

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic ANDERSON HOLLOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT (Preferred) (VHLC 81-407)

and/or common ANDERSON HOLLOW

2. Location

street & number State Route 646, RFD 1 not for publication

city, town Lexington vicinity of - congressional district-#6 (M. Caldwell Butler)

state Virginia code 51 county Rockbridge code 163

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Paul H. Anderson

street & number RFD 1, Box 99

city, town Rockbridge Baths N/A vicinity of state Virginia 24473

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rockbridge County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Lexington state Virginia 24450

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (see Cont. Sheet)

title Washington and Lee University
Regional Research Design

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

city, town P.O. Box 368, Yorktown state Virginia 23690

7. Description (see continuation sheet #1)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	(above-ground disturbance)		N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Descriptive Summary

The Anderson Hollow Archaeological District, which includes seven pre-historic and historic archaeological sites, is located on the southeastern slope of North Mountain, a part of the Allegheny Mountain chain in western Rockbridge County, Virginia. The hollow is 0.5 miles in length and is traversed by a narrow jeep trail that joins State Route 646, the major secondary road within the area. Anderson Hollow lies 2.5 miles southwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 60 and State Route 646. The nominated acreage is presently covered in a secondary growth deciduous forest, with the exception of two small 0.4-acre kitchen garden plots, located on the floodplain and within the lower reaches of the hollow.

(see continuation sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1827-1960

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Anderson Hollow Archaeological District in Rockbridge County, Virginia, contains seven prehistoric and historic archaeological sites representing the full range of hollow settlement as it occurred within the ridge and valley province of the west central mountain region of western Virginia. The historic sites within the Anderson Hollow are particularly significant because knowledge of the cultural adaptations that developed in this type of environment is extremely limited. Since hollows were not usually inhabited by the area's most influential or wealthy citizens, there has been relatively little attention directed to these areas within the context of the written record. Instead, most regional histories focus upon the lives of town dwellers, the occupants of county homes established on the floodplain, or the more affluent citizens of the area. Due to the lack of attention directed to the area's capitalistic, socio/economic, and agricultural systems, little is known about former land-use practices. Archaeological research in Anderson Hollow would yield new information about original land use and its evolution over time. It should provide an opportunity to define with greater precision "agriculture" as it is applied within this specific zone during successive periods, land-use activities which will be applicable when making interpretation about activities in other hollows within the broader general region.

(see continuation sheet #6)

9. Major Bibliographical References (see continuation sheet #9)

Geier, Clarence. Cattle, Sheep and White-Tailed Deer: Man in Mountainous Western Virginia,
James Madison University Occasional Papers in Archaeology, number 6 (1978).
Rockbridge County Birth Register 2, pages 163, 234, 296, 497
Rockbridge County Will Book 3, page 184

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 183 acres

Quadrangle name Collierstown, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	6	2	4	8	2	0	4	1	9	0	2	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	7	6	2	4	5	9	0	4	1	8	9	8	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	7	6	2	4	4	8	0	4	1	8	9	7	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	6	2	3	3	9	0	4	1	9	0	7	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

1	7	6	2	3	8	2	0	4	1	9	1	1	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

1	7	6	2	4	2	6	0	4	1	9	0	9	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification (see continuation sheets 10 & 5)

Beginning at a point on NW side of VA 646, about 1.95 miles SW of the intersection of US 60 and VA 646; thence extending about 2,900' NNW; thence about 1,500' NW; thence about 1,900' SW; thence about 1,600' SE; thence about 3,400' SSE to NW side of VA 646; thence about

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title James T. Adams, Jr., Survey Archaeologist

Washington and Lee University

organization Regional Preservation Office

date September 1982

street & number Washington and Lee University

telephone (703) 463-9111; ext. 477

city or town Lexington

state Virginia 24450

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date APR 19 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DESCRIPTION - Archaeological Analysis

