

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Galt's Mill Complex
other names/site number DHR file no. 005-5037

2. Location

street & number 1133 Galt's Mill Rd not for publication N/A
city or town Madison Heights vicinity _____
state VA code VA county Amherst code 005 zip code 24572
009

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/11/09
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

for Elson K Beal
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 9.30.09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table for Historic Functions with categories like Domestic, Agriculture/Subsistence, Transportation, Village Site, Secondary Structure, etc.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table for Current Functions with categories like Domestic, Agriculture/Subsistence, Transportation, Village Site, Secondary Structure, etc.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone and brick
roof standing-seam metal
walls brick and weatherboard
other N/A

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

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 a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Industry
Commerce
Transportation

Period of Significance 1813-1956

Significant Dates 1813, 1859, 1912, c. 1920, 1948, 1956

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William Galt, Edgar J. Turner

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 535

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	674546E	4	14	5690N	2	17	675613E	4	14	4776N
3	17	675993E	4	14	46338N	4	17	677554E	4	14	7217N

X See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra F. Esposito
 organization The Antiquaries date 14 May 2008
 street & number 140 Cradon Hill Ln telephone 434-946-7496 city or town Amherst state VA zip code 24521

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mr. & Mrs. Edgar J. T. Perrow
 street & number PO Box 1017 telephone 434-846-2169
 city or town Lynchburg state VA zip code 24505
 name CSX Transportation Inc
 street & number 500 Water St. telephone 904-359-3100
 city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Galt's Mill Complex
Amherst County, Virginia

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Summary Description

The Galt's Mill Complex is a rural mill village located in southeast Amherst County at the mouth of Stovall Creek (now Beck Creek) at the James River. The collection of buildings dates from 1813 to 1948. Most are vernacular in style and built of log or wood frame construction, and surround the masonry-constructed Galt's Mill. In operation from 1813 to 1956, Galt's Mill may be one of the oldest masonry mills in Amherst County. Its detailing includes the overall symmetry of the main block, brick jack arches and wide wood trim with pegged corners around the windows. The interior has an open plan, hand-planed structural supports and floor joists, and retains much of its milling equipment. In the area immediately surrounding the mill is the c. 1900 attached store/warehouse of frame construction, the c. 1830 stone aqueduct, and the c. 1900 frame boathouse. Above the mill is Home House, a vernacular, log and wood frame building once the original miller's house. Its earliest section was constructed about 1813 and was later enlarged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to suit the needs of its occupants. Across Galt's Mill Road from Home House is the miller's house. This frame, vernacular farmhouse dates to c. 1900 and has been enlarged over time. On the hill overlooking these houses is a c. 1920 vernacular, frame house with Colonial Revival details such as its overall two-story box shape with hip roof and full width porch. This house was built on the foundation of an earlier 19th century house that burned around 1920. Below this house is a 1948 one-story house built as a tenant house. Around the dwellings and in the pastures are barns of various construction techniques including log, frame, post and beam, and concrete. There is an additional dwelling and several farm buildings abandoned in the south pasture. The complex contains 30 contributing resources and 1 non-contributing structure on approximately 535 acres now under easement with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.

Architectural Description

Mill and Store—1813 and c. 1900—contributing building

The mill, always known as Galt's Mill, was built in 1813. That date is etched in a stone on the east elevation. The building is brick, laid in Flemish bond. The building has Federal-style details such as plastered flat arches over the door and window openings. The mill was originally five and one-half stories with a coursed stone foundation and a steeply pitched, standing-seam metal gable roof with dormer windows on the east and west elevations. Due to structural problems, around 1950, the upper stories were removed and the building was reduced to two stories on a tall stone foundation with a shallow gable roof. The bays on each elevation are symmetrically arranged. Single-leaf batten shutters cover all exposed window and door openings to secure the building. Most of the window sashes are missing but the older photos show 6/6 double-hung sashes in all windows. The simple wooden window trim on all elevations is pegged.

The principle elevation is on the gable end and faces south. The mill is attached, on this elevation, to the store by a breezeway over the old road through the mill property, built c. 1900. The central entry now has an unglazed transom above the door; originally, the transom had three lights. The entry is a single-leaf batten Dutch door.

The west elevation has eight windows, four on each story above the foundation. The metal waterwheel is also on

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this elevation and it is likely a wheel made by the Fitz Water Wheel Company in Pennsylvania in the late 19th century. This company specialized in the most efficient metal mill wheels when Edgar Turner updated the mill.¹

The north elevation faces Stovall or Beck Creek. The three windows in the foundation feature horizontal bars rather than glass. On the first and second stories, doors occupy the center bay with windows flanking them on either side. These doors are single-leaf, batten Dutch doors, like that of the main entry. In the gable there is a central window flanked by two smaller windows. The east elevation features four windows on the second story vertically aligned above three windows and a door on the first story. The foundation holds two unglazed windows. A Dutch door, like the other doors, is located in one of the central bays and an inscribed stone with the date of 1813 is centered along the wall near the door. There is a small walkway spanning the area from the aqueduct to the mill. Open mortises above the first story provide evidence of perhaps a missing sign that was seen in a 1880s photograph of the mill or perhaps a protective overhang for a small porch of which there is no record.

The c. 1900 two-story frame store is attached to the mill. The store is built on brick piers with weatherboard siding and has a steeply pitched, standing-seam metal, gable roof. There is a brick chimney flue of running bond on the south elevation. Batten shutters cover all windows and the loading bays have broad, sliding, single-leaf, herringbone doors.

The east elevation is the principal elevation. There are five openings on the first story and four windows on the second story. Near the southeast corner is a double-leaf entry flanked by two windows. The entry is double-leaf with five horizontal panels in each leaf and is protected by a three-bay wooden porch with a low-pitched hip roof supported by plain square wooden posts. The north end of the east elevation has a loading dock with a metal sign above the dock door reading "Galt's Mill Gro." The south elevation has two windows and a small brick chimney of running bond. The west elevation faces the hillside and has three windows on the both the first and second stories. The north elevation includes the breezeway and beneath the breezeway is a loading bay similar to the one on the south elevation. The breezeway has a single window on the east and west elevations on the second story. Affixed to the west elevation is a metal sign that reads "Royal Crown Cola."

The interior of the mill has an open plan on all floors. The only portion of the mill that was partitioned is the office located on the main floor. The floor joists and supports are exposed and all are hand-planed. Much of the mill equipment remains and includes grinding and sawing equipment, bins, chutes, hoppers and a machine to secure barrelheads to barrels. The machinery was arranged with the grinding stones on the lowest floor of the building, as they weigh several tons; the stones have been removed by the owner and were used in the walkways that surround Home House. One stone was placed outside, near the overhang between the store and mill. The internal system of the machinery is based on an automated system patented in 1790 by Oliver Evans and grinding, separation, and sorting of the different grades of flour was operated entirely by the waterwheel and the miller was only needed to monitor the process and start and stop the wheel.² The exterior mill wheel is attached to a face wheel also on the lower floor and this works all the machines in the grinding process that moves the grain from the receiving bin, usually on the first floor, to an upper floor by means of a grain scale. From here, the grain would flow down a chute to the hopper, then to the stones, with gravity being the force

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to allow the grain to flow in to the area of the grinding where the lower stone is fixed and the upper stone rotates. Most of this equipment remains intact, but not operable on all remaining floors. The brick walls were plastered; on the plaster appears graffiti from the millers who worked in the mill and many of the brand names used for the flour sold from the mill. Miller's names such as "Thomas Kent," "Geo. A. Floyd," "R.W. Burnett 1918, 1919," "C.O. Weekly," "E. J. Turner" and many others, some indecipherable, decorate the walls; painted mill stencils include "Pride of the Valley/ Family," and "Galt's Mills VA./ Roller Process/EXTRA." In the southeast corner of the main floor is an area partitioned as the miller's office. The southeast corner of this room has a small brick corner hearth; around the room are several built-in shelves.³

The interior of the store on the first floor is divided into two sections. The warehouse section has an open plan and is accessed by means of the large bay doors. The store section on the south end of the building is open and contains an L-shaped service counter in the northwest area of the room; around the north, west and south walls are shelves.

