OMB Control No. 1024-0018
expiration date 03/31/2026

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pleasant View Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR ID# 005-5465
Name of related multiple property listing**:** N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Buffalo Springs Turnpike (Rte. 635) and Puppy Creek Road (Rte. 610)
City or town: Monroe State: VA County: Amherst
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B __C ___D

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

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	[X]
Public – Local	[ ]
Public – State	[ ]
Public – Federal	[ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	[ ]
District	[X]
Site	[ ]
Structure	[ ]
Object	[ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	5	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
12	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, METAL, STONE, CONCRETE

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

Summary Paragraph

The Pleasant View Historic District is a rural crossroads community with a collection of resources that form the heart of the Pleasant View community. The district is located at the intersection of Buffalo Springs Turnpike (Route 635) and Puppy Creek Road (Route 610) surrounded by the rolling farmland of western Amherst County, Virginia. It was part of a series of communities that served travelers from Lynchburg heading for the nearby Buffalo Springs Resort, a natural sulfur spring located in Amherst County. The community served travelers and developed as the commercial, religious, social, political, and educational center of the surrounding farming community. The district area is approximately nine acres surrounding the intersection. Principal resources are the New Prospect Baptist Church, two historic dwellings, two stores, a cemetery, and a former school auditorium building; all are of frame construction. There is a cemetery, containing the graves of some of the community's founders, which is now part of the church yard. The principal resources date from around 1890 to 1930, which was the heyday of the community, and the buildings are vernacular representations of the stylistic trends of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century including the Greek Revival, Folk Victorian and the typical commercial style structures of the period. Resources included in the district retain a great degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Several of the buildings have been expanded or enlarged over time, but not to the extent that the original building has been obscured. Currently, many of

the buildings are unoccupied and may appear to have lost significance, especially since this is an area that has suffered from negative economic impact for some time. The buildings in this district retain character-defining features. The exterior of the church retains Gothic Revival traits such as the peaked window frames and bell tower. The Smith store was expanded to the north with its telescoping addition. A ranch style house was added to the south, but the central portion of the building retains its gable end entrance with original windows and decoration. It was a combination store and dwelling. The store also retains much of its interior design and shelving along the side walls. The Dodd house was enlarged to the rear, but retains much of its exterior detailing and its original interior plan. The Trevy house has been altered; its original detailing is unknown, but its original form remains without enlargement. The former school auditorium retains its original colonial revival design, its original size, and its use as a community gathering place.[1]

Narrative Description

The Pleasant View Historic District was founded as the community of New Prospect beginning in 1828 when a log meetinghouse was erected at what would become the intersection of the Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike (Route 635) with the interior road that led to the county seat which is now called Puppy Creek Road (Route 610). The turnpike was soon to start construction. Many communities developed along the roadway; this community crossroads had the primary route from this section of the county to the courthouse. It grew to serve both travelers and the surrounding farming community. The Buffalo Springs Turnpike became a major interior route when it was extended from the Buffalo Springs community into Lexington, crossing the Blue Ridge.[2]

Once the road was operable, the community began to grow with the construction of new mechanic shops, stores, and dwellings. Most of the early growth concentrated around the intersection, and as the community prospered, some of the earliest buildings were replaced. The original 1828 log meeting house became a frame church in 1840. It was again replaced with the extent Greek Revival style building around 1890. This church was enlarged over time, but the additions do not over shadow the original form, design, and workmanship of its exterior. The heyday of this community lasted from 1890 to 1930, and most of the surviving resources date from this period. Surrounding the intersection are two stores and two dwellings, and behind the church is the remaining stand-alone school auditorium; all are of frame construction. The dwellings with their gable front entrances date from the late nineteenth century. The Trevy house (c.1892) has undergone renovation but retains its simple gable front appearance and its proximity to the store as the storekeeper's residence. The Dodd house (c.1898) retains much of its original exterior Folk Victorian details and interior design though enlarged to the rear of the building over time. The Smith store (c. 1890) which faces the church property has a two story gable front entrance and was a combination store and dwelling, with storekeeper's residence above the store. It retains its late nineteenth century entrance with bow windows and doubled sash windows on the sides with a

[1] The Buffalo Springs resort is first known to be advertised by Benjamin Sandidge in 1820. *Lynchburg Press and Public Advertiser*, v. 2 no.22, 20 June 1820, accessed 18 September 2026, virginiachronicle.com.
[2] Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike Company Records, 1830-1858, Library of Virginia.

recessed entry. It retains much of its original interior wall shelving, however the building was enlarged with a telescoping set of additions in the 1980s. The south side of the building has an attached c. 1954 ranch style dwelling. The store still stands on its site next to and almost in the road. The c. 1924 Trevy store differs from the Smith store because it is a one-story gable front building with a false front over the gable. It is typical of a commercial building of the period. It has a double leaf entry recessed between larger windows of fixed sashes. It has been abandoned for a period but retains much of its original design, materials, and workmanship. Both stores exemplify the Commerical style buildings of the late nineteen and early twentieth century as described in the Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940 guide available from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources website.[3]

A school was first constructed on ground adjacent to the church in 1903. It was soon outgrown, and the original frame one-story school was replaced by a larger frame two-story school in 1910. It stood in its original form until around 1930 when the school was expanded and a support building was constructed. The stand-alone auditorium was the c. 1930 Colonial Revival style frame auditorium. It stood to the northeast side of the school and remained after the school was razed in 1965. The community worked to save the building, and it was given to the church for use as a fellowship hall. The exterior has been preserved but the interior has been remodeled as needed for church and community use.

This collection of buildings forms the heart of the Pleasant View community. Few of its historic edifices remain to the south of the intersection; a few older dwellings exist but there is much infill with many late twentieth century houses, and these were not included. Other commercial buildings have disappeared. It is still a very rural community which suffered economic downturn when travel by car allowed easy access to more populated areas and businesses.

Integrity
The Pleasant View Historic district is an example of a crossroads community of Amherst in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Due to economic downturn and loss of purpose many of the buildings have been abandoned or have not been cared for properly. It retains much of its integrity of setting, feeling and association. A good deal of the integrity of association of workmanship, materials, and design has been maintained in most of the resources though some have been remodeled and altered over time.

Inventory

Following is an inventory of the district's resources. The inventory headings of the four main properties provide the property address, name, date, VDHR file ID #, contributing or non-contributing status, and resource type. The name is the historic name or is a reference to an owner or occupant. The secondary sources will be described under each heading following the primary source description, and these will be headed with type, date, and type of resource. Most of the

[3] Novelli, Chris, Melina Bezirdijian, Calder Loth, and Lena Sweeten McDonald. *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940* (Richmond , VA: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), 28, 82–83, https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Classic_Commonwealth_Style_Guide.pdf.

resources date to the period of significance (1890-1930) and are given either an exact date or a circa data (c.). The circa date means about or around the date given. A resource is described as contributing if it retains much of its historical integrity and was erected during the period of significance. A non-contributing building was built outside the period of significance or has substantially lost its integrity. The accompanying aerial map labels each resource and whether it is c- (contributing) or n- (non-contributing).

2209 Buffalo Springs Turnpike, New Prospect Baptist Church, c. 1890, VDHR ID 005-5273, contributing building

The church yard encompasses the south corner of the Puppy Creek and turnpike intersection and faces the turnpike. Behind the church, to its east, are three buildings. These are the school auditorium/fellowship hall, the Family Life building, and a pavilion. On the south side of the church is the graveyard.

The extant church is a frame, vernacular Gothic Revival style building. It prominently features stained-glass lancet arch windows. It has a random rubble foundation under the earliest section with concrete block under the additions. It has aluminum siding over the original weatherboard siding, and a standing-seam gable roof with a steeple that houses a working bell. The additions also have standing-seam metal roofs. This frame building was the third meetinghouse or church on this site. The first church was constructed of log in 1828, and this was replaced by the first frame meetinghouse in 1847. The current frame building was constructed around 1890. The building is oriented on an east-west axis with the gable front, main elevation facing west. Physical evidence and various records indicate that there were alterations to the original building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These included the addition of a steeple, the vestibule on the western elevation, and the church bell. Classrooms were added to the eastern end of the church at the northeastern and southeastern corners between 1950 and 1951. These additions created a T-shaped building. The typical windows of this section are 2/2 double-hung sash windows. There are simple two-panel doors in the interior.[4]

