

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

| | |
|------------|------------|
| LISTED ON: | |
| VLR | 12/15/2011 |
| NRHP | 03/12/2012 |

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District

other names/site number VDHR No. 005-5042

2. Location

street & number Patrick Henry Highway and Fletchers Level Road N/A not for publication

city or town Clifford N/A vicinity

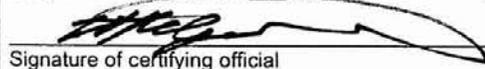
state VA code VA county Amherst code 009 zip code 24533

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


Signature of certifying official

1/20/12
Date

SHPO
Title

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)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 43 | 35 | buildings |
| 6 | 3 | sites |
| 6 | 11 | structures |
| 0 | 1 | objects |
| 55 | 50 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 1 contributing structure

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling, secondary structure

SOCIAL / meeting hall

RELIGION / religious facility, church-related residence

FUNERARY / cemetery

AGRICULTURE / processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, horticultural facility, agricultural outbuilding

COMMERCE - professional, organizational, financial institutional, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse

GOVERNMENT / post office

EDUCATION / school, education-related

TRANSPORTATION / road-related (vehicular)

RECREATION / sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling, secondary structure

SOCIAL / clubhouse, civic

RELIGION / religious facility

FUNERARY / cemetery

AGRICULTURE / storage, agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

RECREATION AND CULTURE / sports facility, monument/marker

LANDSCAPE / unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL / Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER / Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Rubble; BRICK; CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; WOOD / Weatherboard,

SYNTHETICS / Vinyl; METAL / Aluminum

roof: METAL / Standing-Seam; ASPHALT / Shingle

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District is located in northern Amherst County between the Tye and Buffalo Rivers. Rolling rural land surrounds the village that stands along what was once the stagecoach route between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. The village is aligned along two intersecting roads: Patrick Henry Highway (State Route 131), which runs north-south, and Fletchers Level Road (State Route 610) that runs east and once led toward the James River and the community of New Market. This is one of the oldest existing settlements in Amherst County, and includes buildings constructed between the late eighteenth century and the late twentieth century. Today, this once bustling village is a residential hamlet with a country club, community center and several churches. The village contains approximately 30 principal properties with buildings exhibiting vernacular interpretations of popular architectural trends according to period of construction. In addition, buildings in the district display examples of the Georgian, Federal, and Craftsman styles. Most of the buildings are one to two stories in height and are of moderate size; they are constructed of either wood or brick and construction techniques vary according to period of construction. The area of the district includes about 176 acres with the boundaries of the district beginning at the intersection of Winton Road and Patrick Henry Highway running north to Turkey Mountain Road, then east about half a mile along the southern side of Fletchers Level Road and south across the fields back to the Winton Road and Patrick Henry Highway intersection. The village developed and changed in four periods. Ca. 1772 to 1850 was marked by growth and prosperity. There was a period of decline between 1851 and 1900 due to the bypassing of the village by the railroad, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. Increased automobile traffic between 1901 and 1961 again led to prosperity. After 1961, the village became residential, as it was bypassed by road improvements to U.S. Route 29. Significant resources within the district include the individually listed National Register of Historic Places properties of Winton (005-0021) and Brick House (005-0002). Other notable buildings include St. Mark's Episcopal Church (one of the oldest church buildings in the county), the Saddlery (one of the county's oldest commercial buildings), and the Clifford Ruritan Building (one of the county's remaining early twentieth-century school buildings).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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)

- Architecture
- Settlement
- Commerce

Period of Significance

ca. 1772-1961

Significant Dates

1785, 1802

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins ca. 1772 and ends in 1961. The period of significance includes the village's early settlement, subsequent development, and commercial growth associated with transportation improvements. After 1961, the area became primarily residential, losing much of its commercial activity when it was bypassed by Route 29.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District is associated with Amherst County's early history. The village is the oldest existing settlement in the county with buildings dating from ca. 1772. The settlement was constructed within the county's interior unlike the contemporary settlements of Warminster and Bethel (both on the James River) and it did not serve as the county seat like either Cabellsville (1761-1807) or Amherst Courthouse (after 1807). The district is significant under Criterion C for its collection of buildings reflecting changes over time in taste, economy, workmanship, and materials. Today, Clifford is a residential hamlet largely composed of dwellings, with a community center and two businesses: the post office and Winton Country Club. The district is also significant under Criterion A for settlement associated with commerce. This settlement was once the county's commercial center, social center, and a stagecoach stop between Lynchburg and Charlottesville.

The period of ca. 1772 to 1961 is significant because it encompasses the eras when Clifford served as a commercial center associated with county transportation routes first for stage coaches and then for automobiles. The buildings constructed during the period of significance exhibit the village's long history and architectural heritage.

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

(See Continuation Sheet)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: **Amherst Co. Museum & Historical Society;
VA Dept of Historic Resources**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 005-5042

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 176.02
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A | <u>17S</u> Zone | <u>0675193</u> Easting | <u>4167077</u> Northing | C | <u>17S</u> Zone | <u>0674168</u> Easting | <u>4166560</u> Northing |
| B | <u>17S</u> Zone | <u>0674652</u> Easting | <u>4166744</u> Northing | D | <u>17S</u> Zone | <u>0673537</u> Easting | <u>4166539</u> Northing |

(See Continuation Sheet)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District begin at the southwest corner of the intersection of Patrick Henry Highway and Winton Road and includes the cemetery on the west side of Patrick Henry Highway. The area includes the adjacent properties north of Winton Road, along the east and west sides of Patrick Henry Highway to the intersection with Turkey Mountain Road. The district follows Fletchers Level Road to the east and includes the adjacent properties along the south side of the road for about one-half mile along the road stopping with the property line west of the Oakley development. The district follows the southeast and southwest property lines of the W. A. Mays property until it intersects with Patrick Henry Highway across from the cemetery south of Winton Road.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The properties of the Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District are all historically associated with the village; these properties were once part of the core village area. The tracts contain the current acreage as listed on the Amherst County Property tax records for parcels included on Tax Maps 66 and 67.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra F. Esposito, Architectural Historian
organization HistoryTech, LLC date 6 August 2011
street & number PO Box 75 telephone 434-946-7496
city or town Lynchburg state VA zip code 24505
e-mail espositosf@earthlink.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District

City or Vicinity: Clifford

County: Amherst State: Virginia

Photographer: Sandra Esposito

Date Photographed: March 2009, July 2009

1. **View:** Facing Southwest-St. Peter's Baptist Church (005-5042-0021) -- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0001
2. **View:** Facing West-Winton Country Club (005-0021)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0002
3. **View:** Facing Southeast-Oakley (005-5042-0007)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0003
4. **View:** Facing Southeast-Bonus (005-5042-0014)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0004
5. **View:** Facing Northwest-General View-Patrick Henry Highway, south of St. Mark's Church-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0005
6. **View:** Facing South-St. Mark's Episcopal Church (005-0017)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0006
7. **View:** Facing North- General View-Patrick Henry Highway, north of St. Mark's Church-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0007
8. **View:** Facing Southeast-General View-Patrick Henry Highway, south of intersection with Fletchers Level Road-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0008
9. **View:** Facing Southwest-Saddlery (005-0175)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0009
10. **View:** Facing Southwest- General View-Intersection of Fletchers Level Road and Patrick Henry Highway-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0010
11. **View:** Facing West-General View-Intersection of Turkey Mountain Road and Patrick Henry Highway-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0011
12. **View:** Facing North-Brick House (005-0002)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0012
13. **View:** Facing South-Dwelling, 797 Fletchers Level Road (005-5042-0035)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0013
14. **View:** Facing South-Headmaster's House (005-5042-0036)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0014
15. **View:** Facing Southwest-Ruritan Building(005-5042-0037)-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0015
16. **View:** Facing South-General View-Fletchers Level Road, facing the Ruritan Building-- VA_Amherst County_Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District_0016

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Narrative Description

Clifford, today, is comprised of an assortment of buildings that represent an era of development from the late eighteenth century through the late twentieth century. The district consists of about 30 principal buildings and many secondary outbuildings, sites, and objects. It is arranged in a linear plan with the buildings aligned with the major roads, although setback from those roads varies. There were four periods of significant change in the village. During the first period, ca. 1772 to 1850, the village grew and prospered as a stage stop and central commercial area for surrounding communities. The seven surviving buildings of the period include five dwellings, a church and a shop. The period of 1851 to 1900 was an era of economic decline caused by the construction of the railroad three miles east of the village, the Civil War, and Reconstruction; only two dwellings of this period survive. Between 1901 and 1961, the community again prospered due to increased automobile traffic along Route 29. The twenty-one surviving period buildings are primarily dwellings, but also include a school and two stores. After 1961, the village lost its commercial establishments due to the realignment of U.S. Route 29 that bypassed the village and it became a residential hamlet. Only six extant dwellings were constructed within the district during this period.

The initial era of growth and prosperity for the village was ca. 1772 to 1850. Settlement began in the 1740s, soon after land patents were granted and the Lower Secretary's Road was established. The settlement became a stage stop and by 1771, it consisted of a plantation, an ordinary, three storehouses with dwellings and a blacksmith shop along the main road.¹

About 1772, Col. Joseph Cabell built a plantation, called Winton (005-0021), at the southern edge of the village. Originally a frame, two-story Georgian-style dwelling, the building was changed over time to include a two-story, pedimented Doric porch, and a Classical Revival pedimented pavilion on the rear. In the twentieth century, an entire wing was constructed to the north side for use of the property as a country club. There are a variety of outbuildings including an early smokehouse and later farm buildings such as a barn, sheds, and garage. Many of the early buildings were preserved and reused by the country club. Winton was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.²

By 1785, Clifford was continuing to grow and develop and Smyth Tandy petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to incorporate the town that he referred to as a place of "public resort." He noted that it was home to many people of useful trades who wished to expand and improve the area, and stated that the town would be laid off in half-acre lots. The General Assembly granted the petition with the further

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stipulation that dwellings were to be at least sixteen feet square with either a brick or stone chimney. That same year, the Maple Run church congregation built a new meetinghouse in the center of the village. The earliest church building was likely frame and was replaced around 1816 by the current brick edifice known as St. Mark's Episcopal Church (005-0017). The Federal style one-story meetinghouse is laid in Flemish bond with the gable front facing the road. It was a typical nineteenth-century meetinghouse, and it had a double-leaf entry and double-hung sash windows with clear glass. A mid- to late-nineteenth-century renovation included the addition of an exterior brick vestibule, bell tower and the replacement of the clear glazed sash with stained-glass windows. Since the late nineteenth century, several additions were made to the core of the building and many of the earliest stained glass windows were replaced with newer, stained glass windows placed as memorials.³

In 1802, several residents including David Shepherd Garland petitioned for adjacent undeveloped land to be incorporated into the village. The next year, Garland built his house at the intersection of the stage road (currently Patrick Henry Highway) and the eastern road (currently Fletchers Level Road). He was the principal landowner in the village and to display his wealth he built Brick House (005-0002). The Federal style brick dwelling features a seven-bay façade with a projecting pavilion and a cross gable with a lunette window in the tympanum. The original T-shaped building was enlarged in the late nineteenth century with an addition to the east side; another addition to the north side was constructed in the early twentieth century. The outbuildings include a late nineteenth-century frame barn and an early twentieth-century garage. This property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.⁴

In 1811, the village included the New Glasgow Academy along with two ordinaries, a blacksmith shop, tan yard, church, stores, and dwellings. The new academy headmaster, Elijah Fletcher, described the village as having "about 50 houses." In another description, he stated that the village had several stores, mechanic shops, and dwellings but complained about the lack of a clothier.⁵

Fletcher was housed in the Headmaster's House (005-5042-0036) once located on the academy grounds, and described it as having two rooms at the time. The earliest section was a story and a half, double-pile frame dwelling with a steep gable roof. In the late nineteenth century, the house was expanded with a two-story frame addition to the west and a single story addition was added in

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the early twentieth century. The Saddlery (005-0175), built by William Knight in 1814, is perhaps the most recognized building in the village. It was built next to the road and is the only remaining nineteenth-century commercial building in the district. The first level, constructed of brick and stone, was the saddle maker's shop and the one-and-a-half-story frame section above was the saddler's dwelling. The building was used as a residence from the late nineteenth century into the late twentieth century and it is presently unoccupied.⁶

The village grew and prospered and publications of the 1820s to the 1840s mention New Glasgow as the chief town in Amherst County. In 1836 Joseph Martin's Gazetteer stated that the village had "21 dwelling houses, 1 free house of worship, 1 academy, 1 hotel, 4 mercantile stores, 1 tanyard, 1 saddler, 1 cabinet maker, 1 wheelwright, and 1 smith shop."⁷ During this period, Oakley (005-5042-0007) was constructed along the southeastern edge of the village. It is a two-story, double-pile, vernacular frame house likely similar to the original Headmasters House (005-5042-0038). It was expanded in the late nineteenth century with a one-and-a-half story addition to the east and a one-story addition to the west in the early twentieth century. Today this house is used seasonally as a hunting cabin. Most of the surrounding outbuildings date to the twentieth century and include an outhouse, shed and barn.