The breezeway between the buildings is open and allows interior access to the second floor above the store where the grain elevator is located. The grain elevator consists of a platform to lower the prepared sack of flour into the warehouse for storage. The elevator was hand-cranked.

Aqueduct, Train Bridge—c. 1838—contributing structure

The double-arch stone aqueduct that spans Stovall/Beck Creek is located east of the mill. It was constructed from locally quarried sandstone before 1839. It was one of two stone aqueducts built in Amherst County to carry the canal across the creeks as they entered the James River. The Fifth Annual Report of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co. described it as lock no. 45 having "two arches that span 22 ft with the supporting pier between the arches as measuring 3 ½ feet thick and the abutment is 11 ft. above the foundation. The wings [of the bridge] are square and are relieved at the ends and corners by cut stone pilasters from the foundation to the coping." The aqueduct at Galt's Mill differed from the aqueduct built downriver at Stapleton. The Stapleton aqueduct was built in the same period as that of the Galt's Mill aqueduct and of the same material but has a single arch spanning Porridge Creek. The James River and Kanawha Canal was the main transportation artery between Lynchburg and Richmond from 1838 to 1870s; the last run of the canal occurred in 1878. By then, the railroad had replaced the river as the primary means of transportation and the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Co. thought the old canal would serve their purposes for a rail line along the river as competition to a rail line through the central section of Amherst County into Lynchburg, which was built in the 1850s. The company bought the canal land around 1878 and laid rails over the old canal towpath and across the aqueduct for the train, thus the old aqueduct became a railroad bridge across the creek. The company made repairs in concrete to the bridge in the 1930s resulting in its current appearance. The CSX Corporation owns the right of way of the railroad through Galt's Mill village.⁴

Railroad--c. 1870--contributing structure

The railroad was built along the eastern edge of the Galt's Mill property running parallel to the James River. The railroad corridor runs through the property for approximately ¾ mi. It was built by the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad

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Company , who took over the lands of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co. in 1870. The company constructed the tracks on the old canal towpath. The rails are approximately six feet above the flood plain. These tracks are currently used by freight trains of the CSX Corporation.⁵

Boathouse—c. 1900—contributing building

This house is one of the remaining buildings associated with the commercial area that existed near the mill and it is known historically as the boathouse. It is located north of the mill and is of similar materials as the Miller's House. It is a frame building built on brick piers and it has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam side gable roof. The house is a duplex with a central chimney and a fireplace in each dwelling. The principle elevation faces southeast. There are four bays: two single-leaf doors and two windows.

The porch spans the elevation, it is covered by a standing-seam metal, shed roof supported by square posts, and the porch has a wooden floor. The building is deteriorated and is no longer used. The interior was not accessed. The interior plan of each section appears to be a single room with access to a half-story room above the main floor. The name of the building may have come from its use as a place for the ferryman to live or a place near where the ferryboat was stored. There was a small ferry established across the James River in 1755 and it was in use until the early to mid-20th century. Photographs from the 1970s showed the remnants of the hook for the towline to pull the ferry across the river.

Home House—c. 1813—Contributing building

Home House is a vernacular two-story log and wood frame house with weatherboard siding, a brick foundation and a standing-seam metal side gabled roof. It is located on the hilltop above the mill and is connected to the mill by a set of cement steps built into the hillside. The house was the earliest miller's house. Its earliest section dates to c. 1813 and is built of logs; its additions date to c. 1859, c. 1912, c. 1918 and c. 1930. There are three brick chimneys and the typical window is two-over-one double-hung sash window. The interior plan is double pile with a center hall.

The c. 1813 section was constructed when the mill was built. It was a vernacular, two-story, hall-parlor house with log framing and weatherboard siding with a brick chimney on the south elevation. Around 1859 the original house was enlarged; a two-story frame addition was built onto the north elevation of the original building and made the house appear as a single pile I-house with a center hall. Around 1912, another two-story addition was built onto the west elevation of the c. 1859 addition. In 1918, a one-story room was erected onto the south elevation of the original section and was used as a schoolroom. The final two-story addition was built c. 1930 onto the west elevation adjoining the original section and the c. 1912 addition.

The principle elevation faces east and the James River. The elevation has six bays. The window trim on the central and southern bays is pegged like the trim on the windows of the mill. The entry is a single-leaf door with a single light at the top and three horizontal panels; it dates to c. 1912. The entry porch floor is herringbone brick with a brick stair. Four Doric columns support a standing-seam gable roof. The supporting columns are believed to have been turned at

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the sawmill that was once part of the mill complex. The current entry porch is smaller than one that existed in the early twentieth century. The older porch was larger and the extensions on either side of the current porch had wooden floors and were uncovered.

The south elevation includes the c. 1918 addition. This addition is one-story with a flat roof and a decorative railing around the roof and the windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes. The corners of the addition feature cutaway bays with Victorian-era corner brackets. The main block of the elevation has mostly two-over-one double-hung-sash windows. In the central section of the first floor elevation there is a Palladian style window. On the second story, east of the chimney the window was replaced by a narrow double-leaf French door. The c. 1918 chimney, seen above the roofline of the c. 1918 addition, is built of machine-made bricks in a running bond pattern. This chimney replaced the original exterior end chimney of the c. 1813 house.

The west elevation is the rear entry and porch. On the first floor, the two windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sashes and on the second floor, the windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes. The half-width, one-story porch has a slate floor and square-cut columns supporting a standing-seam metal roof.

The exterior wall beneath the porch has a gable end chimney of American bond with varying header courses of eight, eleven and seven. The single-leaf entry faces south and has six lights at the top half of the door with two small windows flanking the door. The north elevation has a variety of windows on both stories including three two-over-one double-hung sash, a double casement, and one nine-over-nine double-hung sash on the first story. On the second story are four two-over-one double-hung sash windows and a triple two-over-one double-hung sash window. Near the northeast corner are the remains of the chimney built in c. 1859 and removed c. 1912. The center of the elevation has a small brick chimney.

The interior of Home House has a double-pile central hall plan. Each room contains stylistic details that vary according to the period in which they were constructed. The living room and the southeast bedroom have their original 19th century wide plank wood floorboards. The central hall, dining room and schoolroom contain the narrow gauge wood flooring dating to c. 1912-1918. The interior doors of the first floor are double-leaf, swinging doors and date to c. 1912-1918.

The center hall was part of the original 1813 house. This area has been altered by the c. 1856 and c. 1930 additions. The original stair was relocated in 1856. Around 1930 the current stair was created when the west wall was extended. This current dogleg stair is open and has shallow risers; the landing of this stair has a built-in cabinet on the west wall. The crown molding, due to its similarity to that in the dining room, was installed in the 1970s by the current owners.

The parlor, located in the 1813 section, retains its original wood trim, chair rail and simple Early Classical Revival style mantel. The schoolroom, adjacent to the living room, dates to 1918. It has built-in shelves beneath the windows and a brick hearth with a slate mantelshelf on the north wall. Entry into the room from the parlor is by means of two c. 1918 double-leaf swinging doors located on either side of the mantel.

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The dining room, c. 1856, retains its 19th century chair rail. The current owners added crown molding and a plaster ceiling decoration around the light fixture in the 1970s. This room originally had a fireplace and mantel on the north wall; these were removed in the early 20th century. The butler's pantry, c. 1912, has built-in cabinets from floor to ceiling on its south wall, a desk on the west wall, and a built-in table with benches on the north wall. The kitchen, west of the pantry, has been updated with modern appliances and cabinetry. The c. 1930 den has paneled walls and a Palladian-style window on the south wall. The mantel in this room is identical to that of the living room and may have been reused from another part of the house.

Behind the kitchen is the entry area and well room. The current owners altered these for modern use. The entry room was enclosed; on the east wall is a window with decorative stained glass dating to the early twentieth century. The room north of the entry room is known as the well room. It has a well that has been covered and the room is used for storage.