In 1954, the church approved the replacement of its original multi-paned, clear glass, single-hung sash, lancet arch windows, as seen in a 1967 photograph, with lancet arch stained-glass, hopper-

[4] According to the oral tradition, the existing church was erected around 1890 and is the third church building on the site. It is known that the congregation was formed and originally worshipped in a log building on Maple Creek in 1778. In 1828, the congregation decided to move to its current site. Church tradition claims the 1828 meetinghouse was a log-framed building. The existing minutes do not describe the building. In 1847, the church obtained ownership of the land and built a frame church. According to tradition, it had a balcony where the enslaved persons would attend worship. This building is believed to have burned and was replaced with the current edifice about 1890. The church records from this period are missing. James Percy Davis (1934-1959) was credited with work on the 1950s addition and other repairs until his death. He was an Army MP and died in the service; he was also a great grandson of Abram Carter and a great nephew of Rev. Thomas B. Gatewood. He is memorialized in one of the stained-glass windows. Berta S. Caulfield, *New Prospect Baptist Church of Christ (Amherst County, Va.), Minute Book, 1828-1849, Accession 32176, Church Records Collection, the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va. 23219*, Misc. Reel 994; *Amherst County Deed Book* Z, p. 420; *New Prospect Baptist Church File, Amherst County Museum and Historical Society;* and Sally Lambert Turner, *New Prospect Baptist Church: 240th Anniversary Homecoming: Church History 1778-2018*, 2018.

style windows. There were nine stained-glass windows installed sometime after that photograph was taken. Each window is dedicated to the memory of either a single person or a family. These were all made by the Winebarger Church Furniture and Stained Glass Window Company of Lynchburg. On the interior, the window bays are rectangular in shape, and the trim includes rosette corner blocks on the windows along the nave. These windows memorialize some of the prominent families within the church and the community such as the Smith, Lamb, Gatewood, Meador, Dodd, and Pryor families.[5]

In 1968, the church installed new pews and a removeable curtained rail, known as a "modesty rail," in the front of the choir area. It was replaced by wooden pulpit rails, and a new pulpit was installed. The rails and pulpit were built by Thomas O'Neil "Tommy" Gordon in the 1990s.[6]

The building was again enlarged between 1974 and 1975. Three additional rooms were added onto the 1951 addition and included a basement and indoor plumbing for two restrooms on the eastern side of the building. Finally, in 1977 the exterior was sided with aluminum, and the interior sanctuary was completely redone. The sanctuary ceiling was modified to a gambrel shape, and new chandeliers and sconces were installed. Today, the original church is not in regular use because it needs repair. It is used for special occasions and events.[7]

a. Former School Auditorium/ Fellowship hall, c. 1930, contributing building

The c.1930 school auditorium/social hall building is east of the Family Life building. The frame Colonial Revival style building originally had a concrete pier foundation that has since been filled. The one-story gable front edifice has aluminum siding over the original weatherboard, likely completed when the church was sided in 1977. The building retains its tall, narrow 9/9 double-hung sash windows and standing-seam metal roof. Historic photographs show the interior of the building having board and batten wood paneling on the walls above and below a chair rail. The original entry had two single-leaf, five horizonal panel doors in separate frames at the entry. In 1984, the building underwent rehabilitation. A vestibule was built onto the main elevation. On the interior, the stage was removed and a kitchen and restrooms were installed. This building was acquired from the county in 1968, three years after Pleasant View High School, the large frame two-story edifice that once stood next to this auditorium was razed.[8]

[5] The photo of the earlier church was included as part of the PIF. The Winebarger Church Furniture Company expanded to stained-glass production in 1973. This company was dissolved by 1994. The main artist Robert C. Speake (1941-2021) joined the firm in 1973 and left to work in his own studio in 1983. (Lynchburgstainedglass.com). The company seems to have dissolved by 1994. https;//virginia-compnay.com/co/winebarger-church-furniture-inc. Turner, 5, 8-9.

[6] Information regarding the church rails came through visual reference in a group of pictures from the private collection of Sally Lambert Turner. Thomas O'Neil "Tommy" