two stakes representing the ends of the dam, and divided us into two groups—one to take care of the drainage area and the other to build the dam."[7]

At this time, Virginia's public education system remained in its infancy, having been established in the state's constitution ratified in 1869. Families of means often sent their children to private boarding schools, while children from lower income families typically received schooling in basic subjects but had little opportunity for advanced education. Private preparatory school education after primary school was necessary for those families who wished their sons to attend a university of higher education in the late 19th century. This was a secondary education, somewhat like modern high schools, which taught advanced mathematics, science, ancient and modern languages, and engineering. Many allowed students to get a two-year degree to allow them to teach or be a certified bookkeeper and prepared then to work in white collar jobs such as business and civil service.[8]

Strode had his own ideas for educating his students; it included hands-on experience with the curriculum emphasizing the basics of math, science, engineering, foreign language and a serious study of writing, spelling and oratory. Unlike many schools that were religiously affiliated or included military discipline, Strode expected his students to conduct themselves as gentlemen and expected his students to attend church on Sunday. They were to learn self-discipline.[9] The school had a reputation for excellent education. For example, the American Law Review biography of Jesse Turner (1856-1911), a former student and attorney from Arkansas described the quality education like this, "(Kenmore) is an excellent school of high standing conducted by Strode and Brock (H.A. Brock, the language teacher). A school noted for thoroughness in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and English literature; and because of its thoroughness its graduates at that time were probably better equipped in mental training and with a more accurate knowledge of the subjects studied than are the graduates of most of our present day colleges and a scanty acquaintance with many, rather than the mastery of a few (subjects)."[10] The first class session was from September 1872 to June 1873.

Kenmore University High School remained in continuous operation for sixteen years. In 1889, Strode was asked to come to the University of Mississippi as the mathematics department head. He closed the school, moved the family, and advertised the school for sale. It never sold and the family maintained the home. In 1890, Strode was asked to become the first president of Clemson College, now Clemson University in South Carolina. He oversaw construction but was the only president not to preside over students; he resigned the presidency in 1893 but remained a mathematics teacher at Clemson until 1896. He and the family returned to Kenmore where he resided until his death in 1898.[11]

When the family returned to Amherst in 1896, Strode's son, Aubrey Ellis (A.E.) Strode (1873-1946) reopened Kenmore School. The school only operated until 1899, a year after the death of H. A. Strode. Aubrey Strode then decided to concentrate on a law career. A.E. Strode gained notoriety in 1904, when he defended a local former judge, William Loving, in the murder of Theodore Estes, using the defense that the action had been according to an unwritten law to defend the honor of his daughter. Strode was also a politician and was elected to the Virginia Senate for three terms (1905-1907, 1908-1911 and 1915-1919). As a supporter of the Progressive movement, he worked to improve mental health services and was instrumental in the establishment of the Virginia Epileptic Colony, now the Training School located in Madison Heights, Virginia. He also worked to improve education and suffrage for women. He served as a Judge Attorney General (JAG) officer on General John. J. Pershing's staff at Chaumont, France, from 1917 to 1918 during World War I. After the war, he returned to his law practice, but continued to work for public improvement. He was asked and encouraged by his friend, Dr. Priddy of the Epileptic Colony, to write the bill which became the 1924 Virginia Sterilization Act, allowing those believed to be unfit mentally to be sterilized. The constitutionality of the law was questioned in *Buck v. Bell*, a case that went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Strode, in 1927, successfully defended the statute. It became a model law, used by other states. In 1936, Strode was appointed a judge to the Lynchburg courts where he remained until his death in 1946.[12]

Kenmore University High School trained a generation of accomplished young men of the early 20th century. These men became accomplished in areas of law, medicine, politics, business, and education. One was Dr. Paul B. Barringer (1857-1941). He was among the first class of students and he wrote of his education and experiences at Kenmore. Barringer was a medical doctor who practiced for a period in Europe. As attending physician at Davidson College in North Carolina (1886-1889), he established the medical preparatory school that became the North Carolina Medical College. He served as chair of the faculty of the University of Virginia (1889-1903) and became the sixth President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech, 1907-1913) and served during World War I. Other noted alumni include John B. Adger (1858-1940) of South Carolina, the President of the Hydro Electric Power Plant in South Carolina, who set up a scholarship at the University of Virginia for men from South Carolina and Virginia; Richard Irvine Manning III (1859-1931), Governor of South Carolina (1915-1919) and part of the U.S. Peace Commission after World War I (1914-1916); Jefferson G. Browne (1857-1937), Judge on the Florida Supreme Court (1919-1925); George Tully Vaughan (1859-1948), who became a specialist in vascular surgery, Assistant Surgeon at the Marine Hospital in D.C., and Chief Surgeon at Georgetown University, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery; and Clarence Campbell (1862-1926), a member of Virginia Governor Tyler's staff, a House of Delegates member (1891-1898), and became a judge in 1898; in 1902, he was part of a notorious trial where he was accused of horse whipping a minister on the courthouse steps.[13]