The second story of the house has wood floors and various decorative trim styles varying in each of the four bedrooms. The stair hall has a decorative arch near the top of the stair. The southeast bedroom is the oldest with simple trim. One of the southeast bedroom windows, on the south wall, was converted to narrow double-leaf French doors dating to c. 1912. The northeast bedroom dates from c. 1859 but was remodeled in c. 1912. The north bedroom has bull's eye door trim. The northwest room was a sleeping porch that was later converted to a bath and dressing room. On the south wall, there is built-in cabinetry with solid doors from floor to ceiling. The southwest bedroom has a decorative mantle of Classical Revival design with fluted Ionic pilasters, sunbursts on the end plinths of the frieze and three wreaths with garlands across the center of the frieze; a similar mantel, once used in another room of the house is in storage.

Office—c. 1859—contributing building

South of Home House is the office building. It is one-and-one-half stories and is vernacular in style. The building is frame with weatherboard siding and features a stone foundation and a standing-seam side gable roof. It has two six-over-six double-hung sash windows: one on the east and one on the west elevations. The entry is a single-leaf door on the east elevation. There is a chimney on the south elevation with an exterior and interior hearth.

The interior plan is one room with original plank floors, a wooden ladder to the half-story and the fireplace has a simple wooden mantelshelf. The exterior chimney was an early twentieth century creation by Eleanor Turner, wife of Edgar J. Turner. Current owners created the slate patio beyond the office in the late twentieth century.

Garage—c. 1900—contributing building

The garage is in the west yard of Home House. It is a one-story frame building on a stone foundation with weatherboard and a standing-seam gable roof. The double-leaf entry is on the gable end facing south. The interior was not accessed.

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Water Tower Shed—pre-1900—contributing building

The water tower shed is a frame building in the west yard. It was originally the top of a gravity-fed water tower on the same location. The supports were removed and the wooden enclosure of the water tower was kept and reused as a shed. The interior was not accessed.

Miller's House—c. 1900—contributing building

The miller's house is located across Galt's Mill Road, west of Home House. Edgar J. Turner built this two-story house for the miller around 1900 as he wished to live at Home House after his marriage. The miller's house is frame with a foundation covered by stucco and a standing-seam gable roof; it was constructed in several stages. Originally, the house was single pile, two-story with a hall and parlor plan. Later, a two-story addition was added to the north then a one-story addition with a shed roof was added to the rear of the earliest section. Finally, a second one-story addition was added to the northwest of the house. The principle elevation faces east and has three bays on each story in an asymmetrical arrangement. The single-leaf entry has three small lights in the top of the door. Spanning the elevation is a one-story, wooden porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by four, small square posts. The north elevation has three windows: two on the first story and one on the second. The west elevation has two windows and a single-leaf door with six lights in the top half of the door. The rear porch has a shed roof extension from the roof of the last addition to the house; it is supported by turned and square posts on top of a concrete floor. The typical fenestration of the entire house consists of six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

The house now has a small entry hall with an open turned stair. The balusters are square and the newel is a square post. The front rooms of the house are accessed through the entry hall. The remaining rooms are directly connected to each other. The second floor has two bedrooms, one on either side of the stair hall. On the interior most of the windows in the house have bull's-eye molding. In the southwest room, the molding is wide but simple around the interior door and windows. There are two types of interior doors in the house; in the front of the house, the four-paneled doors are of late nineteenth century vintage and the doors to the rear of the house have four vertical panels and date to the early twentieth century. In the northwest room, there is a built-in corner cabinet. The yard of the miller's house has three outbuildings. There is a small log-framed shed, a privy and a cinderblock well house.

Log-Frame Shed—c.1900—contributing building

This log shed is southwest of the Miller's house. It has a gable roof of standing seam-metal and its condition is deteriorated.

Railroad Shanty—c.1880—non-contributing structure

This batten sided, frame railroad shanty is located in the west yard near the Miller's house. Sometime in the

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middle of the 20th century, a former occupant of the miller's house moved the watchman's shed building from the railroad when it was not in use. This structure will be moved to the City Cemetery in Lynchburg to be added to their collection of railroad buildings.

Well house—c. 1950—contributing structure

The well house is of cinderblock and is built into the side of a hill, southwest of the miller's house. It is no longer in use.

Millrace and Dam Ruins—c. 1813 and 1914—contributing site

On Beck/Stovall Creek, near the Miller's house, are two large dry-laid stone walls flanking the creek bank. These walls of approximately 10 feet in height are the remains of the dam that spanned the creek. The millrace is south of the dry-laid stone walls and runs parallel to the creek. The earliest millrace was wooden and built around 1813. In 1914, Edgar J. Turner encased the original millrace in concrete and his name and the date of 1914 appear on a wall of the race.

Farmhouse—c. 1920—contributing building

This farmhouse is located on the highest spot of the village overlooking most of the buildings in the village. The c. 1830 Warwick house burned in 1920 and the same year the current house was built on the old foundation. It is two-stories, frame construction with weatherboard siding over a brick foundation with a standing-seam metal hip roof. Colonial Revival influence is seen in the overall form and the full width porch across the principle elevation that faces east. The typical window is two-over-two double-hung sash. The interior was not accessed; the house is rental property and occupied. A chain link fence surrounds the house; within the fence is another contributing building, the well house.

"Water Telegraph" Well house—c. 1920--contributing structure

This is a wooden frame building, located west of the c. 1920 farmhouse. It was built on posts with a standing-seam metal pyramid roof and a woodcut of a pitcher on the roof peak. It is referred to by the family as the "water telegraph" due to the manner in which the buckets were lowered down the hill to the well; it is referred to in a 1958 newspaper article as a "remote control" well house. The sides of the existing structure were originally open; they are now enclosed with weatherboard siding. This structure held one end of a pulley system that allowed one to crank an empty bucket to a spring downhill and once filled, the bucket full of water could be pulled back uphill. The pulley system no longer exists, but was used through the mid-twentieth century. The structure is currently used for storage. ⁶

Corncrib—pre 1920—contributing structure

This log structure is north of the c. 1920 farmhouse. It has a gable roof of standing seam-metal and its condition

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is deteriorated.

Farmhouse—1948—contributing building

This house is located below and northeast of the c 1920 farmhouse. The frame house is one-story with a standing-seam metal roof and asbestos siding. The basic roof shape is gable front and wing. It is typical of the period, constructed with Minimal Traditional features. This is used as rental property and the interior was not accessed.

Dairy Barn—c. 1948—contributing building

The dairy barn is north of the c. 1948 farmhouse. The barn is two-stories, frame, and covered by weatherboard. It has a standing-seam metal gambrel roof and a concrete foundation and floor. It is used to store hay and to house the cattle. The interior was not accessed.

Post-and-Beam Barn—c. 1948—contributing building

This barn is located in the field east of the c. 1920 farmhouse. It is of post-and-beam construction with a standing-seam metal gable roof with two open shed roofed sections. The barn is used for storage.

Log Barn—pre. 1850—contributing building

The barn is located near Galt's Mill Road and northeast of the c. 1948 house. This two-story, log frame barn is, according to the owner, constructed of chestnut logs and predates 1850. It is built on a stone foundation, has batten siding and a standing-seam metal gable roof. There are two open shed extensions, one to the east and one to the south. This is used for equipment storage and was not accessed.

Tobacco Barn—pre. 1850—contributing building

This barn is located north of the aforementioned log barn. It is constructed of saddle-notched chestnut logs that have been put on a replacement foundation of concrete block. It has a standing-seam metal gable roof. This building is no longer used.

South Pasture—c. 1881 and c. 1900—6 contributing buildings, 1 object and 3 structures

In the south pasture are eight abandoned buildings that are remnants of two house sites. The remnants of one house site, dating to c. 1881, consist of two log-framed tobacco barns located near the river. This site is closest to Home House and is documented on an 1881 plat of the Warwick estate. The second house site, located furthest south in the pasture dates to c. 1900; the house exhibits similar construction techniques to the Miller's House. The farmstead consists of two small outbuildings near the two-story frame house and three frame barns and a cattle corral located northeast of the house. The interiors of these buildings were not accessed due to the unsafe conditions of the buildings.