Archaeological investigations within the nominated area were initiated during the period September 1980 through August 1982 under the auspices of the Washington and Lee University High Hollows Research Project, an ongoing study investigating historic period settlement within the uplands of western Virginia. It was determined archaeologically that prehistoric and historic settlement and use had been made of the nominated area. Prehistoric sites consisted of two small seasonal camps dating to the Archaic period. Activity loci are confined to the floodplain and lower reaches of the hollow. Light flake scatters are present within the two gardens still under cultivation. Five historic sites were identified and found to be located lineally within the hollow, with occupation spanning a time period of 130 years, ranging in date from the first quarter of the 19th century through the mid-20th century.

Environmental Description

The nominated area, a typical Allegheny mountain setting, consists of a hollow formed by two finger ridges. Its width and length are determined by the height of the surrounding slopes, nature and amount of stream flow, and erosion. The Anderson Hollow varies in width between 800 feet, where the hollow meets the floodplain, and as little as 90 feet at the backwall (Photo 2). Soil within the hollow is generally fertile. The soil buildup, due to erosion from the surrounding slopes and stream action, compares favorably with that of the floodplain.

Historically, all of the hollow was cleared for cultivation with the exception of the steepest slopes which are unsuitable for agriculture. Some terracing was done within marginal areas to check erosion, a practice which allowed agricultural utilization of a greater proportion of the hollow. A series of stone walls are, at present, the only obvious indication of this terracing. Secondary growth deciduous forestation now covers

(see continuation sheet #2)

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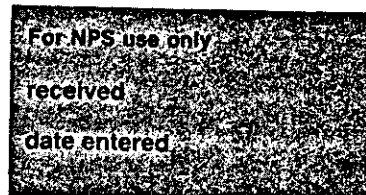
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DESCRIPTION - Environmental Description cont.

most of the hollow, although a floodplain and portions of the lower reaches of the hollow are cultivated annually. (Photos 1 and 4). Flora typical of the southern transition zone, including several Quercus species, such as white, black, and red oak, predominate along with tulip poplar, black gum, ash, and black walnut. A variety of game animals native to the area is found within the hollow environs, including white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and ruffed grouse.

Environmentally, hollows generally provide fertile soils, protection from the wind, and abundant water, which together produce conditions favorable to settlement despite the fact that thermal drainage is poor during the colder months of the year. Anderson Hollow is drained and contains no fewer than three springs and an intermittent stream. All of the hollow's archaeological sites are found within close proximity to these water sources.

Archaeological Investigations

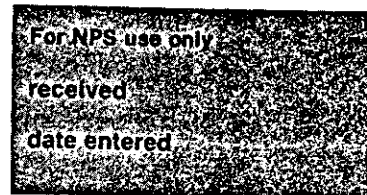
Archaeological work within Anderson Hollow was initiated in September 1980 and ended in August 1982. Three phases of investigation were conducted including an archaeological survey of the entire hollow, encompassing its ridge tops and slopes, subsurface testing with the implementation of 30 two-by-two test squares on each historic site, and intensive excavation and testing of one site, 44Rb121. The two prehistoric sites discovered within the hollow, confined to the floodplain and lower reaches of the hollow within cultivated garden spaces, were subjected to surface reconnaissance.

44Rb117, the Hayslett Site, is located on the floodplain at the mouth of Anderson Hollow, adjacent to State Route 646. Archaeological testing produced an abundance of artifacts, with glass, nails and ceramics predominating. Ceramic types recovered during testing included creamware, pearlware and porcelain, as well as coarsewares and stoneware. Because 44Rb117 has undergone partial salvaging by persons interested in recovering building materials, the site's observable physical remains are confined to structural (cut) field
(see continuation sheet #3)

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DESCRIPTION

stone found on the surface of the topsoil. Artifact analysis indicates that 44Rb117 was occupied from the early 19th century well into the 20th century.