After Kenmore University High School closed, the property reverted to use as a farm, as evidenced by the construction of outbuildings around 1900, including the extant barn and corn crib. Livestock was raised, as well as cash crops such as corn and tobacco. A water tank to supply a gravity-fed plumbing system in the dwelling was added c. 1925. All of the resources retain a high level of integrity today.

James W. Newman, grandson of Henry Aubrey Strode, acquired the house in 1956 and updated, remodeled and preserved the house for future generations. New amenities were added circa 1968, when the swimming pool and tennis court were constructed, the wood shed erected, and the frame smokehouse ruin altered for use as a barbeque pit. A modest apartment building followed in 1972. Construction of a horse shed reflected the addition of raising horses to the farm's activities. Newman, like Strode, had ideas about improving and expanding educational opportunities. He worked as Chairman of both the Board of Directors and Board of Overseers of Sweet Briar College to help them reinterpret the will made by Indiana Fletcher Williams to allow women of color to attend the school. The family continues to maintain the house and grounds, with one member occupying the house.[14]

**Architectural Significance**

The main house at Kenmore Farm is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival architecture in Amherst County. The Greek Revival style was enormously popular in Virginia between the 1820s and 1850s. The still-young American republic drew inspiration from the culture and architecture of ancient Rome and Greece. As a cradle of democracy, ancient Athens particularly appealed to those who wished to evoke a cultural ideal and a sense of permanence and historic precedent to their building designs. Newly available pattern books and builders' manuals, based on architects' drawings of ancient ruins, popularized authentic reproductions of Greek architecture. Their clear illustrations and precise instructions provided local builders with examples to follow various versions of Greek orders and details not only for houses, but also churches, schools, courthouses, and other public buildings.

During the early 19th century, western Virginia became more heavily settled, leading this region to have a concentration of Greek Revival dwellings. Its façade presents that of a three-bay I-house, a simple and common vernacular dwelling type featuring a central hall and rooms to either side. The façade's symmetry and centered entry are characteristic of vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style. Grander dwellings, such as Kenmore Farm, featured two-story, pedimented porches as well. Other typical Greek motifs were found at doorways, window lintels, and mantels.[15] At Kenmore Farm, the façade's centered entries on the first and second stories each feature paneled doors with multiple-light sidelights and transoms. Simple, narrow sills and lintels accent the window openings, which have six-over-six sashes. The shallowly pitched hip roof permits the pedimented porch dominate the roofline. On the interior, the dwelling's Greek Revival influences are seen on window and door trim consisting of bevel-shaped molding with bull's-eye corner blocks, wide wood baseboards, and original wood mantels with reeded legs and an unadorned, raised centerpiece beneath the mantel shelf.

Comparable to Kenmore Farm, the Greek Revival dwelling Speed the Plough (DHR No. 005-0040) was listed in the National Register in 2007. Its form is that of a three-bay I-house and it is constructed of red brick laid in five-course American bond. A flat-roofed, one-story porch, added circa 1927, is centered on the façade and shelters an entry with a four-panel door flanked by narrow, engaged, Doric columns. To either side are three-light sidelights and above the door

is a three-light transom. The entry surround features an unadorned lintel with a recessed panel. The windows feature six-over-six sash and wood lintels with square corner blocks. The interior was renovated during the 1920s, which resulted in replacement of many original finishes.

Aside from Kenmore Farm and Speed the Plough, in Amherst County just six other examples of antebellum Greek Revival dwellings have been recorded in the survey files maintained by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. All are located on rural properties. The dwellings are constructed of brick and for the most part conform to the typical I-house form. Five of the six were in deteriorated condition at the time they were surveyed, making it likely that Greek Revival houses are becoming increasingly rare in the county. It is fortunate that Kenmore Farm stands today as a well-preserved example of Greek Revival architecture that is representative of Amherst County's rural, 19th century farmsteads.