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The c. 1881 site consists of two saddlebag log-frame tobacco barns. Both have standing-seam metal gable roofs and both are partially collapsed.

The c. 1900 house site is located south of the tobacco barns and on an adjacent hillside. The site has been unoccupied for a long time and was likely a tenant farm. There are no records documenting this farm.

The vernacular farmhouse, sited near the crest of the hill, is a single-pile frame house with weatherboard siding. It is built on piers like the Boathouse and the house has a standing-seam metal gable roof and two brick chimneys. The main section of the house is two stories high and has a one-story addition. One of the chimneys is an interior chimney and the other is an interior chimney located in the far corner of the one-story addition. The house seems to have been constructed in three stages. The oldest, central section appears to have been a simple two-story hall-parlor house with an end chimney. A two-story addition was added to the chimney end and a one-story addition to the opposite gable end.

The main elevation faces east and has four bays. There are three single-leaf doors, all with horizontal panels on the first story. The center door is flanked by a window opening that has lost its sash. The second story has two window openings of which one retains its 6/6 sash. The one-story, four bay porch extends the full length of the two-story section. The floor is wood supported by concrete blocks. The standing-seam metal shed roof porch is supported by simple square posts. In the surrounding yard are the old water pump, a frame chicken coop and a small frame barn. The chicken coop and barn both have horizontal board siding and shed roofs of standing-seam metal. These date to the same period as construction of the house, c. 1900.

Downhill, northeast of the house are the cattle barn, corncrib and corral. The cattle barn is two-stories, frame with horizontal board siding and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The gable end opening has a batten door on the first story and an open bay on the second. There are two shed roof extensions on the gable sides. These standing-seam metal roof extensions are supported by rough-hewn posts. The cattle corral and fencing are immediately outside the barn. East of the cattle barn is the corncrib. It is a smaller barn built on concrete blocks. It is frame with the horizontal board siding placed to allow air to flow into the building. It has a standing-seam gable roof with standing-seam shed roof extension, also supported by uncut posts. The gable-end door is a single-leaf batten door.

The barn, located north of the corncrib and cattle barn, is a tobacco barn. It has a concrete block foundation and the building is frame with horizontal board siding. It has a standing-seam metal gable roof. The only entry into the barn is on the gable side by a single-leaf batten door with a 6-light dead sash next to it. All the buildings of the south pasture are seriously deteriorated and are not in use.

Bridge #6085--1949--contributing structure

The bridge across Beck Creek was built in 1949. A 1994 survey by the Virginia Department of Transportation described the bridge as a three span, 128 foot concrete T-beam bridge with single B railings and having three lanes.⁷

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Lost Buildings and Archaeological Potential

According to maps, records and photographs there are numerous buildings that once existed in the village. These included stables, boathouses, a store, a school and additional dwellings and outbuildings that may be found through archaeological study. In 1970, an archaeological dig, exact location unknown, was held near Galt's Mill. Many Native American artifacts were found, and these are displayed at the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society. It is possible additional archaeological study would find more information regarding the Native American use of the area as well as more information regarding the mill-related, residential and agricultural activities that occurred in and around the complex.⁸

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8. Statement of Significance

The Galt's Mill Complex includes Galt's Mill and the surrounding buildings and farms that comprised the village of Galt's Mill. The mill and surrounding village are named for William Galt, who built the mill and the earliest miller's house (Home House). The complex's period of significance is from 1813 until mill operation ceased in 1956; the welfare of the village depended on the mill. The mill operated through the 19th century as a manufacture mill that ground grain for sale in markets beyond the local area.⁹ This complex is locally significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture and engineering. The entire village area constitutes one of the best collections of buildings and structures associated with a 19th to mid-20th century mill in Amherst County. The mill building is also significant as one of the four remaining 19th-century mills in the county and played a vital part in the county's 19th century milling industry. This masonry mill also retains much of its original 19th century milling machinery.

The complex is also significant under Criterion A in the areas of industry, commerce, and transportation. Flour was the second largest county agricultural product, behind tobacco, in the 19th century and Galt's Mill was the most profitable flour production facility in 1880 for Amherst County.¹⁰ Galt's Mill encouraged the growth of a commercial area serving local farmers from both sides of the James River and later provided a stop for travelers along the canal and then the railroad. The complex is one of the remaining mill villages that served the James River and Kanawha Canal as well as the succeeding Richmond and Allegheny Railroad line. The canal was one of the most efficient modes for transporting goods downriver to Richmond in the early part of the 19th century. After the Civil War, the railroad became more efficient than the canal and replaced it in the late 19th century. The village was in economic decline by the middle of the 20th century due to agricultural, population and transportation changes that occurred over time that lessened the importance of milling and river travel. The existing village appears much as it did when the mill closed in 1956 due to its remote location along the James River. The area maintains its integrity of location, setting, association, design, materials and feeling and workmanship.

History of Galt's Mill

The mill and surrounding area were on land patented in the mid 18th century to George Stovall (1728-1782). He grew tobacco and other crops and built a small plantation mill along Stovall Creek to process the grains grown on the farm for personal consumption. The Stovall family also operated a ferry across the James River beginning in 1755. Other buildings may have existed near the mouth of Stovall Creek for storage of goods waiting to be floated by batteau downriver to Richmond.¹¹

In 1785, the Stovall family sold 340 acres along the river to William Galt. The deed notes their retention of the family mill. Galt acquired additional lands in the area and at his death, he held approximately 1800 acres of Amherst County land along the James River. The construction of a large manufacture mill in 1813 may have reflected Galt's confidence in the fertility of the surrounding land and its future success. The 1820 tax record records the value of his buildings at \$5000 and throughout the 19th century, the property held its value.¹²

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The fact that the mill and village carry Galt's name reflects his influence in the area. William Galt (1753-1825) came to Virginia from Scotland as an itinerant peddler who traveled up and down the James River. He became a successful merchant in the Commonwealth and held partnerships in many businesses throughout the state. He purchased much land along the James River and, at his death in 1825, was recognized as one of the wealthiest men in Virginia. He conducted business with his nephew, John Allen, and his adopted sons, William Galt, Jr. and James. He lived in Richmond, the center of his business operations. He had businesses in Albemarle, Campbell and Amherst Counties and his land holdings included plantations in Fluvanna and Amherst and other areas. His will instructed his executors to dispose of lands and businesses at his death, including instructions to sell the Amherst County property and the large manufacture mill.¹³ In 1827, William Warwick (1785-1831) purchased the farmland surrounding the mill and Warwick's sons, Corbin and Abraham, purchased the 16-acre Galt's mill tract. William Warwick built a manor house (no longer standing) on the land that overlooked the mill.¹⁴ The mill area deed noted other buildings along with the mill but they were not specified; the area likely included the gristmill, sawmill, the miller's house, and a store. Mill operation continued; the Warwick brothers sold the mill area to William Warwick in 1829.¹⁵

When William Warwick died in 1831, he left the farm and mill complex to his son, Thomas J. Warwick (1828-1881). An 1845 deed references a lease on the mill, so it is assumed that Warwick leased the mill operation to a miller. Thomas Warwick sold the mill to David Staples in 1850, but retained ownership of the property that surrounded the complex.¹⁶

David Staples (1787-1860) was the owner of the nearby Stapleton mill and part of the family for whom the nearby village of Stapleton was named. Staples may have bought Galt's Mill to operate as a companion mill. Earlier production figures are not available, but according to the 1880 Industry Census, Galt's Mill was larger and more productive than the Stapleton Mill. In 1880, the value of production was \$20,800 for Galt's Mill and \$6,400 for Stapleton. The village of Stapleton was a more developed village; it had a tavern and later a railroad depot building. Today, all that remains of Stapleton is the foundation of the mill and a row of houses along the road. Stapleton was the only other mill village in Amherst County from which goods were transported on the canal and later on the railroad.¹⁷

Staples sold the mill and surrounding complex in 1859 to the partnership of Turner and Kent. Samuel J. Turner (1815-1896) was Staples's son-in-law and William Kent was Turner's brother-in-law. The partnership owned the mill and Turner's sons were the millers according to the 1860 census. Turner was a farmer and in 1881, he acquired most of the Warwick farm surrounding the mill area. This new purchase included the 535 acres that are still held by Turner's descendants today.¹⁸

Edgar J. Turner (1862-1943), son of Samuel, purchased the partnership of Turner and Kent in 1890. He became sole owner of the complex and the surrounding property. He was the village postmaster from 1881 and he also worked as a miller and grocer until his death in 1943. Edgar Turner modernized and improved the area. He constructed a new miller's house across from Home House, the earliest miller's house. He encased the millrace in concrete, constructed a new store addition on the mill, and installed a battery-operated generator for back-up power when the creek level was low.