44Rb118 is located within the lower reaches of Anderson Hollow, approximately 400 yards north of the Hayslett site, on a flat terrace above the stream. Structural remains include a hearth, stone foundation and crumbling hewn logs. The approximate size of the building at 44Rb118 was 22 by 25 feet, with its hearth being centered on the east wall of the foundation. Subsurface testing revealed artifacts consisting of window and bottle glass, machine-cut nails, and ceramics. Artifact analysis places the site's construction and occupancy after 1850, ending during the early 20th century.

44Rb119 is located within 200 yards of 44Rb118, on a narrow terrace above the intermittent stream. Artifact analysis indicates that the site was occupied in the late 19th century, probably for a relatively short period of time. Window glass and canning jar glass were the most prevalent artifact types. Ceramics were confined to white paste earthenware and stoneware. The absence of above-ground structural remains is related to erosion and salving of the site during the 1960's. It is situated on a less desirable building location than any other site within the hollow.

44Rb120, located north-northwest of 44Rb119, is similar to 44Rb119 in that few artifacts were recovered during testing. Artifacts found at the site during field testing consisted of a predominance of whitewares and canning jar glass. Structural features include foundation cornerstones and the remains of a chimney. 44Rb120 is unique in that it consists of two cabins built back-to-back and oriented toward the stream. Their exact dimensions cannot be determined although it is probable that they measure 20 feet by 20 feet, a common size for this type of dwelling. Like 44Rb119, this site was apparently occupied briefly during the late 19th century.

44Rb121 is located at the backwall of the hollow and constitutes the most substantial
(see continuation sheet #4)

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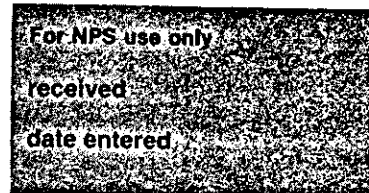
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DESCRIPTION

ruins within the hollow. Structural remains include a 6 room long structure with a central cut stone chimney, a stone springhouse, a granary /root cellar combination, privy, hog pen, and carriage house (Photo 4).

This site was selected for partial excavation because it was occupied continuously for over 100 years, from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century. 44Rb121's artifact inventory indicates that the site's most intensive occupation occurred during the late 19th century, the height of hollow occupation within western Rockbridge County. 44Rb121 is unique within Anderson Hollow in that its structures, coupled with the detailed craftsmanship exhibited in its stonework, make the site particularly valuable for archaeological research. The craftsmanship evidence in the construction of the stone springhouse and granary and the foundations of the log dwelling is unequalled within Anderson Hollow. 44Rb121 did not suffer serious disturbance by salvagers. According to oral histories compiled about the site, each successive landowner conveyed the bulk of the site's material inventory to its new owners.

Testing and limited excavation were undertaken on 44Rb121 over a two-year period which ended in August 1982. A wide range of artifacts were recovered, including an impressive collection of whole glass bottles, such as medicinal and pharmaceutical bottles and canning jars, representing the entire period of 44Rb121's occupation. The relatively undisturbed nature of the site, its richness in terms of artifact types, and the fact that both the span and nature of occupation appear to be typical of the area, indicate that the site should provide new and significant insights into the culture of the hollow's inhabitants:

44Rb170 and 44Rb171, the prehistoric sites located within the Anderson Hollow Archaeological District, consist of light flake scatters, quartzite and grey chert, which predominate the lithic material found. No diagnostic artifacts were encountered, and the

(see continuation sheet #5)

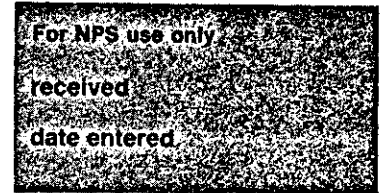
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DESCRIPTION

sites are believed to be small chipping stations or transient camp sites. Both sites are confined to cultivated garden spaces which are subjected to annual plowing. No prehistoric artifacts or features were discovered within the upper environs of the hollow.

Intrusions/Data Limitations

Erosion has had limited impact on Anderson Hollow's archaeological sites, although some disturbance has occurred on the upper slopes bordering the hollow due to the cultivation of the area during the last 100 years. More pronounced intrusion to the sites included plowing of the prehistoric sites and disturbance to the four historic sites (44Rb117, 118, 119 and 120) during the late 1960's, at which time they were razed for the salvaging of structural (cut) stone and hewn logs, a fate shared by about 90 percent of the historic sites within western Rockbridge County. Despite the destructive effects of such salvage practices, they do not preclude the interpretation of architectural and archaeological features. 44Rb121 has been subjected to minor salvage efforts, but all of its structural remains and features are essentially intact.

Verbal Boundary Description/Justification

The Anderson Hollow Archaeological District, which consists of 183 acres, encompasses the entire hollow as defined by natural property boundaries and topographic features. It includes all of the prehistoric and historic sites within the hollow. The District is bordered to the south by State Route 646, whereas a high ridge forms the backwall to the north. The eastern and western boundaries of the acreage nominated extend along the ridgetops which parallel natural boundary lines and define the hollow's perimeters.

STA

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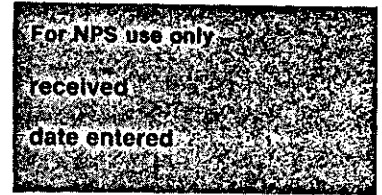
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SIGNIFICANCE - Background

Historical Background and Research Significance

Historic occupation within the Anderson Hollow Archaeological District began in the first quarter of the 19th century and extended through the mid-20th century. It is characteristic of hollow settlement within the ridge and valley province of the west central mountain regions of western Virginia.

This historic occupation in Anderson Hollow can be traced in 1827 when Andrew Hayslett, a local doctor, purchased the land containing the hollow and built a complex of buildings at its mouth, structures designated as archaeological site number 44Rb117. An account of Dr. Hayslett's building activities, compiled in 1900, states that:

Dr. Hayslett settled on the upper end of the headwaters of Kerrs Creek, he built huge log barns with wide threshing floors and numerous stables underneath. He threshed out the grain on this wide threshing floor, he raised fields of wheat, barley, oats and corn, he owned many fine horses, he built a large house with double porticoes in the back was built of logs. This house stands here today. The home was owned by his son, Dr. Hayslett. Old man Hayslett was a doctor, but he was called Captain Hayslett, his son was a school teacher also, he started a private school. 1/

The Haysletts lived in the hollow for seventy years until the farm was sold to Calvin Hughes in 1901.

George W. Bayne settled in the hollow in 1850. He and his wife, Elizabeth, appear in deeds which convey a plot of land situated 0.5 miles above the Hayslett farm. This constitutes the first known occupancy of the upper hollow and is the site of 44Rb121. The Baynes reared ten children, all of whom left the hollow except one son, John, who is recorded as buying a parcel of land in 1881, situated between his father's farm and Dr. Hayslett's at the bottom of the hollow. John Bayne remained in the hollow only a few years and had no family of his own.

George W. Bayne sold his farm at the back of the hollow in 1881 to Calvin Hughes, who occupied the site until 1901, at which time he and his brother, Henry, bought the Hayslett

(see continuation sheet #7)

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SIGNIFICANCE - Background

site. Calvin Hughes then moved down the hollow, occupying the Hayslett farm, and Henry Hughes constructed a home some distance away. Calvin Hughes and his wife, Martha, lived at the former Hayslett farm until their deaths. When Martha Hughes died in 1933, the property was willed to a daughter, Ellen, who occupied the site until 1960.

In 1901 Lee J. and Rebecca Vest bought the farm of Calvin Hughes. They reared their three children on the farm, including a son, Abe, who remained on the homeplace with his mother, Rebecca, after his father died. When she died in 1946, Abe Vest moved away, ending the last human occupancy of the upper hollow.