Between 1851 and 1900, the village suffered a period of economic depression and slowed growth. During this period, the Orange & Alexandria Railroad was constructed through the central area of the county, bypassing the village. The New Glasgow Depot, three miles to the east, was the new transportation hub for the immediate area and merchants moved from the village to the depot. The Civil War and Reconstruction also caused further economic hardship on the village. Only two dwellings from this period survive; both are single-pile, two-story frame vernacular dwellings that were altered by later additions. The Blacksmith's house (005-5042-0029) and the house at 724 Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0019; occupied by a shoemaker) have brick and stone foundations and steeply pitched gable roofs.⁸

Automobile traffic caused a resurgence in Clifford's economy. The town's location along the main north-south road that became known as U.S. Route 29 made it a travel stop and at its center there were at least four gas stations with stores and an auto repair shop. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the blacksmith and several specialty stores, such as a hat maker and

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shoemaker, remained in operation.⁹ A building known as the counting house (005-5042-0024) is one example of an early twentieth century commercial building. This building, now a residence, was the inventory storehouse and bookkeeping office for a general store once located on the now vacant area south of the counting house. Another surviving twentieth century commercial building is the combined store/post office/dwelling (005-5042-0028) that was constructed in 1958. This brick, two-story vernacular building operated as a store until around 1970 and served as the village post office until 1987. Most of the buildings constructed between 1901 and 1961 that survive today are dwellings. The majority were constructed in the Craftsman style, including bungalows (005-5042-0015, 005-5042-0014, 005-5042-0017), square houses (005-5042-0016, 005-5042-0035), and a Four-Square house (005-5042-0038). Later dwellings include two Minimal Traditional dwellings (005-5042-0012, 005-5042-0013) and several Ranch style houses (005-5042-0008, 005-5042-0011). Other buildings include a school and a church. Constructed in 1938, the Craftsman-style Clifford School (005-5042-0037) is one of the county's few intact surviving schools of the early twentieth century. The square brick building with a pyramidal roof has an open interior plan with Classical Revival influence in the exterior details. The African American community constructed St. Peter's Baptist Church (005-5042-0021), a Colonial Revival style meetinghouse, in 1960. This brick church was the third building on the property (the earlier buildings were frame) and it was expanded in the late twentieth century with a rear wing to house Sunday school classrooms.¹⁰

After 1961, U.S. Route 29 was realigned to run two miles to the east, bypassing Clifford.¹¹ The decrease in automobile traffic meant a loss of business for the gas stations, stores, and repair shop. These businesses eventually closed by the end of the 1970s and the buildings were demolished. The only store building remaining is the store combined with the old Clifford Post Office (005-5042-0029). The hamlet became a residential community with the only remaining commercial enterprises being the post office and the Winton Country Club. The newest dwellings are mostly one-story Ranch style houses with low-pitched roofs such as those at 588 Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0010) built in 1969 and 744 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0020), built ca. 1958.

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**Historic District Inventory Report
Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District**

The following is a list of resources located within the boundaries of the Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District. The resources are listed alphabetically by roadway and numerically by street address. Virginia Department of Historic Resources identification numbers are also listed. All resources, both primary and secondary, have been evaluated as either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criteria A and C (Architecture, Commerce, Settlement) and based upon the period of significance spanning the period ca. 1772 to 1961. All non-contributing resources have been so noted for being less than fifty years old or for having been significantly altered so that they no longer reflect their historic appearance or character.

Fletchers Level Road

695 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0038

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1929

This two-story frame house has a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The pyramid roof is standing seam metal and it has a brick interior chimney flue. Typical fenestration is a vinyl 6/6 double-hung sash window. The house burned in 2003 and repairs were completed by 2005. The main or north elevation has two bays under the one-story, two-bay porch with a hip roof. The porch floor is poured concrete and brick piers support tapered wooden columns. The first story has a single leaf window and a single leaf entry. The second story has two symmetrically placed windows.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House

Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

755 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0037 Clifford Ruritan Club

Primary Resource Information: Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1938

The school building is brick with an unusual pattern of one row of Flemish bond and two rows of stretcher bond. At the foundation is a brick soldier course. The pyramidal roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. There is an interior brick chimney. The windows are multiple groups of large 6/6 double-hung sash windows, some have been removed. The main elevation faces north and has a single bay. The entry is centered on the elevation and is covered by a one-bay portico with concrete floor and Doric columns support the portico. The entry is recessed into the building and is double leaf with nine lights in the upper halves of the doors. There is a five light transom above the doors. Flanking the entry are solid walls that appear to be bricked ghosts of no longer existing windows or it was a decorative element of the building when it was constructed.

The interior plan is open but has partitions to create four rooms.

Individual Resource Status: Meeting/Fellowship Hall

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Agricultural Outbuilding

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Playing Field

Contributing site

Individual Resource Status: Playing Field

Non-Contributing site

Individual Resource Status: Shelter

Non-Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: Store

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

781 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0036

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1808

This vernacular frame dwelling is one and a half stories on the east and two stories on the west. The original one-and-a-half story house was expanded in the late nineteenth century with the two-story section; it was enlarged again with a one-story rear addition in the twentieth century. The nineteenth century sections have stone foundations and the twentieth century addition has a concrete block foundation. The entire house has aluminum siding and the roofs are standing seam metal; the nineteenth century sections of the house have gable roofs; the earliest is steep and the newest addition has a shed roof. There are two chimneys and one flue. There is an interior gable end chimney on the east elevation.

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Typical fenestration is a 9/9 double-hung sash window. The main or north elevation has three bays across the first story: a single-leaf entry flanked by two single windows. Above the entry is the original pegged three-light transom that has been shaved at the bottom to accommodate a new single-leaf door. The east window has a pegged sash. Spanning the elevation is a one-story five bay porch with a poured concrete floor in-laid with slate and square wooden posts on concrete bases supporting the roof.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House | Contributing structure |

797 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1929**

This house is brick laid in all-stretcher bond and is of similar style to 694 Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0016). The dwelling has a pyramid roof of standing-seam metal and a brick interior chimney flue. Typical fenestration is a 2/2 double-hung sash window. There is a late twentieth century frame addition with roof extension to the rear or south elevation of the house. The main or north elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry between two single windows. Spanning the elevation is a three-bay, one-story porch with a poured concrete floor and turned wooden posts supporting the roof. There is a vent centered in the dormer above the roof.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling | Contributing |

799 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0034

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1965**

This is a one-story Ranch style dwelling with Colonial Revival details; the foundation and walls are brick laid in stretcher bond. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and there is a central interior brick chimney. The L-shaped house was enlarged on the rear or southern elevation of the house in the late twentieth century. Typical fenestration is a 6/6 double-hung sash window. According to the owner, George Jones, a local builder, constructed the house. The main or north elevation has five bays and a three-bay pedimented porch centrally placed along the elevation. The floor of the porch is concrete and square posts support the pediment. There is a fan-shaped window in the tympanum of the pediment. The main entry beneath the pediment is single leaf and there are two single windows east of the entry. Flanking both sides of the porch, along the elevation, are single windows.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage | Non-Contributing |

843 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0032

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1960**

The vernacular frame house is one and one-half stories with a poured concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. The house has a gable front roof of standing seam metal and a one-story wraparound porch on the north and west elevations and an extended shed roof to the east. There is a chimney flue on the exterior of the east elevation. Typical fenestration is a 6/6 double-hung sash window. There is a gable window on the east elevation at the half story. The main or north elevation has four bays: a single-leaf entry with a single window to the east and a triple set of windows to the west. The one-story, three-bay porch has a poured concrete floor and square posts supporting the roof.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed | Non-Contributing |

847 Fletchers Level Road 005-5042-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1974**

This is a typical side gable one-story Ranch dwelling. It has a parged foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. Typical fenestration is an 8/8 double-hung sash window. The eastern end of the house is an enclosed carport and has walls of aluminum storm windows. The main or north elevation has four bays: a single-leaf entry with a tripartite window on the east and two single windows to the west. There is a concrete walkway sheltered by the roof eave that leads from the driveway to the entry.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Non-Contributing |
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854 Fletchers Level Road 005-0002 Brick House

Other DHR-ID: 005-5042-0001, 44AH0597

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1803

The Brick House is a two-story building with a basement. It has a seven-bay facade and is built in the Federal style. The house is oriented like a compass with the principal facade facing south. The original plan is a T-shape, modified from the usual I-shaped plan; it is a central hall flanked by two parlors and the dining room is to the rear of the hall on the main story. Two additions were added during the nineteenth century; the first, circa 1830, behind the east parlor and the second, circa 1850, was adjacent to the dining room and the first addition. As its name implies the house is of brick construction, Flemish bond pattern on the principal facade with the remainder of the house built in the English bond pattern of various intervals of three to seven courses. The bricks were likely locally made and construction executed by local craftsmen. The house was also called "King's David's Palace," a reference to its owner's prominence and the size of the building, 65 feet by 44 feet. The house retains much of its original exterior and interior decoration. The mantels are significant because the decorative elements were copied from popular pattern books of the late eighteenth century.

One archaeological site on the property has been investigated on the west side of the property that lies along Patrick Henry Highway. The 2007 WMCAR archaeological evaluation was designed to investigate the possible stone foundation and to identify the nature and extent of the artifact concentration identified during the preliminary VDOT study. Systematic shovel testing, which was limited to the project corridor and its immediate vicinity, included excavation of eight shovel tests at regular 10-m (33-ft.) intervals and four judgmentally placed shovel tests within and adjacent to the site. All sediment was screened through .25-inch mesh. Profiles of positive shovel tests were drawn on metric graph paper, and sediments were described using standard terminology and Munsell color designations. Ten of the shovel tests excavated within the site were positive, producing a total of 63 artifacts (excluding brick fragments, mortar, and coal, which were also recovered, but weighed and not counted). Four 1-x-2-m (3.28-x-6.56-ft.) test units were opened immediately south of the VDOT units to investigate the possible stone foundation identified. The results of the test unit excavation indicate that the line of field stones identified during the initial VDOT study does not represent an intact foundation wall. The twentieth-century fence post and trash pit were the only intact features or deposits identified as a result of the combined VDOT and WMCAR studies. Per the agreement with VDOT, all fieldwork associated with the evaluation was limited to the project corridor and its immediate vicinity (typically extending 22 m east of the eastern limits of the project corridor).

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| <i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site</i> | Contributing site |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i> | Contributing structure |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i> | Contributing |

Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0007 Oakley

Other DHR-ID: 44AH0090

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1838

This is a two-story, vernacular house. The house has brick foundations in the earliest section and the rear ell of both Flemish bond and 1:5 American bonds. The twentieth century addition has a concrete block foundation. The house has horizontal board siding and multiple gable roofs. There is an exterior brick chimney of Flemish bond, an interior brick chimney (the base has collapsed), and an interior brick chimney flue. The earliest section and the rear ell fenestration is typically a 6/6 double-hung sash window; the twentieth century addition has fixed sash windows of six and nine lights. The main or north elevation has three bays across the first story: from east to west, a single-leaf window, and two single windows. Spanning the entry and one window is a one-story, three-bay wooden porch on concrete piers and square posts support the roof.