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After a fire destroyed the old Warwick house in the 1920s, he built a new house on the earlier foundation; this is the existing c. 1920 Colonial Revival style farmhouse. Based on figures in the 1880 Agricultural Census, Edgar Turner was the most productive miller in Amherst County.¹⁹

The descendants of David Staples, and Samuel and Edgar Turner continue to own the mill complex and surrounding farmland. After Edgar's death, mill operation was leased and continued until 1956. The Galt's Mill Complex passed from Edgar to his daughter Epps Turner Perrow. Perrow was an artist who painted images of what she remembered of the mill; her paintings provide a clue about the many structures that once existed in the area. Today, her son, E.J.T. Perrow and his wife, Florence, own the village. Their entire property is under conservation easement to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation to preserve the rural quality of the area. The family hopes to eventually restore the mill and maintain the area for future generations.²⁰

Significance in the area of Architecture

The mill complex and surrounding buildings, structures, and farmland are all part of a well preserved 19th to mid-20th century mill village. All the buildings and structures are vernacular in style and were built between 1813 and 1948. During the 19th century, mill villages were common in Virginia, along the James River and in Amherst County. Today, few mills survive with most of their surrounding village and farmland. The area at Galt's Mill including the mill, commercial buildings, transportation structures and the surrounding farmland look much as they did when the mill ceased operation in 1956 because of the village's remote location along the river and lack of later development. This particular village is typical of many that once existed along the James River. Many villages downriver from Amherst County were damaged or ruined during the Civil War. Galt's Mill was never threatened by the war.²¹

The village buildings are all of traditional forms found in Virginia. The houses, dependencies, and commercial buildings were shaped by either established building practices or the current popular style of the period. There are five farmhouses; the three earliest (Home House, the miller's house and the abandoned house) were all originally built as frame houses with hall/parlor plans. They developed into I houses and their current multi-room plans developed over time. These houses were influenced by traditional houses of the 18th and 19th centuries. The c.1920 and the 1948 house are typical examples of popular styles. The c. 1920 house is a Colonial Revival house with a square plan also known as the "Classic Box". The 1948 house is typical of the Minimal Traditional style built in America after 1935. All the houses, except Home House have been tenant houses and they are very simple in design and construction.²²

The dependencies are associated with the farmhouses. Most are the prevalent barn type known as crib barns; these were used for crop storage and livestock. The framing is either log or post-and-beam construction, typical of those found in the earlier part of the 19th century. Many are still used. There is also a modern dairy barn with concrete block and frame construction. Other traditional outbuildings include well houses, sheds, and an office. These additional buildings are of frame construction.²³

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The commercial area contains a boatman's house, store, and aqueduct/bridge; all are adjacent to the mill. Epps Perrow, daughter of E. J. Turner, painted a picture of the commercial complex in the late 20th century based on her memory of the resources. Her painting includes the mill, a store and five additional buildings. An archaeological study of the area would likely identify the locations of other buildings in the mill complex.

The boatman's house is not depicted in Mrs. Perrow's painting because there were several other buildings set closer to the mill. The form of the house is based on the typical saddlebag houses of plantation slave quarters. Its two rooms on either side of a central chimney with a half-story above the main floor housed the ferry operator and provided additional housing for others working in the village or surrounding area.²⁴

The store was attached to the mill and had a multi-purpose function. The existing store building replaced an earlier free-standing store building. The current store building housed a warehouse on one side and a combination store, depot and post office on the other. The store is near enough to the rail to be perceived as a depot and may have functioned as such. The interior of the store had the typical store furnishings with a long counter area and display shelving along the walls.²⁵

The double-arch stone aqueduct spans Stovall/Beck Creek. The James River and Kanawha Canal Company constructed it from locally quarried stone about 1830. The basic form is typical of the aqueducts built by the canal company in the 19th century. The double-arch span, at Galt's Mill, was the result of an aesthetics argument concerning single versus double-arch spans between the engineers building the Amherst aqueducts. In the late 19th century, the aqueduct was filled and expanded on the river side to allow its use as a railroad bridge.²⁶

The large masonry mill is also architecturally significant. It was an imposing structure built to withstand periodic flooding. Galt built a manufacture mill to take advantage of the agricultural evolution from tobacco to grains and the need for a mill for the surrounding farms on both sides of the James River. It was a prominent building and remains a landmark for participants in the annual James River Batteau Festival. It is one of the oldest still extant mill buildings in Amherst County and it retains some of the hoppers, chutes, cask sealer, and other internal 19th century machinery based on the 1790 Oliver Evans patented system.²⁷

All of the buildings surrounding the mill and the mill itself were part of the Galt's Mill Village and each had a particular function within the village. The materials and forms of these are familiar to many villages across Virginia. At Galt's Mill, the preservation of such a large collection of original buildings, without the intrusion of modern construction, represents the typical mill village and its surrounding area and is one of the few mill villages remaining in the county. The surviving mill, though altered, retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The many locations of former milling operations attest to the economic importance the industry once had in Amherst County. There were 18 documented gristmills and many other plantation mills known to have existed through the 19th century. Only four 19th century mill buildings remain: Galt's Mill (1813), Amherst Mill (c. 1813), Sandidge's Mill (c. 1840) and Brightwell's Mill (c. 1878, rebuilt c. 1942).²⁸

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The Amherst Mill is still in operation and has been enlarged over time with newer equipment added to the existing machinery. The village of Dearborn that once surrounded the mill has disappeared. The Sandidge's Mill building is only a shell; its machinery was removed and installed in the rebuilt Brightwell's Mill after a flood in the county damaged both the Sandidge's and the Brightwell's Mills. Surrounding the Sandidge's Mill are a store and several houses, most in poor condition. The Brightwell's Mill is the newest of the 19th century mills. It was built on Stovall Creek about a mile inland from Galt's Mill and it continued to operate for a time after Galt's Mill closed.²⁹

Significance in the area of Industry

Gristmills were generally among the earliest buildings constructed in a community or on a plantation to process the grains into flour and meal. In late 18th to early 19th century Virginia, tobacco, the main cash crop quickly exhausted the soil; unplanted fields were subject to erosion. Agricultural improvement movements advocated a concentration on grains for commercial use. As more farms began, growing grains for commercial production there was an increased need for gristmills to process the grains. The increased need coincided with an improvement in the mill machinery through the Oliver Evans system that connected all the milling processes, which were controlled by the large exterior mill wheel³⁰. The Piedmont area, including Amherst County, had many farms transitioning from tobacco to a split concentration of tobacco and grains. This transition was possibly one of the factors that led William Galt to build a large manufacture mill to serve the surrounding farms on both sides of the James River. The site chosen for the mill was near the James River but Stovall Creek powered the mill. The creek was deep enough to allow batteaux to dock near the bottom of the mill and have easy access into the James River.³¹

Statistics for canal traffic in 1820 indicate that tobacco and flour were the major goods shipped to Richmond from the upper regions. The 1860 Agricultural Census for Amherst County reported flour production at \$15,851,866, which out-produced tobacco at \$12,236,683. The 1880 Agricultural Census listed 13 manufacture gristmills in Amherst County. Galt's Mill was the most productive in terms of the value of goods -- \$20,800 -- manufactured for the year. Galt's Mill continued to grind flour and meal until 1956 when operation ceased due to the availability of commercially produced flour and meal. Accompanying the decline of local grist milling operations was a shift in agricultural products to orchards and livestock no longer reliant on river transportation. Interior road improvements also led to a population shift away from the river.³²