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**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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

**Primary location of additional data:**
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: _Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; Amherst County Museum and Historic Society, Amherst, VA_____

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** _DHR# 005-0023_____

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** ____131.6_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 37.589540 Longitude:-79.072390

2. Latitude: 37.585370 Longitude:-79.065401

3. Latitude: 37.581170 Longitude:-79.077860

4. Latitude: 37.585530 Longitude:-79.081101

**Or**
**UTM References**
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundaries of the property are those as described in Amherst County Tax Map 95 A 28, available at the Amherst County Government Building and online at vamanet.com. These are the same boundaries as shown on the attached map entitled, "Kenmore Farm, Amherst County, Virginia, DHR No. 005-0023, Location Map."

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The historic boundaries encompass the main house and all associated outbuildings, as well as the agricultural fields historically associated with the property. The boundaries capture all known contributing resources as well as the property historic setting.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Sandra F. Esposito
organization:
street & number: 140 Cradon Hill Ln
city or town: Amherst state: VA zip code: 24521
e-mail espositosf@earthlink.net
telephone: 434-946-7496
date: 28 August 2014

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**Additional Documentation**
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.

- **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: Kenmore Farm

City or Vicinity: Town of Amherst

County: Amherst County State: Virginia

Photographer: Sandra F. Esposito

Date Photographed: December 2013 and July 2014

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

1 of 21. Main House and Dormitory, facing west. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0001.

2 of 21. Main House, facing northwest. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0002.

3 of 21. Main House, facing north. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0003.

4 of 21. Main House, facing northeast. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0004.

5 of 21. Main House interior, center hall, main entry, facing east. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0005.

6 of 21. Main House interior, center hall, facing west. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0006.

7 of 21. Main House interior, living room, facing southwest. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0007.

8 of 21. Main House interior, center hall, library door, facing north. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0008.

9 of 21. Main House interior, dining room, facing southeast. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0009.

10 of 21. Main House interior, west bedroom, facing west. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0010.

11 of 21. Driveway, facing northeast. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0011.

12 of 21. Cemetery, facing north. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0012.

13 of 21. Log Cabin primary elevation, facing southwest. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0013.

14 of 21. Log Cabin, half-story, facing north. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0014.

15 of 21. Horse Shed, facing southeast. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0015.

16 of 21. Barn, facing south. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0016.

17 of 21. Corn Crib, facing south. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0017.

18 of 21. Pool/Pool House and Tennis Court, facing north. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0018.

19 of 21. Water Tank Structure, facing west. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0019.

20 of 21. Ruin and Shed, facing northwest. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0020.

21 of 21. Apartment Building, facing southeast. VA_AmherstCounty,KenmoreFarm_0021.

**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.

## ENDNOTES

[1] Beardsworth, Kenmore Survey Report, 1937, available online from Library of Virginia; Amherst County Deed Book DD, p. 368; and French, Samuel Bassett French Collection, p. 64, available online from Library of Virginia.

[2]Col John T. Ellis (1827-1864) was the son of John Ellis of Red Hill (005-0014). Ellis was educated at Virginia Military Institute and because he was a state cadet he was required to teach for two years in Virginia after graduation. He graduated in 1848; he was ranked 8 of 24 students. He and his wife, Mildred Irving Garland, lived in Bedford County and he returned to Amherst County to work as a merchant. At the beginning of the Civil War he was part of the 19th Virginia Infantry and he served through the war and had earned the rank of Lt. Colonel when he was killed as part of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg in 1864. He was buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va. (Walker, p. 190-192); and Beardsworth.

[3] Beardsworth, 1937.

[4] United States Federal Census Records 1850-1870 available online from ancestry.com; United States Nonpopulation Census Records 1850-1880 available online from ancestry.com; Amherst County Property Land Tax Records 1854-1861, Reel 398, microfilm from Library of Virginia; and Amherst County Property Land Tax Records 1872, Reel 612,microfilm from Library of Virginia.

[5]Amherst County Deed Book JJ, pp. 190-192; The sons of Garland who died during the war and are likely buried in unmarked graves are: David shepherd Garland (1842-1864) was part of the 19th Virginia Infantry who died after being wounded at Cold Harbor in 1864. He was at home recovering and learned about Union General David Hunter's raid on Lynchburg. Men were marching through the county and would take captive any soldiers they came upon; D.S. Garland hid on Strode Mountain's woods, caught pneumonia and soon died. Samuel Meredith Garland, Jr. (1843-1862) served with the same unit but he caught camp fever and died in 1862. (Civil War Records from ancestry.com); Amherst County Museum and Historical Society, Gravestone Inscriptions in Amherst County, Virginia, 1999, p. 152; Beardsworth; and Wimer, Amherst New-Era Progress, Issue 69, No, 32,1950, p. 49.
[6]Beardsworth; Henry Aubrey Strode, clemsonwiki.com; Educational Journal of Virginia, 1877, p.358 available online at books.google.com; Strode Family Papers; Kenmore and Strode Files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Chataigne Business Directory 1888-1889, available online at newrivernotes.com.

[7]Amherst County Deed Book JJ; Amherst County Property Land Tax Records 1873, Reel 625, microfilm from Library of Virginia; Aubrey Ellis Strode papers, Special Collections at Univeristy of Virginia;The Virginia Spectator, 1881, p.524, available online at books.google.com; Barringer, The Natural Bent, p.11.

[8] Boorstin, The Americas: The Democratic Experience,no page numbers available, online at books.google.com; Churchill,Enigmatic Academy: Class, Bureaucracy,and Religion in American Education, p. 123, available online at books.google.com; Foner, America's Reconstruction, pp. 115-116, available online at books.google.com; Garay, Expanding Literacies: English Teaching and the New Workplace, p. 226, available online at books.google.com; and Johnson, Separating Church and State in the United States, p. 27, available online at books.google.com.

[9] Barringer 1949; Cajori, Teaching and History of Mathematics in the United States, p. 208; Aubrey Ellis Strode papers; Circulars of Information for the Board of Education, 1890, p. 203, available online at

books.google.com; Wead, Aims and Methods of the Teaching of Physics, 1884, p. 49, available online at books.google.com; and Winston, The Educational Journal of Virginia, 1891, available online at books.google.com.

[10] The American Law Review, Vol. 54, 1920, p. 881, available online at books.google.com.

[11] The Virginia Spectator, 1890, p. iv, available online at books.google.com; Mathematics Department of Clemson, , available online at clemson.edu; and McKale, Tradition: A History of the Presidenc of Clemson Univesity, 1988, pp.21-33, available online at books.google.com.

[12] Alumni Bulletin, 1913, p. 298, available online at books.google.com; Chi Psi, The Sixth Decennial Cataogue, 1902, available online at books.google.com; Strode Family Papers; Bruinius, Better for all the World: The Secret History of Forced Sterilization, 2006, available online at books.google.com; Hamm, Murder, Honor, and Law: 4 Virginia Homocides from Reconstruction to the Great Depression, 2003, pp. 97-152, available online at books.google.com; Lombardo, Three Generations, No Imbeciles: Eugenics, the Supreme Court, 2008, available online at books.google.com; Aubrey Ellis Strode papers; (It is noted that those elected from odd numbered districts only served 2 years and starting in 1907 all senators would serve 4 year terms., Thirteenth Annual Report of the Virginia State Library, Vol. 13-15, 1917 p. 225 available online at books.google. com); The General Assembly of Commonwealth of Virginia, 1939, available online at books.google.com; United States House Congress, 2012, available online at books.google.com; and New York Times, 29 June 1907, p. 2, available online at nytimes.com.

[13] Kenmore University High School Roll, microfilm from Jones Memorial Library; Paul Barringer, Virginia Tech Online Archive, available online at spec.lib.vt.edu; Barringer, 1949; University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers, Alumni. Vol 2, available online at archive.org/stream/universityofvirg02barruoft_djvu.txt; Edgar ed, The South Carolina Encyclopedia, 2n ed., Vol. 1, 2006, p. 135, available online at books.google.com; Onofrio, South Carolina Biographical Dictionary, Vol II, K-Z, 2000, p. 54, available online at books.google.com; Rutkow, The History of Surgery in the United States: 1775-1900, 1988, p. 78, available online at books.google.com; Nichols, History of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1909, p. 386, available online at books.google.com; The Times, 5 August 1902, p. 1, available online at chroniclingamerica.loc.gov; and Amherst County Museum and Historical Society, The Muse, February 1990, available online at amherstcountymuseum.org.

[14] Abrams, Sweet Briar College Alumnae Magazine Centennial Issue, March 2001, pp. 90-99.
[15] Calder Loth, internal report, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 2014.

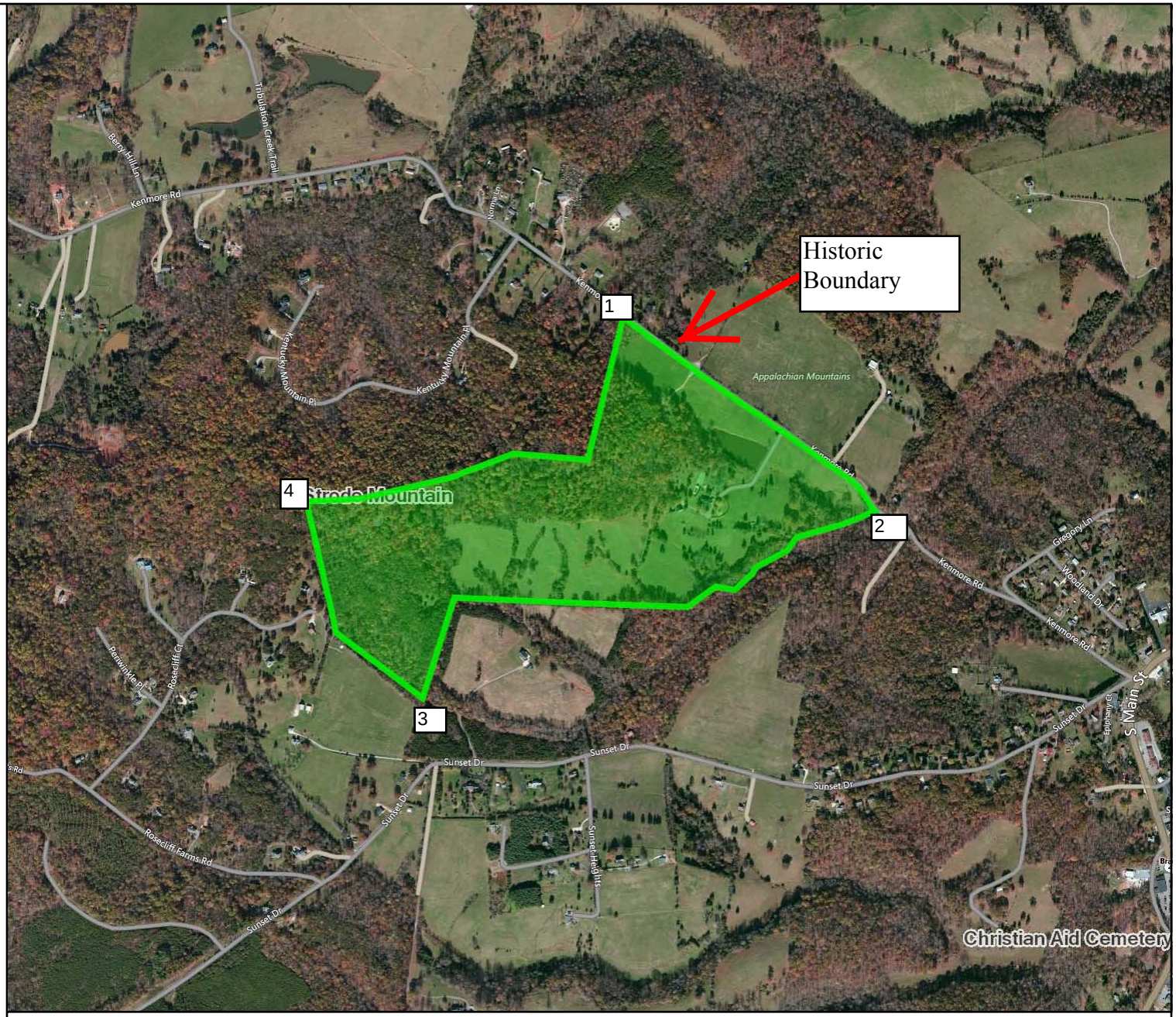
**Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources**

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Kenmore Farm
Amherst County, Virginia
DHR No. 005-0023
Location Map