An archaeological site, located on the northern boundary of the property, was identified in 1980 and described as once containing a nineteenth century racetrack and ancillary buildings with an unknown portion of the site destroyed. The site has not been explored.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i> | Non-Contributing structure |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Privy</i> | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site</i> | Contributing site |

537 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0021 St. Peter's Baptist Church

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1960

The building is T-shaped. The sanctuary is the oldest section and the western section, perpendicular to the sanctuary, is used for classrooms. The foundation and walls are brick laid in all-stretcher bond. The multiple gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The typical window has a rounded arch and the size varies; the windows of the sanctuary are stained glass. The eastern end of the roof has a steeple. The main or east elevation has three bays: a double-leaf entry with lunette transom between two single stained glass windows. There is a one-bay

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porch over the entry with a concrete floor of three risers on the open sides. There are brick pilasters and brick columns on brick piers to support the pediment. The pediment has a boxed cornice gable and a lunette window in the tympanum.

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing site

570 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1959**

This is a typical Ranch style house; it is a one-story frame building with an asphalt shingle, side gable roof and a tripartite window. The foundation and the walls are brick laid in all-stretcher bond. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. Typical fenestration is a horizontal 2/2 double-hung sash window. The south end of the house features a screened carport. The main or west elevation has four bays: from north to south, a single window, a double window, a single-leaf entry, and a tripartite window. The poured concrete stoop has a decorative iron railing. An unusual decorative feature of this house is the use of vinyl siding instead of brick between the single and double windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Carport**

Non-Contributing structure

580 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0009

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1959**

This is a one-story side gabled dwelling with brick foundation and walls laid in all-stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and the typical fenestration is a single 6/6 double-hung sash window. The main or west elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry with a single window on the north and a double window on the south. The one-bay brick stoop has fluted, vinyl Doric columns supporting the gable roof with pediment.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool**

Non-Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: **Sheds (3)**

Non-Contributing

588 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1969**

This is a typical Ranch style house; it is a one-story frame building with an asphalt shingle, side gable roof and a tripartite window. The foundation is parged and the walls are brick laid in all-stretcher bond. There is an interior brick chimney, and an exterior concrete block chimney flue. The typical fenestration is a horizontal 2/2 double-hung sash window. The main or west elevation has four bays; from north to south, two sets of paired windows, a single-leaf entry, and a tripartite window. The entry has a poured concrete stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Sheds (3)**

Non-Contributing

599 Patrick Henry Highway 005-0021 Winton

Other DHR-ID: **005-5042-0003**

Primary Resource Information: **Clubhouse, Stories 2.00, Style: Georgian, ca 1772**

The former dwelling is used as the clubhouse for the Winton Country Club. The original two-story, late Georgian style dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard exterior, standing-seam metal hip roof, two brick exterior end chimneys, and an interior chimney (all the chimneys are laid in all-stretcher bond). The eave detail features modillions and dentil work. Typical fenestration is a 9/9 double-hung sash window on the first story and a 6/6 double-hung sash window on the second. There is a pedimented pavilion projecting from the house on the west or rear elevation. The corners have Doric pilasters and the tympanum features an oval tracery window. The first story has three bays: all are double-leaf entries with four-light transoms. The main or east elevation has three bays: a single leaf entry with nine-light sidelights and a five-light transom flanked by two single windows. There is a one-bay, two-story pediment over the entry. The floor of the porch is brick tiles, at the wall are single Doric pilasters and a double-set of Doric columns support the roof. The pediment features a Doric entablature and in the tympanum is a lunette vent. There is a large late twentieth century addition to the north side of the original house. It is the large kitchen and dining room area. This one-story addition was created to appear as eighteenth century outbuildings; it has a brick foundation and walls of brick, vertical siding and horizontal siding. The multiple gable roofs are shingle. There is a brick interior chimney and a large brick exterior chimney. Typical fenestration for the addition is a 6/9 double-hung sash window.

Individual Resource Status: **Clubhouse**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing site

Individual Resource Status: **Barn, Dairy**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Sheds, Vehicle/Equipment (3)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pump House**

Non-Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: **Administration Bldg.**

Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Golf Course**

Non-Contributing site

Individual Resource Status: **Tennis Court**

Non-Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool**

Non-Contributing structure

610 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0011

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1959**

This is a typical Ranch style house. It is a one-story frame building with an asphalt shingle, side gable roof and a tripartite window. The foundation and walls are brick laid in all-stretcher bond and an interior brick chimney. The typical fenestration is a 1/1 double-hung sash window. There is a one-bay poured concrete porch on the north elevation; it has decorative iron posts supporting the roof. The main or west elevation has four bays; from north to south, a single-leaf entry, tripartite window and two sets of paired windows. Sheltering the entry and tripartite window is a stoop with a poured concrete floor and decorative iron posts supporting the roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Carport**

Non-Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: **Shed(s) 2**

Non-Contributing

612 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0012

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca 1944**

The one-story, side gabled dwelling has a projection on the main or west elevation, typical of the Minimal Traditional style. It has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. Typical fenestration is a 1/1 double-hung sash window. The house was enlarged with a one-story rear addition in the late twentieth century. The west elevation has three bays: a window in the projection and in the recessed area is a single-leaf entry and a single window. A wooden patio spans the elevation; it has a simple wooden rail and a stair at the west and south sides. This house and its neighbor, 624 Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0013) are the only two examples of the Minimal Traditional style in the village.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool**

Non-Contributing structure

624 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca 1944**

The one-story, side gabled dwelling has a projection on the main or west elevation, typical of the Minimal Traditional style. It has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. Typical fenestration is a 1/1 double-hung sash window. The west elevation has three bays: a window in the projection and in the recessed area is a single-leaf entry and a single window. There is a poured concrete stoop with decorative iron railing and a set of risers on the west. This house and its neighbor, 612 Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0012) are the only two examples of the Minimal Traditional style in the village.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

634 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0014 Bonus

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1929**

This frame dwelling is one and one half stories with a basement. It was built in 1929 by Robert Claiborne, brother of the owner, Sallie A. C. Claiborne. The foundation is concrete block and the exterior has wood siding with the exception of the newly (2009) enclosed porch on the south elevation which is clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. There are two concrete block exterior chimney flues one on the north and the other on the south. There are also dormer windows near the flues. Typical fenestration is a 4/1 double-hung sash window. There is a single garage door on the north elevation at the basement level. The gable front, west elevation has three bays on the first story: a single window, a single-leaf entry, and a double window. There is a one-story three-bay porch with a poured concrete porch and square wooden posts supporting the hip roof. The interior of the house retains much of its original design and features. The first floor plan consists of four major rooms: Living room, kitchen and bedrooms. The original craftsman mantel remains; it is a simple design with square pilasters. The kitchen retains its 1929 cabinetry and linoleum floor. The second story of the house contains a sitting area at the top of the stair and two bedrooms.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pump House**

Non-Contributing structure

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646 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0015

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930

This house is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman style Bungalow. The foundation is concrete block and the exterior of the frame is covered with vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a stretcher bond brick exterior brick chimney near the northwest corner of the north elevation. Typical fenestration is a 4/1 double-hung sash window. The east elevation porch was enclosed sometime before the end of the twentieth century. The main or west elevation has two bays: a triple window and a single-leaf entry. The half story has two sets of paired windows. The one-story, three-bay porch has a poured concrete floor and brick piers with tapered wooden columns supporting the roof. The interior of the house has an entry hall and three rooms. The interior has been altered with the addition of French doors to the hall at the living room. The living room, the only room besides the hall that was entered, contains its original brick mantel. Flanking the mantel are two small 4-light fixed sash windows.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i> | Contributing structure |

655 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0022

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1932

The core of the house is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman style bungalow with several additions added over time, the latest addition, on the north side, dates to 2007. It has brick foundation, vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal side gable roof with rear shed roof extension, and a concrete block exterior chimney flue. The windows are vinyl replacement 1/1 double-hung sash window of various sizes. The main or east elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry flanked by two single windows. The half story has two small single windows. Spanning the first story of the earliest section is a three-bay porch with a concrete floor and concrete piers with tapered wooden columns to support the shed roof.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i> | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i> | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Sheds (2)</i> | Non-Contributing |

665 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0023

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1964

The one-story dwelling has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding and a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Typical fenestration is a 1/1 double-hung sash window. It is an unusual form of the Ranch style. The typical tripartite window is on the east elevation facing the road; the main or south elevation has two bays: a single-leaf window and a double window. These are sheltered by a one-story, four-bay porch with a concrete floor and square wooden posts with a simple wooden rail support the roof. The west end of the south elevation was enclosed and contains another single-leaf entry and a single window. There is a later addition to the north side of the house.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i> | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i> | Non-Contributing |

667 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0024

Other DHR-ID: 44AH0088

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1987

The Colonial Revival house is one and one-half stories with a running bond, brick foundation. The side gable house is frame with vinyl siding. The steep gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a single, running bond, brick chimney at the south gable end of the central section of the house. Typical fenestration is a 6/6 double-hung sash window. The house has a brick walk from the drive to the entry and from the entry to the north side of the house where there is a built-in garage. The main elevation faces east. The central section of the elevation has five symmetrical bays across the first story. The single-leaf entry is the center bay and it is flanked by two single windows on either side. The inset entry has sidelights and a transom; the sidelights are a single pane of glass and there are three lights in the transom. There is a brick stair and stoop at the entry; it has iron railings. There are three dormers at the half story. The end pavilions are gable front with two single windows at the first story and a single window in the gable.

An archaeological site on the property was identified in 1980 as a pre- 1860 commercial and industrial complex that once included a large mercantile store, accounting house, a slave block and a stone archway and scales for weighing tobacco. The site has not been explored. This site includes the building called the counting house (005-5042-0024).

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed | Non-Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Archaeological Site | Contributing site |

670 Patrick Henry Highway 005-0017 St. Mark's Episcopal Church

Other DHR-ID: **005-5042-0002**

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1816**

The gable front church faces west and appears to have originally been a simple meetinghouse. Several additions to the building occurred in the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The building has a parged foundation, brick walls laid in Flemish bond, and a standing-seam metal roof. Though the building has been described in several earlier surveys, features not noted in these surveys are the ghosts of what may have been windows on the main elevation. The bricks appear to be of the same color and size as the originals but by close observation of the areas, the brick courses are not uniform as in the remainder of the wall area. The construction date of the building is disputed according to the various elements existing on the building and various documents. According to the deed information, a church existed on the lot by 1785; it was likely a frame building. The current building may be the frame building that was bricked or it may be new construction. An intensive study of the building would be required to determine its construction date.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery | Contributing site |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Monument/Marker | Non-Contributing object |

693 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0025

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1922**

This one-and-a-half story dwelling has a concrete block foundation, horizontal wood siding, a standing-seam metal side gable roof, and two interior brick chimney flues at the gable ends. Typical fenestration is a 3/1 double-hung sash window. The main or east elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry flanked by two sets of paired windows. There are two single windows at the half story. The one-story, three-bay wooden porch is supported by concrete piers and has turned wooden posts supporting the roof. The house was completely restored in 2008.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
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694 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1929**

This dwelling is a one-story frame house with asbestos shingles, concrete block foundation, and a pyramid roof of standing-seam metal. There is an interior, concrete block chimney flue on the north side of the house. Typical fenestration is a 2/2 double-hung sash window. The east elevation has a covered concrete patio that is a later addition to the main house. The main or west elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry centered between two single windows. The four-bay porch spans the elevation, the floor is poured concrete and square wooden posts support the roof.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Sheds (2) | Non-Contributing |

708 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0017

Other DHR-ID: **44AH0089**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930**

This is a Craftsman bungalow of one and a half stories. It has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, a side gable roof of standing-seam metal, and an exterior concrete block chimney flue. The building contains a mixture of original 3/1 double-hung sash windows and aluminum 1/1 double-hung sash windows. There is a one-story rear addition. The main or west elevation has two bays: a single-leaf entry and a paired window. The one-story, two-bay porch spans the elevation; it has a wood floor with square wooden posts and a simple rail supporting the roof.

An archaeological site was identified in 1980 and a small portion explored in 2009 as part of Proposed Route 151 (Patrick Henry Highway) Ditch Project. A portion of the site was destroyed and it was determined ineligible for listing in NRHP.