Significance in the area of Commerce

In many mill communities, the mill was the heart; shops and businesses grew around it. The businesses around Galt's Mill changed over time. The commerce in the area was tied to the economic success of the mill and later, both the mill and village were dependent upon the success of the canal and the succeeding railroad. The census records from 1850 until 1880 indicate occupations that were located in the mill vicinity including sawmill operator, wheelwright, grocer,

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merchant, blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, woodcutter, stonemason, boatman, miner, boarding house keeper, teacher, and various canal and rail laborers.³³

Jedediah Hotchkiss published a letter from a visitor to the area in 1880 while promoting the mining industry in Virginia and West Virginia. The author wrote, "the trade from most of these mines [iron ore mines located in the Galt's Mill area] centres at Galt's Mills, where our friend Mr. Turner [Samuel J. Turner] keeps a well-stocked supply store." He added further that he thought the area would develop into a thriving community due to the mines.³⁴ In the 1888-1889 Chataigne's Business Directory, Galt's Mill is known to have a post office, general merchant, corn and flourmill, saw mill and several prominent farms.³⁵

Significance in the area of Transportation

The growth of the mill area was not only tied to the mill but also to the James River and Kanawha Canal, which ran through the center of the village; the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, after 1878, reused the canal lands and also ran through the village. The river was the best and most efficient method to transport agricultural goods to Richmond in the early to mid -19th century since the interior road system was not well developed. The early transport system along the river used the many batteaux that traveled between Lynchburg and Richmond. Tobacco and flour were shipped downriver and other mercantile goods were brought back in return.³⁶

The idea of a canal from Richmond to the Kanawha River in what is now West Virginia was proposed by George Washington in 1785. The James River Company came into existence, in 1812, as a stockholders business. It was taken over by the Commonwealth in 1835 and became the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. This new company planned to complete the canal from Richmond to Lynchburg by 1840. In 1838, the company erected the aqueduct at Galt's Mill and soon began operation after the canal reached Lynchburg. Galt's Mill was regarded as a stop along the canal, the first downriver from Lynchburg. Travel and shipping on the canal encouraged growth around the mill. The canal was profitable and operated without competition until a railroad was built through the interior of the county in the 1850s. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad soon became popular and provided more efficient commercial transportation than the canal. The Civil War interrupted the operations of both the canal and railroad. After the war, the rail was repaired sooner than the canal and the canal lost passengers and shipping to the railroad. In 1878, the canal lands were purchased by the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad. The company converted the towpaths and aqueducts for rail use. The railroad used Galt's Mill as a depot area until the middle of the 20th century when the line became a dedicated freight rail as it is today.³⁷

Changes during the mid-20th century caused the village to decline. The loss of passenger rail transport, an agricultural shift from grains to livestock, and the improvement of county roads all caused a population shift away from the river as a commercial and transportation center. The village is located in an isolated area that has changed little from the time Galt's Mill discontinued operation. Today, the mill area and surrounding farms that once comprised a bustling mill village are owned by the Perrow family and are protected under a conservation easement held by the Virginia Outdoors

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Foundation to preserve the rural quality of the area and in recognition of the importance of the area to the history of Amherst County.

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10. Geographical Data

5 17 674222E 4148658N 6 17 674298E 4147101N 7 17 675714E 4146531N

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated is identified as # A 1 and A 2 on tax parcel map 151 for Amherst County, Virginia

Boundary Justification

This is the same property deeded to Edgar J. T. Perrow and identified in Amherst County Will Book 31, page 283 dated 17 September 1947 and Amherst County Deed Book 335, page 202 dated 6 November 1973. It is the same property owned bought by Samuel J. Turner in 1881 and later owned by Edgar J. Turner and passed to his heirs.

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**Galt's Mill Complex
Amherst County, Virginia**

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Photographs

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of property: Galt's Mill Complex (DHR file 005-5037)

Location: Amherst County, Virginia

Photographer: Sandra Esposito

Date: October 2007

Negatives filed with **Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources**

1. Facing Southwest – Mill, East and North Elevations
2. Facing Northwest - Mill, Interior
3. Facing Northwest – Store and Mill
4. Facing Northwest - Store, Interior
5. Facing Southwest – Aqueduct
6. Facing West – Home House
7. Facing South - Home House, Interior living room
8. Facing Southwest – Miller's House
9. Facing West – 1920 House
10. Facing Southwest – Remote Water Tower
11. Facing Northwest – 1948 House and Barn
12. Facing Northwest – 19th century barn

Additional Documentation

Site Plan of Galt's Mill Complex

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Galt's Mill Complex
Amherst County, Virginia

Section Endnotes Page 23

Endnotes

- ¹ The wheel retains some operable parts and gears. Information on mill wheels available online from <http://spoom.org> and <http://fitzwaterwheel.com>.
- ² Information on the Oliver Evans milling system available at <http://www.patentpending.blogs.com> also Oliver Evans: *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide*, 12th ed. (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1848) available online from www.books.google.com
- ³ Information on the Oliver Evans milling system available at <http://www.patentpending.blogs.com>.
- ⁴ Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia: C&O railway mile post 130.8—elevation 458.4," *Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Magazine*, April 2002, available online from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qu3543/is_200204/ai_n9047103; James River and Kanawha Canal Co., Joseph C. Cabell, President, *Fifth Annual Report of the President to the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company*, (Richmond, Va.: James River and Kanawha Canal Co., 1839), 5:21-5:22; W. E. Trout III, *A Guide to the Works of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company from the City of Richmond to the Ohio River*, (Lexington, Va.: Virginia Canals and Navigation Society, 1986); and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995) p. 38.
- ⁵ Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia: C&O railway mile post 130.8—elevation 458.4," *Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Magazine*, April 2002, available online from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qu3543/is_200204/ai_n9047103.
- ⁶ "Water Telegraph" Springhouse: Article *The News*, Lynchburg, Va., dated 1958 from the Perrow family files.
- ⁷ This bridge is listed as a contributing structure in the Data Sharing System and listed under DHR number 005-5260.
- ⁸ Sherrie and William McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995) p14. According to the Data Sharing System there are several recorded archaeological sites in the nominated area.
- ⁹ The term used to describe the mill in the 1827 deed was large manufacture mill. Amherst County Deed Book S, p. 95. This is the term used throughout the nomination.
- ¹⁰ 1880 Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Industry available on microfilm at the Library of Virginia.
- ¹¹ Information on George Stovall available at www.sherrisweb.com/Stovall.George.SB.html; records online at www.ancestry.com; Land Patent information available online at <http://lvaimage.lib.va.us>; Amherst County Deed Book F, p. 35; Virginia Legislative Petitions, Reel 9, Box 11, Folder 79 available at the Library of Virginia; information from owner; and the location of the Stovall mill was documented as a mill site on a plat of 1881 map of the Thomas J. Warwick estate in Amherst County Plat Book 1803-1930, pp. 140-141.
- ¹² Amherst County Deed Book F, p. 35; Galt Information from www.fluvannareview.com accessed 23 Sept 2006; Galt information online at www.ancestry.com; and Amherst County Land Tax Records 1785-1830, available on microfilm from Library of Virginia. The 1820 land tax assessment was the first year buildings were assessed separately from the land.
- ¹³ Galt Information from www.fluvannareview.com accessed 23 Sept 2006; Galt information online at www.ancestry.com; [G. Melvin Herndon, Ph.D., Bulletin](http://www.ancestry.com) of the Fluvanna County Historical Society Nos. 31 & 32 (Palmyra, Va.: October 1980 and April 1982); John Allan is notable as he inherited most of Galt's estate. He and Charles Ellis, of Amherst County, were trained by William Galt and Ellis and Allen opened successful mercantile businesses in Richmond, Va. and in London. John Allan was also the foster father of Edgar Allan Poe.
- ¹⁴ The Warwick house burned around 1920 and the c. 1920 Colonial Revival style farmhouse was built on the same site.