1. Latitude: 37.589540
Longitude: -79.072390
2. Latitude: 37.585370
Longitude: -79.065401
3. Latitude: 38.581170
Longitude: -79.077860
4. Latitude: 37.585530
Longitude: -79.081101




N

Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

**Title: Kenmore**

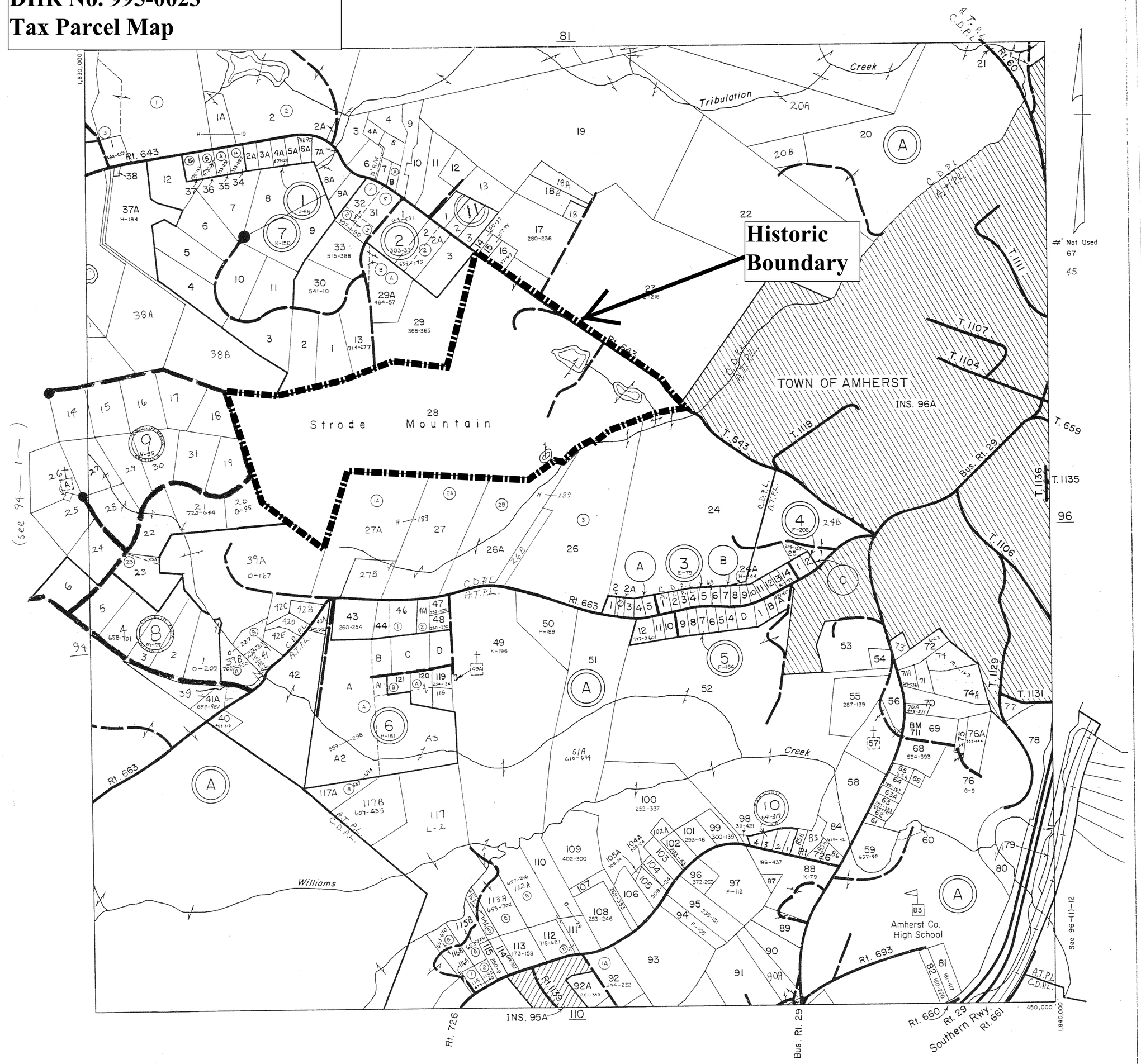
**Date: 8/27/2014**

*DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*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.*