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| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House | Non-Contributing structure |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Archaeological Site | Non-Contributing site |

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720 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0018

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

This is a frame, one-and-a-half story Craftsman Bungalow with a concrete block foundation and concrete piers on the north elevation supporting the main floors of the house; the siding is horizontal board. The side gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and an interior concrete block chimney flue. The original fenestration was mostly 4/1 double-hung sash windows. Some original windows remain; replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. The main or west elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry with a single window on the north and paired windows on the south. The half story has two single windows. Spanning the first story is a three-bay porch with a poured concrete floor, and brick piers with wooden tapered columns.

724 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0019

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, pre- 1865

According to deed evidence, the core of the building dates to ca. 1865. The core section of the building was unchanged until the mid-twentieth century, according to historic photos. The earliest section has a stone foundation; the additions have brick and concrete block foundation. The exterior is vinyl and aluminum siding, the multiple roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal, and there is a brick interior chimney flue. The windows vary in size and composition; the main elevation windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The main or west elevation had two bays on the first story: a single-leaf window with sidelights and paired windows. There is an uncovered concrete stoop at the entry. The second story has an octagon window and a set of paired windows.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

741 Patrick Henry Highway 005-0175 Saddlery

Other DHR-ID: 005-5042-0004

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1814

This is a one-and-a-half story vernacular building with an exposed basement. It has a brick and stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a side gabled standing-seam metal roof and two brick interior end chimneys. The foundation of the building is in a hillside with stone against the hillside and the exposed foundation is brick. The exposed east wall is Flemish bond and 1:3 and 1:4 American bond is used on the exposed areas of the remaining elevations. The main or eastern elevation, facing Patrick Henry Highway, has three bays across the exposed basement area: a single-leaf entry between a single window on the south and a fixed sash double window (both sashes having six lights) on the north. Spanning the elevation is a wooden double porch with square posts supporting the roof. The second story is enclosed by a simple railing and is accessible only from the interior of the house.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House Contributing structure

Individual Resource Status: Privy Contributing

744 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0020

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1978

This is a typical one-story Ranch style house with a low-pitched asphalt shingle, gable side-roof. The foundation and walls are brick laid in all-stretcher bond and an interior brick chimney. Typical fenestration is 6/6 double-hung sash windows. At the southern end of the house is a one-car garage. The main or west elevation has five bays: two sets of paired windows; a single-leaf entry; a triple set of windows and a single window; and a three-bay, one-story pedimented porch shelters the entry and triple window. The floor is concrete and square brick columns support the roof.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

751 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0028

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1958

The post office/store/dwelling was constructed c. 1954 by John L. Nash. It is two stories, the foundation is unseen, the exterior walls are brick laid in stretcher bond. There is a low-pitched gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Typical fenestration is a 2/2 double-hung sash window; the main elevation has 6/6 double-hung sash windows. A concrete porch wraps around the sides and rear of the building. The rear of the building has a concrete porch at ground level and an apartment in the basement. The main elevation faces east. There is a concrete stoop in front of the single-leaf entry centered on the first story of the elevation. Flanking the entry is a double set of windows on either side and on the second

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story there is a single window flanked by a double set of windows. According to the owner, the first floor interior was remodeled several times. Originally, the area was divided into three rooms with the front room as the store and post office. The rear rooms were part of the home space. Later in the twentieth century, the store was altered and made smaller to accommodate the post office that was used until 1987. In the late twentieth century, the post office area was remodeled and it became domestic space.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garages (2) | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House | Contributing structure |

753 Patrick Henry Highway 005-0176 Nash House

Other DHR-ID: **005-5042-0005**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1840**

This is a side gable, two-story I-house. The original house has a two-story rear ell addition to the west and a twentieth century addition to the rear ell. The foundation is parged bricks (similar to St. Mark's Church 005-0017) and the walls are brick laid in 1:5 American bond. It has multiple standing-seam roofs, two brick exterior end chimneys and a brick interior end chimney. Typical fenestration is the 6/6 double-hung sash window with the earliest section having 6/9 double-hung sash windows on the first story. The main or east elevation has three bays: a single-leaf entry flanked by two single windows. The entry is sheltered by a one-bay, two-story pedimented porch. The flooring is poured concrete with square vinyl columns supporting the roof. The current porch is a twentieth century replacement of the original two-tier porch as seen in early twentieth century photos. The ghosts can be seen on the wall.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Sheds (2) | Non-Contributing |

771 Patrick Henry Highway 005-5042-0027

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1950**

The house was built in 1959 by John L. Nash, as his retirement home. It is a one-story, concrete blockhouse of no discernable style. This house has a low-pitched gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. There are two concrete block chimney flues: one is an interior flue and the other is on the south side of the house. Typical fenestration is 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The main elevation faces east and has five bays: there are two single-leaf entries flanking two single windows and a single window to the south. There is a poured concrete patio spanning most of the elevation. The interior of the house has four rooms surrounded by a wrap around hall on the east and south sides. There is a kitchen, living room and two bedrooms. The ceiling height of the house is approximately seven feet. There is no interior decoration.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House | Contributing structure |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed | Non-Contributing |

Turkey Mountain Road

121 Turkey Mountain Road 005-5042-0029

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1865**

The current building has a central side gable, two-story frame core with a stone foundation. There are several additions to the sides and rear of the building; these have brick and concrete foundations. The entire house has aluminum and vinyl siding. The multiple gable roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal. Typical fenestration is a double-hung sash window with a varying number of lights (9/9, 6/6 and 1/1). The core section of the house has a boxed cornice. The main or northeast elevation has two bays along the first story of the original section: a single-leaf entry and a single window. The earliest section has a two-bay, one-story porch with a poured concrete floor and turned wooden posts supporting the low-pitched roof. The one-story eastern addition to the house has a decorative rail around the roof.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn | Non-Contributing |

Total Number of Resources: 112

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The Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District is architecturally significant as a collection of buildings that form the core of a rural village centered around overland transportation routes, and include some of Amherst County's best examples of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century village architecture. The district includes dwellings, churches, and commercial buildings (now used as dwellings). The majority of buildings tend to be no more than two stories in height and are modest in size and decoration. The existing resources dating from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century reflect the history of the village as it was affected by shifts in transportation, commerce, and settlement. Distinctive resources within the district include Winton (005-0021) and Brick House (005-0002); these two buildings are recognized for their distinguished architectural styles and are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. Other distinctive buildings in the district include St. Mark's Episcopal Church (005-0017) and The Saddlery (005-0175). The main entry of St. Mark's church features a Federal-style semi-circular transom and carved rope woodwork. The Saddlery is one of the few extant commercial buildings of the early nineteenth century left in Amherst County. Its simple vernacular style expresses the utilitarian nature of the building. The Clifford School (005-5042-0037) is one of the county's few remaining, intact community school buildings of the early twentieth century. Constructed in 1938, it displays elements of the Craftsman style with Colonial Revival details. The variety of residential architecture in Clifford includes houses of the Georgian and Federal styles such as Winton and Brick House, early twentieth century Craftsman style bungalows, and Ranch-style houses of the mid-twentieth century. The Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District is best understood as a distinct entity representing Amherst County history and changes in taste, economy, materials, and workmanship that have occurred over time. It remains one of the best and oldest collections of village buildings in the county.

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Significance under Criterion A for Settlement associated with Commerce

The Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District is significant as an early settlement in Amherst County (beginning in the 1740s) that developed as a commercial center. Unlike other period settlements, such as Bethel and Warminster, this still-extant hamlet was not located along the James River. This settlement was a regional commercial center that was located at the crossroads of the stage road between Charlottesville and Lynchburg and the east-west road from the James River over the Blue Ridge Mountains toward Lexington, Virginia. The village had several taverns for travelers and served locals with a tobacco weigh station and the services of a saddler, blacksmith and merchandise stores such as Irvine Galt & Company store, which sold imported goods from Europe.¹²

As the village developed, St. Marks Church was constructed, New Glasgow Academy (the first school) was established, and a horseracing track was built. By 1800, New Glasgow was the best known and most populous settlement in the county. During the Revolutionary War, New Glasgow was a Continental Army Supply Depot and in 1781 it was one of several sites considered for reconvening the Commonwealth government when it was time to evacuate Charlottesville due to threat from British Col. Banastre Tarleton. In 1808, New Glasgow was the temporary Amherst County seat after Nelson County was formed from Amherst.¹³

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bypassed New Glasgow. This construction combined with the Civil War led to a period of depression. Many village businesses and residents either moved toward New Glasgow Depot or the Amherst Courthouse area. By the end of the century, the largest settlement in Amherst was Amherst Courthouse.¹⁴

The village again prospered at the beginning of the twentieth century as a travel stop for motorists along the major roadway (the old stage road) of U. S. Route 29. The village had several gas stations, convenience stores, and an auto repair garage.¹⁵ During this time, the village played a significant part in the development of the county, serving as a major social center, inland commercial area and travel waystation. The businesses in town remained busy until about mid-century when U.S. Route 29 was relocated and many of the businesses moved or closed. The village's wealth has been dependent upon its ready access to major transportation systems and the surrounding community, and it stands today as a reminder of Amherst County's early history and changes that have occurred over time.

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Additional History

Clifford is one of the earliest settlements in what would become Amherst County. The area was home to Scots-Irish settlers and was part of the early western migration in the 1740s soon after the Lower Secretary's Road was created through the area. The settlement called New Glasgow was part of Albemarle County until 1761 when Amherst County was formed; Amherst County at that time included the land that today comprises both Amherst and Nelson Counties. Around 1763, buildings were constructed in a manner resembling a proper town; they were laid out in a linear arrangement along the stage road and its crossroads. The stage road (modern Patrick Henry Highway, State Route 151) ran north and south; the eastern road ran to New Market on the James River (modern Fletchers Level Road, State Route 610); and the western road ran toward the Blue Ridge Mountains (modern Turkey Mountain Road, State Route 610).¹⁶

Clifford was uniquely situated in the county. It was in a central area of the county but it was not chosen as the county seat, like Cabellsville. It was not located along the James River like the villages of Warminster, New Market, Madison and Bethel. New Glasgow instead developed into a center of commerce for the surrounding plantations and communities of the local area as well as the travelers along the major inland route. New Glasgow profited economically until changes in transportation methods and routes as well as better situated, newer settlements made the village obsolete. Today, this early settlement is a reminder of the early history of Amherst County and the importance of the early road systems.¹⁷

In 1771, Gabriel Penn (1741-1798), who owned the land on which the village was built, advertised the sale of the village in the *Virginia Gazette*. He stated that it was a thriving stagecoach village that included an ordinary, three stores, several storehouses with dwellings, a tailor shop, blacksmith shop, and plantation. The County Clerk of Court maintained an office in the village.¹⁸

During the Revolutionary War, the village served as a supply depot for the Continental Army. Concern for the safety of military stores in New Glasgow was raised by Col. Hugh Rose during British Col. Banastre Tarleton's 1781 raid on Charlottesville. The Assembly notes show that New Glasgow was once considered as one of the rally points for the General Assembly, should Charlottesville (which itself was serving as an emergency seat of government) have to be abandoned. Following Tarleton's June 1781

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raid on Charlottesville, Thomas Jefferson stayed overnight at Geddes (005-0007), located about two miles north of New Glasgow (his traveling party stayed in the village), on his flight to Poplar Forest in Bedford County.¹⁹

Gabriel Penn sold New Glasgow to Smyth Tandy (1741-1823) in 1782. The village continued to grow and flourish, and in 1785, Tandy petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for incorporation to allow for further expansion. At this time, according to deed records, the village had two ordinaries, and the general merchant store of Irvine Galt and Company. Tandy described the village in his petition as having “many people professing useful trades.” The petition further stated that half acre lots were to be laid and the area was locally known as New Glasgow. The Virginia Assembly granted the petition with the additional requirement that dwellings in the village were to be at least 16 feet square with either a brick or stone chimney and that this new area was officially recognized as Cabellsburg, perhaps to honor the Cabell family.²⁰

David Shepherd Garland acquired much of the village land from Col. William Cabell’s (1730-1798) estate in 1802. Garland wished to expand the village with additional land bought from his father-in-law, Samuel Meredith (of Winton). Garland and other town inhabitants again petitioned the Virginia General Assembly and requested the name New Glasgow be restored; the petition was granted. Faster growth followed and in 1803, New Glasgow Academy was established.²¹ In 1807, New Glasgow served as the temporary county seat for the recently-divided Amherst County (the southern half remained Amherst County and the northern half became Nelson County). In 1811 the village was described by the academy headmaster, Elijah Fletcher, as having about 50 buildings with the village “comprised of several stores and mechanic shops.” He further stated the village had growth potential for additional manufacturers and mechanics. Around 1820, according to deed and will information, the village included a tan yard, saddle maker’s shop, two taverns, a Masonic hall, a hatter, grocer, law office, and a horseracing track.²²

New Glasgow was closely related to the river village of Warminster; both were centers of commerce and social activity. Founded in 1742 by William Cabell, Warminster was incorporated in 1791 and is now part of Nelson County. While it began simply as a tobacco warehouse site, the village, at its height, consisted of an academy, several stores and dwellings, a Masonic hall, and a horseracing track. By 1834, Warminster was nearly in ruins due to the division of the county and western migration. Today, it is still a recognized rural community in Nelson County.²³

Another contemporary village was Cabellsville, the Amherst County seat from 1761 to 1807. It was located approximately eight miles northeast of New Glasgow in what is today Nelson County and was originally known as Key’s Tavern.