According to the documentary record and oral accounts of local history, a daughter of Calvin Hughes, Catherine, after her marriage, lived in Anderson Hollow for a short time during the latter part of the 19th century.

All of the landowners within Anderson Hollow practiced diversified agriculture, raising small grains and fruit crops for their consumption and sale, locally. The Hughes and Vest families supplied food to the miners employed on North Mountain some eight miles distant. The Vests also manufactured pick axe handles for use in the mines.

Archaeological research can provide answers to the basic question of when historic period residence was established in the hollows, the nature of its occupants' adaptation, modes of exploitation, the evolution of those adaptive patterns over time, and the factors that encouraged people to leave the hollows. As well, hollow research would permit the prediction of site locations within the hollow-type environment and what factors were instrumental in the placement of sites.

Insights into the nature of the area's economy, including its trade and commerce and its actual system of economic exchange, are potentially available, yielding new information

(see continuation sheet #8)

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SIGNIFICANCE - Background

on the impact of capitalism upon the hollows of western Virginia during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Analysis of data from the account books of local stores would provide clues to what material goods were available in the area, their cost, and the manner to which accounts were established and maintained by residents of the hollow. Archaeological excavation data would allow the assessment of those durable goods brought into the hollow from other areas and used by its inhabitants.

Archaeological research within the hollows of Virginia is significant because it provides a unique perspective on certain aspects of the material culture, such as the implications of technological advances. For example, the advent of the tractor as a tool of agriculture, while of major significance to most American agrarian groups, was not of importance to Anderson Hollow's occupants, for its slopes could not safely accommodate tractor use and attempts to use it proved to be both impractical and dangerous. This is but one example of how hollows, as an environment, created significant variations in the functional value of certain tools.

Ethnographic studies of family groups could provide insights into modern-day perceptions of life in the hollows of Virginia as held by the descendents of its early residents. A study of the factors which resulted in the depopulation of the hollows environment could provide new data that would yield an understanding of how more effective future exploitation and occupation could be best implemented. Research could provide clues to effective future agricultural utilization of the area and the increased opportunities for employment and hollow occupation such development would stimulate.

Teaford Notes

1/ Diary of Mrs. David Teaford's Mother.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rockbridge County Will Book 9, page 406

Rockbridge County Will Book 15, page 283

Rockbridge County Will Book 33, page 423

Rockbridge County Deed Book 91, page 60

Rockbridge County Deed Book EE, page 451

Rockbridge County Deed Book 105, page 352

Rockbridge County Deed Book QQ, page 168

Rockbridge County Deed Book SS, page 52

Rockbridge County Marriage Register 1, pages 86, 114, 161, 112, 107, 104, 141,
177, 229, 246, 217, 270

Rockbridge County Marriage Register 1A, pages 398, 411, 337, 465, 423, 531

Rockbridge County Marriage Register 2, pages 175, 64

Teaford Notes: Diary of Mrs. David Teaford's Mother.
Mrs. David Teaford's mother died in 1979.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

2,300' NE along said side to point of origin. (see continuation sheet #5 for Justification)