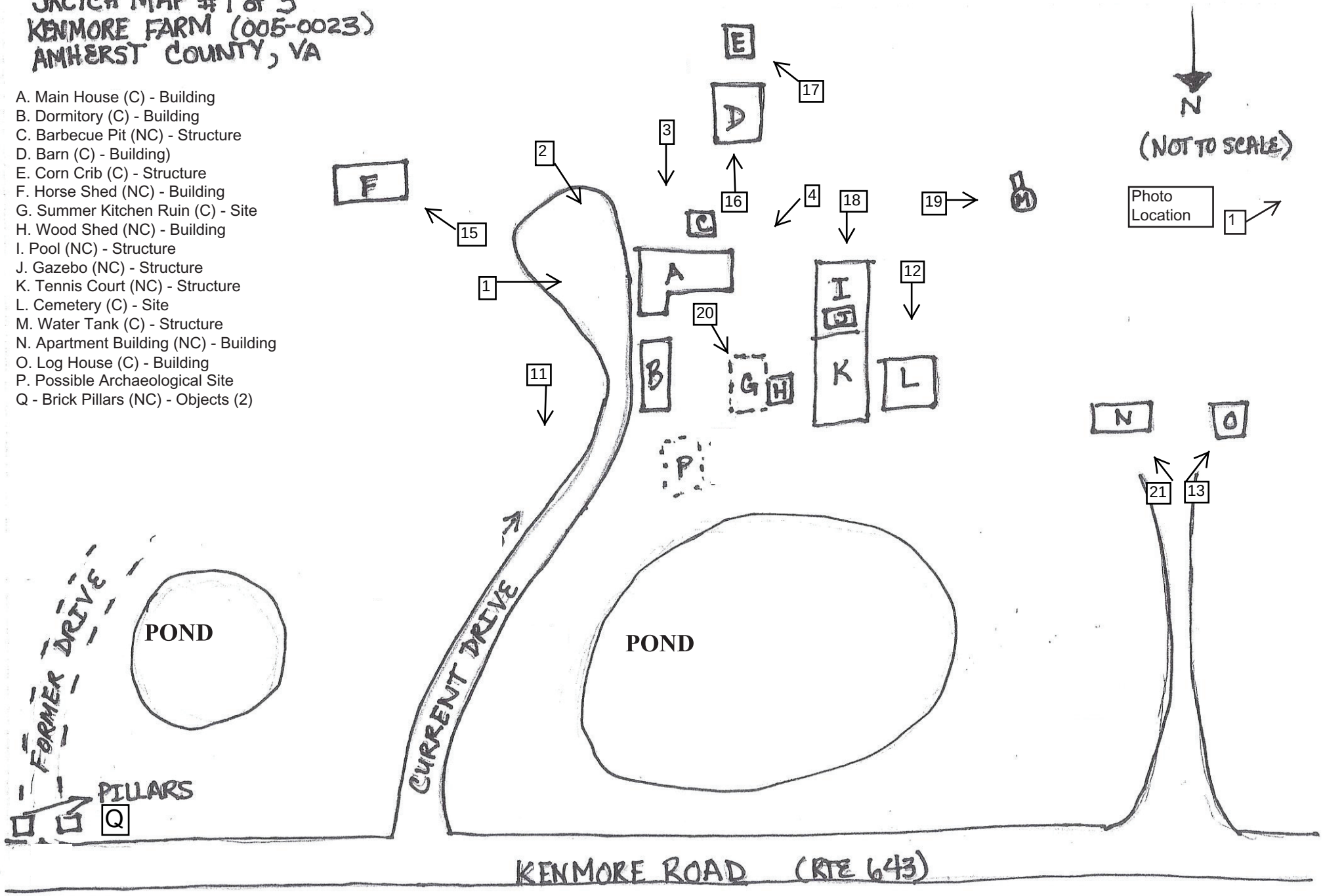
**Kenmore Farm**
**Amherst County, VA**
**DHR No. 995-0023**
**Tax Parcel Map**