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Like New Glasgow, it was located along the stage road. The Key's Tavern area was officially incorporated as Cabellsville in 1803 and served as the temporary Nelson County seat from 1807 to 1809 until the completion of the new courthouse at Lovingston. Today, nothing remains of the courthouse area and the site is commemorated by a historical highway marker along U.S. Route 29 (Thomas Nelson Highway) in the area of Colleen.²⁴

The village of New Glasgow continued to prosper until the 1850s when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was constructed through the central portion of the county. Robert A Coghill (1821-1899), a New Glasgow resident and lawyer, was instrumental in convincing the railroad company of the necessity for the route to go through Amherst County.²⁵ This new railway reached Lynchburg just before the Civil War began and it helped both existing population centers (Amherst Courthouse) and new communities (Monroe and New Glasgow Depot) to develop along the rail line. The line bypassed the existing New Glasgow village; the closest access to the rail, New Glasgow Depot, was built three miles east of the existing village. Some of the village merchants moved their shops to the depot, creating a subsequent loss of commerce and population. The depot area developed to such an extent that, in 1881, the U.S. Postal Service closed the New Glasgow village office in favor of a new office at the depot, and the depot area officially became known as New Glasgow.²⁶

The residents of the former New Glasgow worked several years to reestablish postal service. By 1883, the village no longer had a name and according to local tradition, the new name of Clifford was drawn from a hat. This nameless, economically depressed village lost its business variety and population to the areas of the courthouse and surrounding the railroads but was able to retain enough tradesmen to prevent total collapse of the village economy; these included a carpenter, tailor, wheelwright, blacksmith, tanner, and brick mason.²⁷

Clifford began to recover economically when the popularity of the automobile brought new and diversified commerce to the village. Automobiles traveled along the old stage roads and Clifford regained recognition as a viable stop between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. New businesses serving automobiles and travelers such as gas stations, convenience stores and an auto repair shop opened in the village. Long-time residents remember five filling stations operating about the same time in the village area; several are documented by photographs and deeds.²⁸ The village was electrified in the 1930s and the roads were paved around 1940. During the early twentieth century, many new dwellings were constructed; some replaced earlier buildings and some were constructed on subdivided, undeveloped land. By mid-century, Clifford was primarily residential in nature but small local stores and the Post Office continued to operate.

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By the end of the century, the Post Office and Winton Country Club were its only businesses. U.S. Route 29 was relocated in the 1950s, causing the village to lose automobile traffic, and its commercial elements suffered accordingly.²⁹

Ethnic History

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, Amherst County was comprised of three racial groups that often intermarried: Europeans, Native Americans, and African Americans. In 1860, the population of the county was 51% free white, 45% enslaved Black, and 2% free Black. According to Sherrie and William McLeRoy in Strangers in Their Midst, many of those described as free black were actually Native peoples. Dr. Horace Rice, in his book, The Buffalo Ridge Cherokee, describes a group of Native Americans, the Pinn or Penn family, who received land along Buffalo Ridge in eastern Amherst County for service during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Rice described the Pinn family as slave owning, but the slaves were held as equals and were part of a community that worked together. He also described the family as being helpful to those trying to establish themselves by allowing them to live on family land and work within the family community. It is difficult to determine the population of enslaved people of New Glasgow because many of those who owned land within the village did not reside there but rented the property to others. Using the 1860 Slave Schedule and the names of some of the larger landowners, it can be estimated that there were approximately 110 enslaved people of both mulatto and black racial heritage in Clifford.³⁰

According to deed records and the 1860 census, all of the land in New Glasgow belonged to free whites. However, the racial makeup of land ownership changed during Reconstruction. Two men, Hugh Wright and Washington Edwards, came to own much of the central portion of the village (north of St. Mark's Episcopal Church to Turkey Mountain Road). The Edwards and Wright families are listed as "mulatto" in the census records of 1870 and 1880, but transactions involving the Edwards and Wright families and former landowners do not reference race or color.³¹ Little pre-1870 information on either the Edwards or Wright families is available. It is believed that both Washington Edwards and Hugh Wright may have been members of the secluded group of people living in Amherst County along Buffalo Ridge, in the northeastern section of the county near the James River. Research of the ancestry of the multi-cultural residents and those of the multi-racial heritage from the Buffalo Ridge area found that many were distant relatives of one another. Most of the families living in Clifford were considered by the federal census and Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics to be African American, though their racial makeup was varied.³²

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Some families of African American heritage obtained land through gifts from former owners. In the late nineteenth century, both Robert A. Coghill and his cousin, B. B. Haile, left land to two women (Harriet Norvell and Delia Morgan) who were in their service. The land was left only to the women and their children; their husbands were specifically excluded according to the wording of the deeds.³³ These gifts occurred at the same time other African American families were purchasing village land. These families included the Garland and Christian families, who acquired land in the eastern and northern section of the village. The Christian family purchased the Camperdown property (005-0177, demolished), and still owns a portion of the original tract.³⁴ Early twentieth century racial relations were strained with the introduction of segregation and the eugenics movement. In Virginia and especially Amherst County, W. A. Plecker, Registrar of Virginia, fostered the ideal of promoting and maintaining racial purity. He was particularly interested in Amherst because of the instances of people claiming Native ancestry and diligently researched families through death and birth records. Plecker believed there were only two races and that true Native American people no longer existed. He reclassified people as either black or white according to his research. Many people of light skin were classified as black based on the history of their families; these reclassifications are evident in a comparison of census records from 1900 to 1930 and affected many in the Clifford community. For example, both the Wright and Edwards families, once classified as mulatto were classified by 1930 as black despite their Native American ancestry.³⁵ During this period, there were several instances of racial clashes, including one in 1902, when a black man was accused by a white man of setting fire to a building on a farm near Clifford where he worked. The black man became angry, sought his accuser, and shot him. The shooter was arrested and imprisoned in the Amherst jail. A group of Clifford men gathered, en masse, and forced the jailer to turn the prisoner over to them. They took the shooter and subsequently lynched and shot him, leaving his body hanging on a tree near the Buffalo River.³⁶

Despite the effects of segregation and eugenics, the Clifford African American community prospered, and had the financial resources to construct most of the village's early twentieth-century village buildings, both commercial and residential. The Edwards family was most prominent; they were descendants of Washington Edwards who purchased land in the village after the Civil War. This family built three extant Bungalow dwellings along Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-0017, 005-5042-0018, and 005-5042-0025) during the Great Depression. They also constructed a store and garage in the village (these were razed in the late twentieth century). The Edwards family was also involved in the financing and planning of many of the St. Peter's Church buildings and improvements, including the current edifice.³⁷ Descendants of this family still live in the area but many have scattered around the country.

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New Glasgow was the birthplace of two influential African American men of the early twentieth century, Irvine Garland Penn (1867-1930) and William Fletcher Penn (1870-1934). Little is known about the early life of these men except that the brothers were educated in Lynchburg, earned graduate degrees and became influential in the national African American community. I. G. Penn was a journalist for several African American newspapers including *The Lynchburg Laborer*, *The Richmond Planet*, *The Knoxville Negro World*, and *the New York Age*. He wrote two books, The Afro-American Press and Its Editors and The College of Life or Practical Self-Educator: How to Better the Colored Race. Penn was also an educator and active in the Methodist Church, and chaired the committee for the African American Exhibit at the 1895 Atlanta Exposition.³⁸ William Fletcher Penn was Irvine's younger brother. He was the highest-ranking graduate and one of the first African Americans to graduate from the Yale Medical School in 1897. He was also the first African American student to serve as editor of the class yearbook. He helped establish Mercy Hospital in Atlanta and became one of the leading physicians of both white and black patients in south Atlanta.³⁹ In 1925, he became chief of surgery in the Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama. He served in that position until his death.⁴⁰

Schools in Clifford

New Glasgow Academy, chartered in 1803, was the earliest school in Amherst County. The academy land, deeded to the school in 1806, is the same site on which Clifford School (005-5043-0037) now stands at 755 Fletchers Level Road. One of the first presidents or head masters was Elijah Fletcher (1789-1858).⁴¹ Much of the information known about the academy comes from Elijah Fletcher's descriptions in letters to his family. He taught and led the school from 1811 to 1817 and described the brick edifice as having a schoolroom and six private rooms for boarded students. The school hours were from 9 a.m. to 1:30 pm and 3:30 to 5:30 each day and the school term was divided into two five-month sessions with two one-month vacations. The subjects taught were Latin, Greek, French, English, mathematics and philosophy. The school attracted students from as far away as Richmond.⁴²

In 1826, serious financial problems forced the trustees to petition the General Assembly to allow a lottery to raise funds as they no longer had the personal means to support the school. In 1837, the trustees sold three acres of the school property to raise funds to repair the buildings. The school operated until around 1854 when trustees deeded the building to a Baptist congregation but stipulated that the basement was to continue in use as a school. The original building was razed in the late nineteenth century and was soon replaced by a c. 1880 T-shaped frame school building (demolished).⁴³

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New Glasgow Academy was the first of many private schools that pre-dated a public school system in Amherst County. Among the other schools was the Higginbotham Academy, which was chartered in 1830 and operated until the Civil War. The school was located in the town of Amherst, in the house now known as Edgewood (005-0163). Kenmore Academy operated from 1871 to 1899 and was located at Kenmore plantation (005-0023), west of the town of Amherst.⁴⁴

The county's public school system was established in the late nineteenth century and many community schools were either constructed or created. The African American students attended school at St. Peter's Baptist Church (005-5042-0021). In the early twentieth century, a new frame school for African American children, similar in style to the brick Clifford School, was constructed adjacent to St. Peter's Church. It was used until about 1960, when the new church was constructed. The students thereafter likely attended other neighboring schools for African American children such as the one in New Glasgow, Turkey Mountain, or the Amherst Training School. Local Clifford residents, who taught at St. Peter's Academy and at other county schools included Lelia Edwards, Alice Blair, Edna Broady Christian, and Amanda Broady.⁴⁵

In the late nineteenth century, a T-shaped frame building containing three classrooms was erected for the white children in grades 1 through 6. In 1938, this school building was replaced by the existing brick building known as the Clifford School (005-5042-0037). The new building had one large room dividing it into four classrooms for white students and such conveniences as bathrooms, a kitchen, and electricity. The school teachers were housed at the Blacksmith's house (005-5042-0029).⁴⁶ In 1970, Clifford School closed due to countywide school consolidation and integration. The land and building were eventually sold to the Clifford Ruritan Club; the building currently serves as a community center and site of the Virginia State Jousting Tournament.⁴⁷

Entertainment in Clifford

Horseracing was a popular pastime in the late eighteenth to twentieth centuries, and New Glasgow accommodated the sport with the construction of several racing tracks. New Glasgow, at different times and locations, had two types of tracks (a straight track north of Oakley and an oval track just north of the central village); neither track remains today. New Glasgow and Warminster were two villages that hosted annual parts of a circuit in which a village would host a series of race events and conclude them with a large social gathering.⁴⁸

The earliest racecourse in the village was near Oakley (this site was noted in a survey under DHR no. 44AH0090) and was owned by Ambrose Rucker. This was likely a straight track of about one-quarter mile.⁴⁹ Around 1850 an oval track, a mile and a