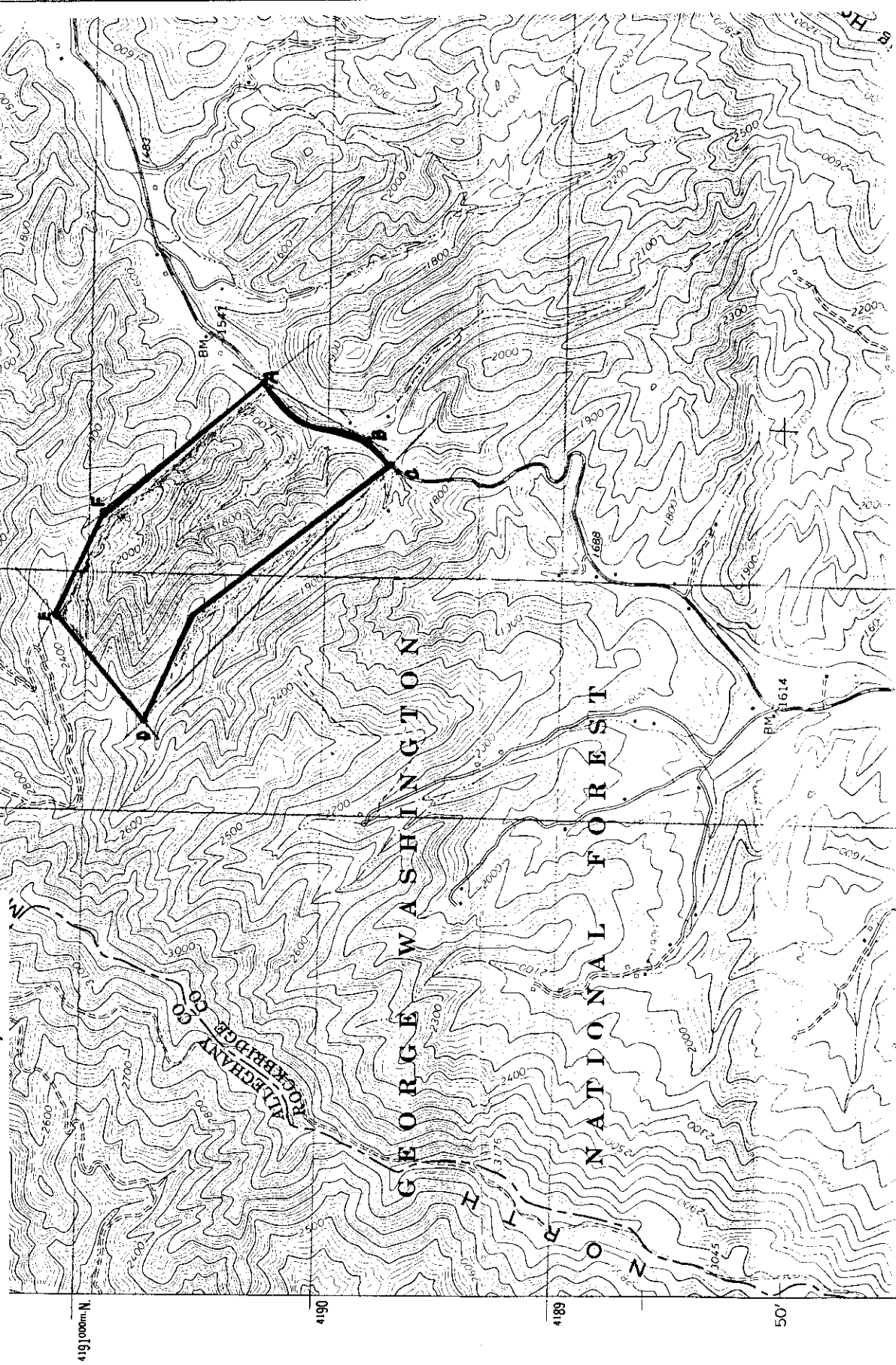
USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24,000)
Collierstown, Va. 1967(PR1978)

ANDERSON HOLLOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Rockbridge County, Va.