AMHERST COUNTY



SKETCH MAP #1 of 3
KENMORE FARM (005-0023)
AMHERST COUNTY, VA

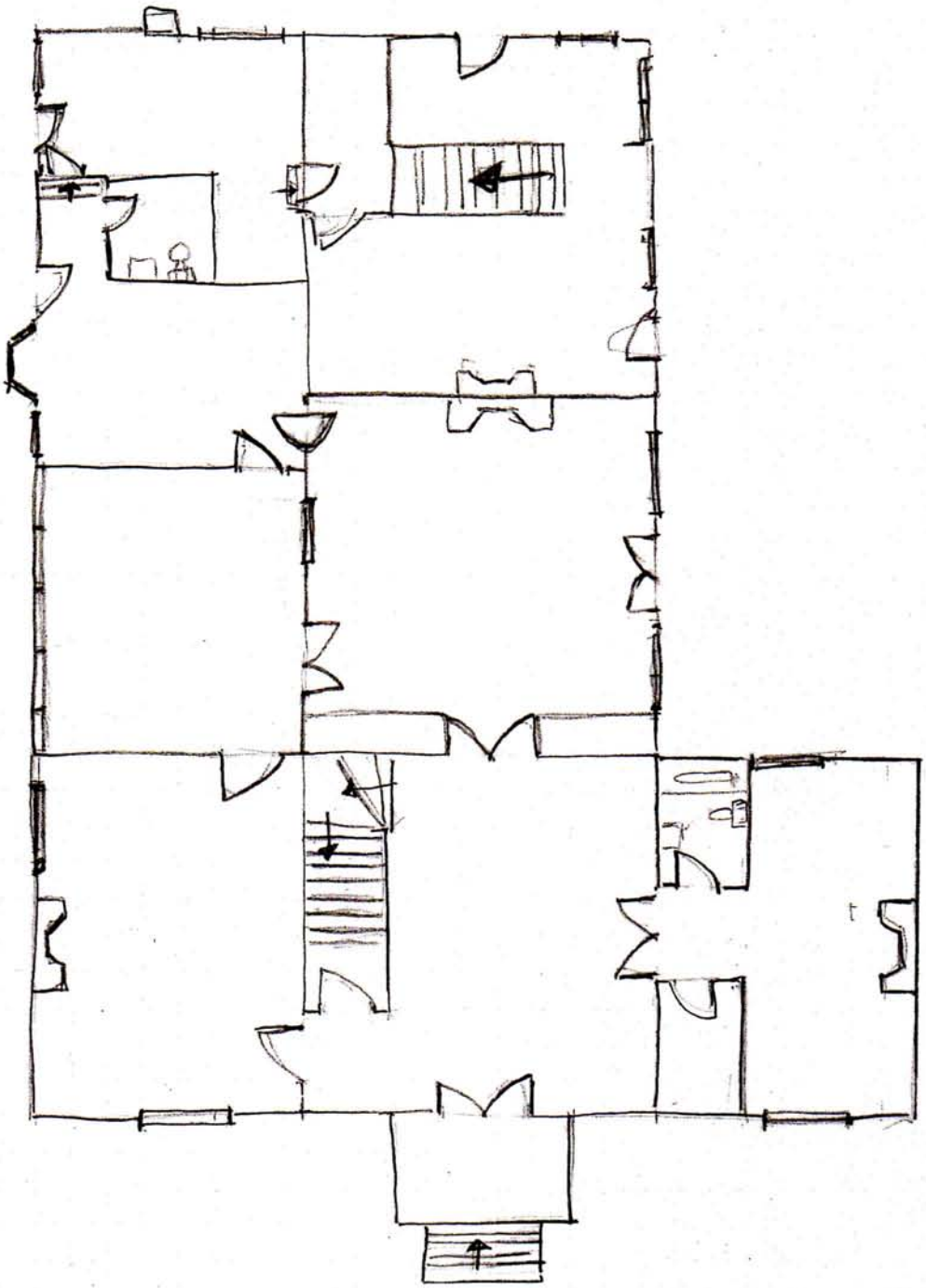
A. Main House (C) - Building
B. Dormitory (C) - Building
C. Barbecue Pit (NC) - Structure
D. Barn (C) - Building)
E. Corn Crib (C) - Structure
F. Horse Shed (NC) - Building
G. Summer Kitchen Ruin (C) - Site
H. Wood Shed (NC) - Building
I. Pool (NC) - Structure
J. Gazebo (NC) - Structure
K. Tennis Court (NC) - Structure
L. Cemetery (C) - Site
M. Water Tank (C) - Structure
N. Apartment Building (NC) - Building
O. Log House (C) - Building
P. Possible Archaeological Site
Q - Brick Pillars (NC) - Objects (2)



KENMORE FARM (005-0023)

AMHERST COUNTY, VA

MAIN HOUSE FIRST FLOOR

N

(NOT TO SCALE)