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quarter in length, was built on Race Field Farm just north of the village. Race Field Farm, now demolished, was the home of the horse-loving McGinnis family. Hiram McGinnis, the first of the family to settle in the area, was a saddler from Ireland and trained apprentices in New Glasgow. His descendants hosted the three-day annual Race Days event at their farm with many of the horse owners housed in one of the village taverns.⁵⁰

In the 1920s, jousting became a popular sport in Clifford and in the county. It involves a rider on horseback spearing an increasingly smaller series of rings hanging from poles while galloping along a track. It has remained a popular sport and today, the Virginia State Jousting Tournament is held every year during the first weekend of October.⁵¹

Churches in Clifford

Religion was important to the settlers of the Amherst County area. The earliest county church was Maple Run (established c. 1749), a log church that was part of St. Anne's Parish of Albemarle County. The Anglican church served the communities of Rose Mill and New Glasgow with Rev. Robert Rose as its minister.⁵² Amherst Parish was created the same year, 1761, as the new county of Amherst. The new parish needed a Glebe; it was built about 1762 about one mile south of the New Glasgow settlement. The first minister who occupied the Glebe was Ichabod Camp.⁵³

In 1778, Amherst Parish was divided into the Amherst Parish (now Nelson County) and Lexington Parish (modern Amherst County). During the Revolutionary War, the established state church lost members because the church was viewed as a British institution; during this time the Maple Run building fell into disrepair.⁵⁴

In 1785, the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia was formed. This was the same year Cabellsburg (locally, the village continued to be known as New Glasgow) was incorporated. The members of Maple Run decided to move their congregation to the village. They built the new church on Samuel Meredith's land (it was later sold to David Shepherd Garland). There is some speculation that the first church in the village was frame and around 1814 was replaced by the existing brick building now known as St. Mark's Episcopal Church. It is known that the reduced membership of the Episcopal church led to the use of the building by other village congregations for worship, but the Episcopal church owned it because the church was built by Episcopal subscription. Sharing the church was a method to maintain the building since the congregation members themselves could not afford its upkeep nor could

they afford to keep a minister. William Meade, author of Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, noted that Col. Hugh Rose was a lay reader who opposed one minister of another

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congregation preaching in the church after the Revolutionary War. In 1809, George Bourne of the Methodist faith was preaching in the area and in 1811, Elijah Fletcher noted that there was “a very decent meetinghouse for this country, and a Presbyterian minister.” In 1844, the Virginia Episcopal Diocese purchased the land and church from the estate of David Shepherd Garland. The church was consecrated as St. Mark’s Episcopal Church in the mid to late nineteenth century.⁵⁵

From the earliest county history of the village, St. Mark’s was a prominent church due to its location in the largest early county settlement. There were three other early Episcopal churches located south of New Glasgow. These were St. Matthews or Rucker’s Chapel (located near present day Coolwell) founded c. 1749, St. Luke’s (Pedlar Mills 005-0016) founded c. 1749, and Bent Chapel (construction date unknown, located near the river; it burned in 1870 and was not rebuilt). The newest church of the Episcopal denomination, Ascension (163-0006), was constructed in the town of Amherst in 1847. Today, St. Mark’s, Ascension, and St. Luke’s are all still active.⁵⁶ Prior to the Revolutionary War, “dissenters” who opposed the established Anglican church were moving to the area because of the more tolerant atmosphere there than in areas east of the Piedmont. The dissenters included Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists who refused to support the state (Anglican) church.

The Presbyterian denomination, the religion of many Scots-Irish settlers, became popular in the area. The Presbyterians were associated with the Campbellites who, according to local tradition, took over St. Mark’s forcibly. Elijah Fletcher noted that the local minister in 1811 was Presbyterian. A Presbyterian church was never built in the village.⁵⁷

The Methodist congregation had several preachers in New Glasgow. In 1809, George Bourne was working in the village. In 1805, Rev. Francis Asbury traveled through the village, preached, and stayed as a guest of Samuel Meredith. In 1842, the Methodists constructed the Pleasant Grove Church (005-5294) about two miles north of the village along the stage road between New Glasgow and Rose Mill, near the plantation known as Athlone (005-0019). Their minister lived north of New Glasgow. Pleasant Grove was an active congregation until the 1980s. After the church disbanded, the building was sold to the Piedmont Baptist Association.⁵⁸

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The Baptists did not have a church in the village until Clifford Baptist Church was constructed in 1910 (it is located just outside the district boundaries). The earliest followers worshipped at Mount Moriah (005-0078) located across Turkey Mountain, near Lowesville. Mount Moriah was built in 1826 and is the mother church for most of the existing Baptist congregations in the county. Baptists preached at St. Mark's; one was Samuel Blair Rice. He influenced many people, in particular the Rev. Dr. Paul Whitehead, who lived in the village, attended New Glasgow Academy, and later became a Methodist minister. Rice noted that there was a "tremendous revival spirit" in New Glasgow during the 1850s and all the denominations were meeting together for union services.⁵⁹ Another Baptist minister was Vincent Settle, who came to New Glasgow in the late nineteenth century. He lived at Oakley and preached at Mount Moriah. It is likely that he also preached to a new congregation that met at old New Glasgow Academy. The congregation purchased the New Glasgow Academy in 1854 with the condition that the basement would continue to be used as a school. This group must have disbanded before the turn of the century, as ownership reverted back to the trustees of New Glasgow Academy at that time.⁶⁰ Around 1909, another Baptist congregation met at the wooden school in Clifford. This congregation grew and in 1910, the members built Clifford Baptist Church. This church remains active and its building is located just east of the nominated area.⁶¹

New Glasgow also had an active African American Baptist congregation. The congregation, known as St. Peter's Baptist Church, met in the Clifford school building (005-5043-0037) after 1865. The congregation, in 1874, obtained an acre of Winton land from Powhatan Henson, south of the village core. The first church, c. 1881, was a frame building measuring 18 x 20 feet. In 1905, a second frame church, replacing the original building, was constructed and doubled as a school. Then, in 1926, the congregation replaced the 1905 church with a larger frame church and around the same time, constructed a frame building to house St. Peter's Academy for African American children. In 1960, the congregation built the current brick sanctuary replacing the frame building and the school. This new sanctuary was built through efforts of the Edwards family, a prominent African American family in the Clifford area. St. Peter's Baptist remains an active congregation.⁶²

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- ¹² Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; The deeds of the period list William Galt of Galts Mill (005-5037), as representative of Irving Galt & Co, operating a store in the village.
- ¹³ Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Virginia General Assembly, Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, (Richmond, Va.: James E Goode, 1870); Brown, Cabell and Kin; Clifford Files from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Hugh Rose, "Letter 24 July 1781 to Col. William Cabell," Swem Library; Charles Russell, "Letter 26 September 1781 to Col. William Davies," Library of Virginia; Charles Russell, "Letter 29 June 1781 to Col. William Davies," Library of Virginia; and Samuel Dyer, "Letter 11 October 1781 to Col. William Davies," Library of Virginia; and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995).
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¹⁶ Lay, K. Edward, The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 2000), p. 8; Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Virginia Gazette, Purdie & Dixon, p. 3, col. 2 21 Mar 1771, available online from <http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/VirginiaGazette/VGImagePopup.cfm?ID=3003&Res=HI>.

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¹⁷ Cabellsville was originally the site of Key's Tavern and it sat along the stage road in the center of old Amherst County. Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908), pp. 107-132; and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); Historic Marker R-81 on Route 29 south in Colleen in Nelson County. New Market, Madison, and Bethel were other early settlements along the James River. All were tobacco warehouses and inspection stations. New Market was found in 1792 at the junction of the Tye and James Rivers; it was connected to New Glasgow by the eastern road from the village. This village was never incorporated and is today known as Norwood, a rural community in Nelson County. Madison, established in 1791, was located across the James River from Lynchburg, and grew as a suburb of Lynchburg. It is the most populous area of the county and was incorporated in 1904 as Madison Heights; most of the older buildings date from the late 19th century. Bethel (005-5336) was a village founded by Nicholas Davies and was located about five miles upstream from Lynchburg. In 1775, he advertised for tradesmen to inhabit the village. It was incorporated in 1802 and was an active community into the 20th century. A 2010 survey concluded that ruins and only a few dilapidated historic buildings remain. The New Market post office was known as Tye River Warehouse. Brown, Cabells & Kin, p.221; Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908), pp. 107-132; and Thomas J. Baldwin, A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States, (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Grambo, 1854), p. 790; Brown, Cabells & Kin, p.221; Virginia State Library, and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); Trustees of Town of Madison. "Virginia Legislative Petitions." Vols. Reel 9, Box 11, Folder 81. November 19, 1796; and Madison Heights Files from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; History Tech and Landmark Preservation Associates. Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report. July 2010; Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908), pp. 107-132; and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); and Davies, Nicholas. "Virginia Legislative Petitions." Vols. Reel 9, Box 12, Folder 1. December 11, 1801; and Virginia Gazette, Dixon, p. 2, col. 3 11 Feb 1775, available online from <http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/VirginiaGazette>.

¹⁸ Gabriel Penn (1741-1798) was associated with the settlement, commerce and politics of the early history of Clifford and Amherst County. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Penn was a farmer, merchant, land developer and tavern keeper. Penn first came to the area in 1750s. He acquired land along the stage road and began to construct, beginning in 1763, various village building such as stores, dwellings, a tavern and a plantation. The settlement was turning a profit by 1771 according to Penn's advertisement in the Virginia Gazette. In 1789, after he sold the village to Smyth Tandy, he purchased the former Glebe and farmed the lands until his death in 1798. Penn served as a paymaster during Revolutionary War and, by the end of the war, he was a colonel in the Amherst militia. He represented Amherst County as a delegate to the General Assembly in 1776 and 1777. His daughter, Sophia, married William Sidney Crawford of Tusculum and their daughter, Maria Antoinette married her schoolmaster, Elijah Fletcher. Penn's great-granddaughter, Indiana Fletcher Williams founded Sweet Briar College in memory of her daughter, Daisy, who died at a young age. Brown, Cabell & Kin; G. Brown Goode, Virginia Cousins: 1767-1846, (Richmond, Va., J. W. Randolph, 1887); David Lee Russell, The American Revolution in Southern Culture; and McLeRoy, Passages; and Virginia Gazette, Purdie & Dixon, p. 3, col. 2 21 Mar 1771, available online from <http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/VirginiaGazette/VGImagePopup.cfm?ID=3003&Res=HI>.

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²⁰ Virginia Legislative Petitions, Reel 9, Box 11, Folder 34, available at the Library of Virginia; Henning's Statutes, Vol. Xii, 1785-1788, pp. 229-230; Smyth Tandy (1741-1823) was an immigrant from Ireland, Tandy arrived in the country around 1776. He purchased the village of New Glasgow from Gabriel Penn in 1782 and incorporated it in 1785. The 50 acres of ½-acre lots were to be sold by lottery but during Tandy's ownership, only one lot was sold. Tandy sold the village to William Cabell in 1789 and moved to Kentucky where he died in 1824. Smyth Tandy, 1741-1823: Virginia Gentleman & Kentucky Pioneer. 1948.

²¹ Col. William Cabell (1730-1798) is associated with settlement and politics in both the village and county. He belonged to a distinguished Virginia family that owned large land tracts in Nelson and Amherst counties and for whom the villages of Cabellsville and Cabellsburg were named. He built Union Hill plantation, founded the village of Warminster and petitioned to charter Warminster Academy. Cabell was very active in government and served as Amherst County magistrate and represented the county in both houses of the Virginia Legislature between 1776 and 1788.

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He represented the Commonwealth as a Congressman from 1795 to 1803. He was a member of the Committee of Safety that was the executive branch of the government in 1775 and he was part of the committee that drafted the Constitution of Virginia. In 1798, Cabell purchased Cabellsburg village and convinced his doctor, James Murray Brown, to settle in the village. After his death, Cabell's estate sold the village land to David Shepherd Garland in 1803; and Sandra F. Esposito, Brick House-National Register of Historic Places Nomination (DHR #005-0002), 2005; Virginia Legislative Petitions, Reel 9, Box 11, Folder 34, available at the Library of Virginia; Henning's Statutes, Vol. Xii, 1785-1788, pp. 229-230; and Amherst County Deed Book F, 263.

²² Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); Martha von Briesen, ed., The Letters of Elijah Fletcher, (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1965), pp. 36, 44-45; Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society ; and various Amherst County Deeds and Wills.

²³ Warminster was near the Swan's Creek tobacco inspection station. The village had a mill, Masonic hall, stores, and a horseracing course. It was incorporated in 1788 with an academy chartered in 1791. Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908), pp. 107-132; and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); and Joseph Martin, 1835 GAZETTEER OF VIRGINIA AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, (1835), p. 129.

²⁴ Cabellsville was originally the site of Key's Tavern and it sat along the stage road in the center of old Amherst County. Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908), pp. 107-132; and Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); Historic Marker R-81 on Route 29 south in Colleen in Nelson County.

²⁵ Robert A. Coghill (1821-1899) was a noted lawyer who lived at the Glebe with his aunt, Jane Aldridge. He later moved to a house in the New Glasgow village core, near the intersection of Patrick Henry Highway and Fletchers Level Road it once stood at the site of Patrick Henry Highway (005-5042-00). Coghill represented Amherst County in both houses of the Virginia Legislature. He served in the Senate from 1857 to 1863 and in the House of Delegates from 1871 to 1881. He chaired several Senate committees including the Committee on Justice in 1863. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic National Conventions in 1860 and 1876. In 1860, he helped nominate Stephen Douglas for president and in 1876, he helped nominate Samuel J. Tilden. He maintained his membership in the Democratic National Committee from 1880 to 1884. Coghill was nominated in 1872 for an Amherst judgeship. After the Civil War, Coghill was such an important figure to Virginia Government that the legislature submitted a petition to the U. S. Congress for reinstatement of his ability to serve in government. Coghill was also an important figure in getting the Orange & Alexandria Railroad to construct a line through Amherst County. In 1853, he and two representatives from Nelson County appeared before the railroad board of directors. The General Assembly signed a bill to allow the construction the same year. Coghill was named to the railroad Board of Directors for 1861; he served until 1886. Coghill and Taylor Berry (associated with Edgewood, 163-0003) were editors of the "Amherst Enterprise," a weekly newspaper, from 1871 to 1881. Charles Minor Blackford, Legal History of the Virginia Midland Railway Co., (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1881), p. 3; James Henry Coghill, The Family of Coghill: 1377 to 1879, (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1879); Virginia Railroad Commissioner, Sixth Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner of the State of Virginia, (Richmond, Va., 1882); "Divided Virginia Democrats." New York Times, July 10, 1880, query.nytimes.com; F. & J. Rives and George A. Bailey, The Congressional Globe and Appendix: Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress, (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Congressional Globe, 1872)p. 2058; Charles Triplett O'Ferrall, Forty Years of Active Service, (New York: Neale Publishing, 1904), p. 195; John Gibson Parkhurst, Official Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, (Cleveland, Oh., 1860), p. 28; Political Pamphlets, Vol. 1, (New York: National Democratic Committee, 1880); "Robert A. Coghill." Samuel Basset French Collection. Library of Virginia. <http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/GetBF.pl?dir=0061/C0037&card=75> (accessed 2009); Virginia Historical Society, ed. "Robert A. Coghill: obituary notice, 1889 March 7." Mss9:1 C6565:1; and Lyon Gardiner Taylor, Men of Mark in Virginia, Vol. 2, (Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Company, 1907).

²⁶ Charles Minor Blackford, Legal History of the Virginia Midland Railway Co., (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1881), p.3; additional information available online at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_and_Alexandria_Railroad; Sherrie and William McLeRoy, More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995); and 1860, 1880, and 1900 U. S. Federal Census Records available online from ancestry.com. This

railroad was later known as the Virginia Midlands, then Southern and is now part of the Norfolk Southern Railroad. This contrasts with the other county railroad, the Richmond and Allegheny, built in the 1880s along the route of the old Jame River and Kanawha Canal; it was later known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; New Glasgow Depot ceased rail operation in the 1950s and it remains a small residential

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District (005-5042)

Amherst County, VA

Section number 7,8endnotes Page 34

community; and The Virginia Magazine, Virginia Post Offices 1798-1889, pp. 57, 80; Edith F. Axelson, Virginia Post Masters and Post Offices:1789-1832, (New York: Iberian Press, 1991); Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Martha von Briesen, p. 35-44.

²⁷ Edith F. Axelson, Virginia Post Masters and Post Offices:1789-1832, (New York: Iberian Press, 1991); Clifford-New Glasgow files in the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Martha von Briesen, p. 35-44; and U.S. Federal Census Records 1900-1930 available online from ancestry.com.

²⁸ Historic photographs from the files of Frances Butler and Eleanor Caldwell.

²⁹ Clifford files from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and The operating stores were Broady (to the 1950s); Watts (to the 1960s); Nash (to the 1960s-70s), Edwards (to the 1960s); Hauselkuse (to the 1950s) and Johnson (just outside the district boundary operated to the 1970s), information from various people and various deeds.

³⁰ Sherrie S. McLeRoy and William R. McLeRoy, Strangers in Their Midst: The Free Black Population of Amherst County, Virginia, (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007, revised); Horace R. Rice, The Buffalo Ridge Cherokee: A Remnant of a Great Nation Divided, (Westminster, Md., Heritage Books, 2007); and 1860 U.S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule available online from ancestry.com.

³¹ Sandy Davis (1828-1880) is known to be black according to the 1870 U. S. Federal Census Record available online from ancestry.com; and Amherst County Deed Book HH, p. 96. This is the only reference to color, he bought the tanyard and was noted as "colored" in the deed; U. S. Federal Census Records 1860-1880, available online from ancestry.com.

³² Hearn, Sally, interview by Sandra Esposito. *Various Phone Conversations and Email Correspondance* (various dates 2008, 2009); Private Files and Family Photographs of Oscar Thomas; conversation with Dr. Rice and book Buffalo Ridge Cherokee; U. S. Federal Census Records 1860-1880, available online from ancestry.com.

³³ Amherst County Will Book 22, p. 218; Amherst County Will Book 23, p. 416

³⁴ Amherst County Will Book 22, p. 218; Amherst County Will Book 23, p. 416; Amherst County Deed Book 98, p. 214; and Amherst County Deed Book 121, p. 134.

³⁵ Edwin Black, War Against the Weak, (New York, Four Walls Eight Windows, 2003); Horace R. Rice, The Buffalo Ridge Cherokee: A Remnant of a Great Nation Divided, (Westminster, Md., Heritage Books, 2007); and U.S. Federal Census Records 1900-1930 available online from ancestry.com.

³⁶ Richmond Dispatch. April 8, 1902: 14; and Richmond Planet. April 12, 1902: 8, col. 3. Lynch means to murder an accused person by mob action and without lawful trial as by hanging.

³⁷ Private Files of St. Peters Baptist Church.

³⁸ Irvine Garland Penn, The Afro-American Press, (Springfield, MA: Willey & Co. Publishers, 1891), pp. 8-11; and "Irvine Garland Penn." Resources at the Cincinnati Historic Society Library., available online at www.library.cincymuseum.org/aag/bio/penn.html, (accessed November 2009).

³⁹ P. Preston Reynolds, PhD MD. "Public Health Then & Now: Dr. Louis T. Wright," American Journal of Public Health, Vol 90 No. 6 (June 2000).

⁴⁰ Ibid, p. 884; Jessie Carney Smith, Notable Black American Men, vol.I, 1999.

⁴¹ Alfred James Morrison, Beginning of Public Education in Virginia 1776-1860, (Richmond, 1915); Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908); Amherst County Deed Book K, p. 340; and von Briesen, p. 32. Elijah Fletcher (1789-1858) was the first President of New Glasgow Academy and through his letters, we have a glimpse into the early 19th century village of New Glasgow and the academy. Fletcher presided at New Glasgow Academy from 1811 to 1817. Fletcher took over the administration of Tusculum after the death of William

**United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District (005-5042)

Amherst County, VA

Section number 7,8endnotes Page 35

Sydney Crawford, his father-in-law. He later moved to Lynchburg where he helped establish St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1822. He was a publisher for the *Lynchburg Virginian* from 1825 to 1841. He was elected Lynchburg Mayor in 1831. In 1842, he was living part-time at his home, Sweet Briar, and he helped establish Ascension Episcopal Church in the town of Amherst. His daughter, Indiana Fletcher Williams was the founder of Sweet Briar College; and Von Briesen, xv-xix.

⁴² Von Briesen, pp. 36-38. One student, Paul Whitehead, became an ordained minister in the Methodist Church. John James Lafferty, "Rev. Paul Whitehead." In Sketches & Portraits of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (Christian Advocate Office, 1890), pp. 60-63. One of the later principals of New Glasgow Academy, the Rev. James Wharey, was a Presbyterian. Wharey was president of the school around 1818. After Wharey left New Glasgow, he became minister of the chapel at Hampden-Sydney College; The Presbyterian Almanac, Vol 4. (Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson, 1862), p. 91.

⁴³ Alfred James Morrison, Beginning of Public Education in Virginia 1776-1860, (Richmond, 1915); Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908); and Various Conversations with Morris Thomas.

⁴⁴ Alfred James Morrison, Beginning of Public Education in Virginia 1776-1860, (Richmond, 1915); and Virginia State Library, A Calendar of Legislative Petitions, (Richmond, 1908).

⁴⁵ Amherst Schools files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society, and Private Files and Family Photographs of Oscar Thomas; and Various conversations with long time residents..

⁴⁶ Various Conversations with long time resident, Morris Thomas.

⁴⁷ Amherst County Deed Book 404, 135.

⁴⁸ Brown, Cabells and Kin, p. 199: "Legacy of the Horse," available online at www.kyhorsepark.com/museum; and "Quarterhorses," www.geocities.com/pentagon/fort/2862/horsebreed.html. This location of this site has been noted but not excavated-DHR no. 44AH0090.

⁴⁹ Amherst County Deed Book G, p. 135; Amherst County Deed Book I, 214; Amherst County Deed Book O, 520 and Joe Stinnett, "New Glasgow: The Rise and Fall of an Antebellum Virginia Village." *Lynch's Ferry*, (Fall/Winter 2008), pp. 4-13.

⁵⁰ Clifford files from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and oral tradition from various citizens.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Frances Moorman Walker, The Early Episcopal Church in the Amherst-Nelson Area, (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1964), pp.83-107.

⁵³ Nancy W. Kraus, Glebe-National Register of Historic Places Nomination (DHR #005-0010), 2008.

⁵⁴ Clifford files from the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Frances Moorman Walker, The Early Episcopal Church in the Amherst-Nelson Area, (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1964), pp.83-107.

⁵⁵ William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, Vol. I. (Philadelphia, Pa., J. P. Lippincott, 1891), p. 402; Theodore Bourne, "Rev. George Bourne, the Pioneer of American Antislavery," Methodist Quarterly Review, Vol. 64, (January, 1882); Amherst County Deed Book Z, p. 216. The dating of the St. Mark's building is difficult due to conflicting dates in church records and alterations to the building over time.

⁵⁶ McLeRoy, Passages; Church files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society.

⁵⁷ William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, Vol. I. (Philadelphia, Pa., J. P. Lippincott, 1891), p. 402; Martha von Briesen, ed., The Letters of Elijah Fletcher, (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1965), pp. 36, 44-45; and Frances Moorman Walker, The Early Episcopal Church in the Amherst-Nelson Area, (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1964), pp.83-107.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District (005-5042)

Amherst County, VA

Section number 7,8endnotes Page 36

⁵⁸"Rev. George Bourne, the Pioneer of American Antislavery," Methodist Quarterly Review, Vol. 64, (January, 1882); Francis Asbury, Journal of Francis Asbury, (New York: N. Bangs & T. Mason, 1821); Francis Asbury, Journal of Francis Asbury, Vol. 3, (New York, 1852); and the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church file of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; and Sandi Esposito, "Clifford: A Historical Driving Tour of the Old Village." Lynch's Ferry, (Fall/Winter 2008), 21-28.

⁵⁹ John Lansing Burrows, American Baptist Register, (Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society, 1852), p. 356; George Braxton Taylor, Virginia Baptist Ministers 3rd Series, (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1856), pp. 379, and 397-401; and John James Lafferty, "Rev. Paul Whitehead." In Sketches & Portraits of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (Christian Advocate Office, 1890), pp. 60-63.