UTM References:

A-17/624820/4190270 B-17/624590/4189820
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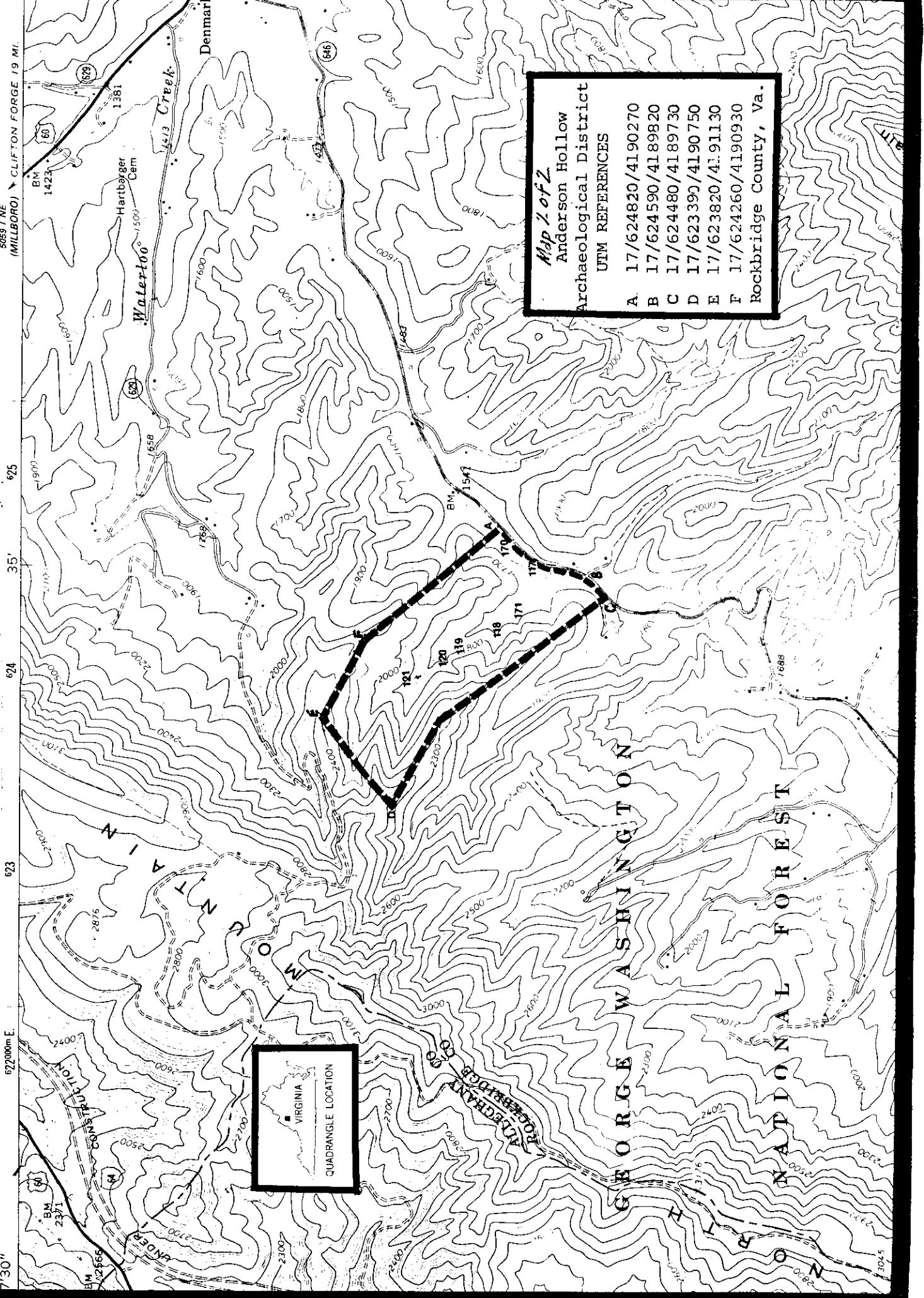
Map 1 of 2



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COLLIERSTOWN QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
JAMES L. CALVER, STATE GEOLOGIST



623 624 35' 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Map 2 of 2
Anderson Hollow
Archaeological District
UTM REFERENCES
A 17/624820/4190270
B 17/624590/4189820
C 17/624480/4189730
D 17/623399/4190750
E 17/623820/4191130
F 17/624260/4190930
Rockbridge County, Va.