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Galt's Mill Complex
Amherst County, Virginia

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¹⁵ Amherst County Deed Book S p.95, 97 and 446; Amherst County Will Book 8 p. 249; and information from the Warwick family files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

¹⁶ Amherst County Will Book 8 p. 249; Amherst County Deed Book Z p. 385; and Amherst County Deed Book BB p. 21.

¹⁷ Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co.*, (Richmond: James River and Kanawha Canal Co, 1922) available online from <http://books.google.com>; Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia;"; W. E. Trout III, *Guide to the Works of the James River & Kanawha Canal Co. from the City of Richmond*, (1986), guide found in the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and 1880 Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Industry.

¹⁸ Amherst County Deed Book BB p. 21; Amherst County Deed Book EE p. 390, 1860 Federal Census Records available online at www.ancestry.com; McLeRoy, *More Passages*, p. 108.

¹⁹ Obituary of Edgar J. Turner from the Perrow family files; Amherst County Deed Book WW p. 289, Amherst County Deed Book XX p. 101; 1880 Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Industry; and information from owner. Home House was the birthplace of Edgar Turner and after his marriage, he wanted to occupy Home House so he built a new house for an additional miller across the road from Home House, the original miller's house..

²⁰ Amherst County Will Book 21 p. 480, Amherst County Deed Book 51 p. 115; Amherst County Deed Book 122 p. 187; Amherst County Deed Book 129 p.485; Amherst County Will Book 31 p. 283; Amherst County Deed Book 335 p. 202; and Amherst County Deed Book 880 p. 265.

²¹ Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co.*, (Richmond: James River and Kanawha Canal Co, 1922); W. E. Trout III, *Guide to the Works of the James River & Kanawha Canal Co. from the City of Richmond*, (1986); and Ellen Miyagawa, *The James River and Kanawha Canal in Fluvanna*, Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society No. 33 (Palmyra, Va.: October 1982).

²² Information on the houses is based on discussions in Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), pp. 16-21; Henry Glassie, *Folkhousing in Middle Virginia*, (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1975); Henry Glassie, *Vernacular Architecture*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2000), pp. 96-129; Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. 12-25; Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Architecture*, (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), pp.320-329 and 477-485.

²³ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2006), pp.62-70; John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1993); and Upton and Vlach, *Common Places*, pp. 16-19.

²⁴ Epps Perrow was the mother of current owner, Ned Perrow. She grew up at Galt's Mill and when she was older she painted several pictures of her memory of the mill and the area; and Vlach, *Back of the Big House*. The term dog-trot refers to a breezeway between the pens and the saddlebag refers to two pens with a chimney between the rooms. This distinction was stated as coming from a lecture by Michael Pulice of VDHR held in Franklin County, Virginia prior to 13 February 2008; see Becky Mushko's blog on peevishpen.blogspot.com. See also John B. Rehder, *Appalachian Folkways*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), p. 104.

²⁵ The form and location of the store would easily be a type of depot building and is a simpler form of historic depot buildings personally observed and of those documented in Ralph Ward, *Southern Railway Depots: Vol. 2*, (Asheboro, NC: Ralph Ward, 1994); the store interior is similar to many that have been preserved and is similar one depicted in *Amherst County, Virginia: Vol. II*, (USA: Walsworth Publishing Co. , 2004), p. 8; and Susan E. Smead, Hite's Store-National Register Nomination, (DHR # 005-0058) available online from www.dhr.virginia.gov.

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²⁶ Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia: C&O railway mile post 130.8—elevation 458.4," *Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Magazine*, April 2002, available online from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qu3543/is_200204/ai_n9047103; Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co.*, (Richmond: James River and Kanawha Canal Co, 1922) available online from <http://books.google.com>; and W. E. Trout III, *Guide to the Works of the James River & Kanawha Canal Co. from the City of Richmond*, (1986), guide found in the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

²⁷ Jed. Hotchkiss, *The Virginias, a Mining, Industrial & Scientific Journal, Devoted to the Development of Virginia and West Virginia*, Vol. I, (Staunton, Virginia: S.M. Yost & Son, 1880) available online at <http://books.google.com>; James River Batteau Festival information online at <http://www.batteau.org>; and information on the Oliver Evans milling system available at <http://www.patentpending.blogs.com>.

²⁸ Information concerning the surviving mills in Amherst County is through information from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Sherrie and William McLeRoy, *More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995) pp. 64, 66, and 108 and personal observation by Sandra Esposito.

²⁹ *Ibid*; and Brightwell's Mill operated as a companion mill and was owned by Edgar Turner from 1900 to 1908. Later Brightwell's became a competitor and eventually, due to its inland location, out produced Galt's Mill.

³⁰ Information on the Oliver Evans milling system available at <http://www.patentpending.blogs.com>; Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal*, (New York: Columbia University), pp. 45-45 found online at <http://www.books.google.com>.

³¹ There are different terms used in the 19th century to describe the different types of gristmills: the plantation mill ground for the plantation and perhaps a few neighbors; the custom mill ground mill for the use by the local economy; and the manufacture mill ground grain to sell in larger markets. The deed for Galt's Mill describes it as a manufacture mill for commercial grinding and shipping to other areas. Information concerning the farming practices drawn from Lynn A. Nelson, *Pharsalia: An Environmental Biography of a Southern Plantation, 1780-1880*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 2007) and G. Melvin Herndon, *Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society* Nos. 31 & 32 (Palmyra, Va.: October 1980 and April 1982); and information from W. Scott Smith concerning the bateau docking; and Amherst County Deed Book S p. 97..

³² James River and Kanawha Canal Co., Joseph C. Cabell, President, *Fifth Annual Report of the President to the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company*, (Richmond, Va.: James River and Kanawha Canal Co., 1839), 5:21-5:22; US Census, *Manufactures of the US in 1860*, (Washington, D. C., U. S. Census Bureau, 1860); 1880 Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Industry; and information from owner.

³³ *Old Mills of Fluvanna*, *Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society* Nos. 10 & 11 reprint (Palmyra, Va.: October 70); and U.S. Federal Census Records 1850 to 1880 available online from www.ancestry.com.

³⁴ Jed. Hotchkiss, *The Virginias, a Mining, Industrial & Scientific Journal, Devoted to the Development of Virginia and West Virginia*, Vol. I, (Staunton, Virginia: S.M. Yost & Son, 1880), p. 89, available online at <http://books.google.com>.

³⁵ Chataigne's Business Directory for Amherst County, Virginia 1888-1889 available online at <http://www.newriversnotes.com/va/amher88.htm>.

³⁶ Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal*. Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia."

³⁷ Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal*; and Chris Wiley, "Stapleton, Virginia;" W. E. Trout III, *Guide to the Works of the James River & Kanawha Canal Co. from the City of Richmond*, (1986); and Ellen Miyagawa, *The James River and Kanawha Canal in Fluvanna*, *Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society* No. 33 (Palmyra, Va.: October 1982).

GALT'S MILL COMPLEX
 005-5037 AMHERST COUNTY, VA

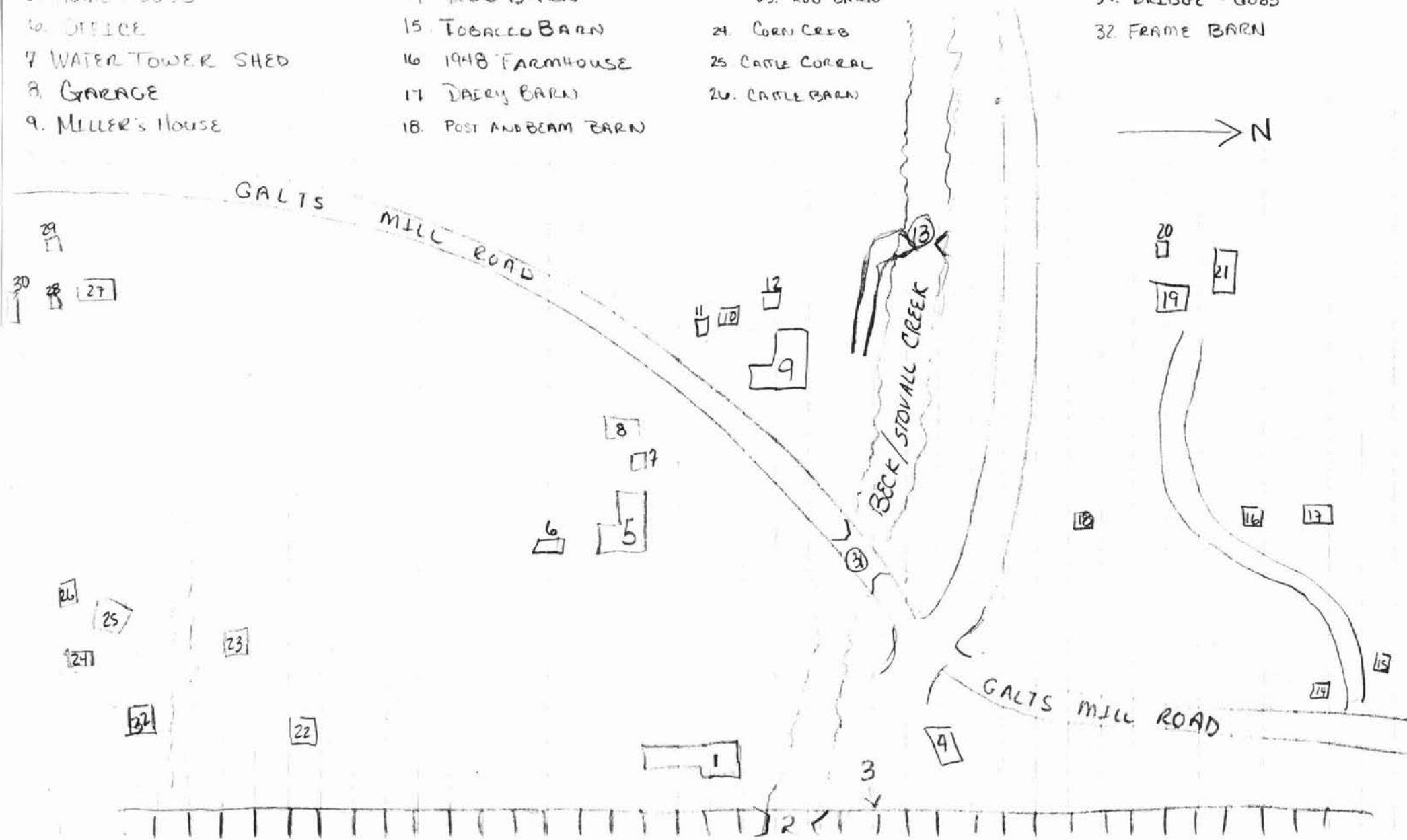
NOT TO SCALE

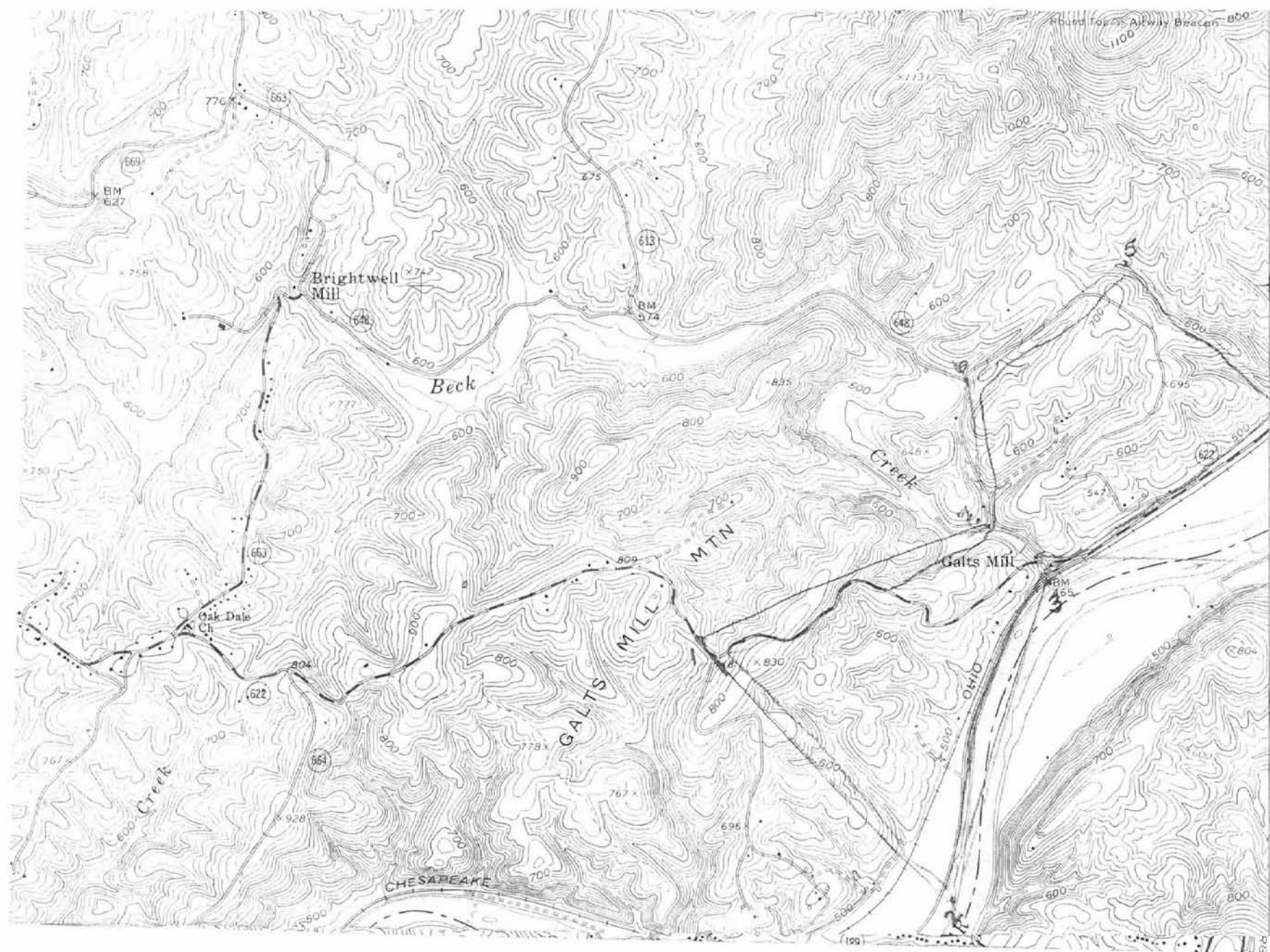
1. MILL AND STORE
2. AQUEDUCT / TRAIN BRIDGE
3. RAILROAD TRACKS
4. BATHHOUSE
5. HOME HOUSE
6. OFFICE
7. WATER TOWER SHED
8. GARAGE
9. MILLER'S HOUSE

10. LOG OUTBUILDING
11. WELL HOUSE
12. RAILROAD SHANTY
13. MILL RACE & DAM RUINS
14. LOG BARN
15. TOBACCO BARN
16. 1948 FARMHOUSE
17. DAIRY BARN
18. POST AND BEAM BARN

19. c 1920 FARMHOUSE
20. "WATER TELEGRAPH" WELLHOUSE
21. CORN CREEB
22. LOG BARN
23. LOG BARN
24. CORN CREEB
25. CATTLE CORRAL
26. CATTLE BARN

27. c. 1900 F.F.
28. WATER PUMP
29. CHICKEN COOP
30. FRAME BARN
31. BRIDGE # 6085
32. FRAME BARN





1148
27'30"
4147
4146
60
76 MI TO US

- GRAND ...
11 ...
- ① 17 674516 E
4145670 N
 - ② 17 675013 E
4144796 N
 - ③ 17 675993 E
4146332 N
 - ④ 17 677554 E
4146332 N

(STONE WALL)
5258 IV NW