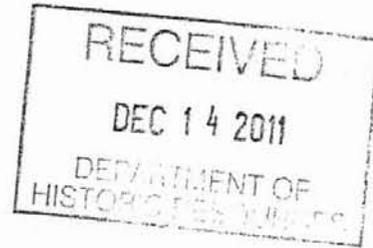
⁶⁰ George Braxton Taylor, Virginia Baptist Ministers 5th Series, (Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell, 1856), pp.477-478; Amherst County Will Book 14, p. 82; and Amherst County Deed Book CC, pp. 340, and 392.

⁶¹ A History of Clifford Baptist Church: 1909-2009. 2009.

⁶² Private Files St. Peters Baptist Church; and Amherst County Heritage Vol I, p. 55.

December 9, 2011

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221



**Re: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District, Amherst County
Property Map Number and Description : Map #66 - A - 91 ;
Description_Near Clifford on RT 151**

**Subject: Recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places
Inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register**

To Whom It May Concern:

This correspondence is in response to a letter received, dated October 17, 2011 (Department of Historic Resources to Property Owner) regarding the proposed nomination for the inclusion of the Clifford-New Glasgow area of Amherst County in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The October 17th letter indicates "historic district" as a reference in the header (**Re: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District, Amherst County**), but the text appears to indicate the purpose of the process to be inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. I find these notations in the letter, from the governing state agency, confusing and somewhat misleading at best. I would suggest that until there is absolute public clarity and transparency regarding the purpose of these proceedings, this process should be continued/extended to allay any misgivings as to whether this is for Historic District designation, Virginia Landmarks Register designation, or both. **Based on the statement in the letter text, I can only accept that the purpose is for designation in the Virginia Landmarks Register, but I object to any action being taken during the December 15th meeting, as a certified written clarification should be sent to all property owners to definitively identify the state agency intent and proceedings purpose prior to any action.**

I am the sole owner of the property. Although I am not able to attend the December 15th proceedings at the Virginia Historical Society (Richmond VA) as noted in the October 17th letter, the purpose of this correspondence is to state my position for the public record as the property owner as permitted by right per the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This correspondence shall serve as my legal written objection to the listing. I am opposed not only for the above-stated perception of ambiguity in the letter of notice, but also as it is my belief that this process is only the first of possible future restrictive constraints governing the rights of private property owners on their own land. Further, I request that my objection be also noted that I request my property be excluded from this or any pending designation, whether it is for Historic District designation, Virginia Landmarks Register designation, or both.

Respectfully,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink.

James R. Jordan Jr.
1236 44th Street N.E.
Washington, DC 20019
Property Owner : **Map #66 - A - 91 ; Description_Near Clifford on RT 151**

*I certify that James R. Jordan, Jr.
personally appeared before me.*

JOYCE ANN WILLIAMS
NOTARY PUBLIC
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
MARYLAND

My Commission Expires Feb. 2, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. Williams".



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221
October 17, 2011

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

Re: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District, Amherst County

Dear Property Owner:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Virginia's historic preservation office, is considering nomination of the above referenced Historic District (boundary map enclosed) to the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. The national and state registers are the official lists of places in Virginia recognized as having architectural, archaeological, or historical significance at the local, state, or national level. More than 500 other districts in the Commonwealth share this honorary status which, used as an educational tool, allows us to better understand our shared history.

On Monday November 7, 2011, staff of DHR will host a public information hearing beginning at 6:30 pm at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 670 Patrick Henry Highway, Amherst, VA 24521. The purpose of the meeting is to present and explain the nomination process and results of historic district designation, to hear public comment, and to answer questions. DHR will forward the comments to the State Review Board, the Board of Historic Resources, and the agency director. The enclosed material contains information on listing in the registers and describes the process by which property owners may comment or object to the listing.

At a meeting to be held on Thursday, December 15, 2011, in the Halsey Lecture Hall at the Virginia Historical Society located at 428 North Boulevard in Richmond, VA 23221 (map enclosed), the Boards will consider the district for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places and for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. You are welcome to attend this meeting which begins at 10 a.m. Written comments should be received prior to the meeting date in order to be considered with the nomination. Results of the Board meeting will appear on our web site www.dhr.virginia.gov within ten working days following the meeting. A draft of the nomination will be posted on DHR's website approximately 30 days before the December 15th Board meeting. When posted, you may view the nomination here: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/boardPage.html>.

If you have questions or need additional information before the Board meeting please contact Ms. Kristin Kirchen in the Capital Region Preservation Office at (804) 482-6445.

Sincerely,

Marc Christian Wagner
Manager, National and State Registers Program

Enclosures

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Office
Richmond, VA 23321
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way 2nd
Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office
Hundley Hall
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5428
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031
Fax: (540) 868-7033



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

October 31, 2011

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
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TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

Dallan C. Wordekemper, CPM
Real Estate Specialist, Facilities – Headquarters
4301 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

RE: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District, Amherst County; Fifth Street Historic District, City of Lynchburg; Dominion Hills Historic District, Arlington County; NASA Langley Research Center Historic District, City of Hampton

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced resources will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at our December 15, 2011 Board Meeting in Richmond.

There is reference of postal use in the Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District and NASA Langley Research Center Historic District nominations. There is a possible Post Office located at 6 Marvin Street, South within the NASA Langley Research Center Historic District.

We want to let you know about the nominations for your future planning purposes. We have notified all property owners by letter, and by newspaper legal notices. The processing of all nominations has followed the state regulations, which invites all owners and adjacent owners to a public information session. We provide comments from these meetings to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage.

Enclosed is a copy of the notice that was distributed to all owners in each district by first class mail. Also included are maps that delineate the boundary of the districts.

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to federally owned historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
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Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

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Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office
Hundley Hall
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5428
Fax: (540) 387-5446

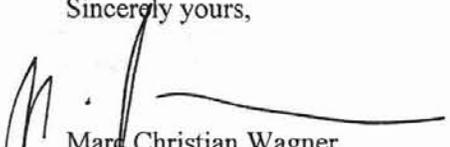
Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031
Fax: (540) 868-7033

For more information about Virginia's Register Program you can visit the web site:
<http://www.dhr.state.va.us/register/register.htm>

You may review the pending nominations on the agency web site:
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage_features/board_activities.htm

If you wish to comment on the historic district proposal, please send to Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director, State Historic Preservation Office. Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions. I can be reached directly at (804) 482-6099 (email: Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov).

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Wagner', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Marc Christian Wagner
Director, Resource Information Division
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

READ 10/31/11
MCW



Office of the
County Administrator

October 25, 2011

Marc Christian Wagner, Manager
National and State Registers Program
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

RE: Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District, Amherst County

Dear Mr. Wagner:

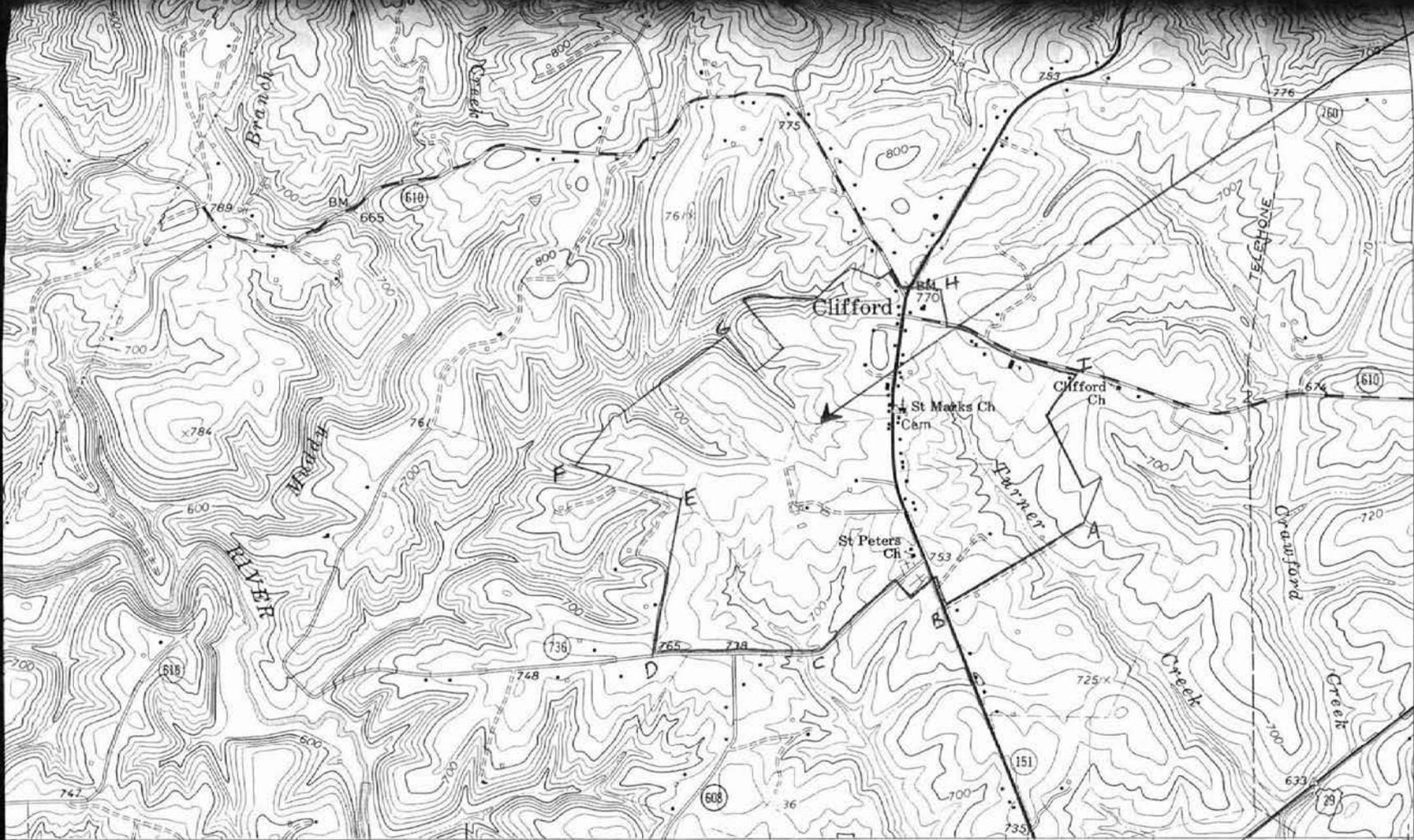
The County has reviewed the material you provided regarding the proposed Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District. The Board of Supervisor member representing that area and the County staff support the nomination and hope it will be approved. It is in compliance with the County's Comprehensive Plan and supports efforts to preserve and protect historic assets. The full Board is not scheduled to take a vote on the issue.

Thank you for your consideration. Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Steve Crosby
Interim County Administrator

VDNR # 005-5042
 4169 AMHERST COUNTY, VA
 PINEY RIVER ROAD



UTM REFERENCES
 (NAD 1927 DATUM)

- A 175 0675193
4167077
- B 175 0674652
4166744
- C 175 0674168
4166560
- D 175 0673537
4166539
- E 175 0673619
4167148
- F 175 0673210
4167271
- G 175 0673781
4167769
- H 175 0674618
4167886
- I 175 0675132
4166000m.N. 4167680

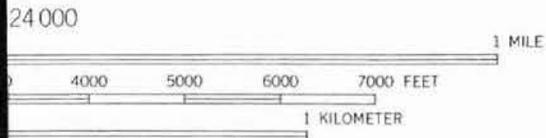
NEW GLASGOW 1.8 MI.
 COLLEEN 8 MI.
 CHARLOTTESVILLE 45 MI.

672 2'30" 673 674000m.E

0.4 MI. TO U.S. 29
 INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984
 AMHERST 3.6 MI.
 LYNCHBURG 20 MI.

37°37'30"

WSS 1/10



VAL 20 FEET
 ICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 OLOGICAL SURVEY
 R RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 RCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked Map edited 1984

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
- Medium-duty ———— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route (shield symbol) State Route (circle symbol)

(BUFFALO RIDGE)
 5289 III SW

PINEY RIVER, VA.
 NE/4 AMHERST 15' QUADRANGLE
 37079-FI-TF-024

1963
 PHOTOREVISED 1984
 DMA 5159 II NE—SERIES V834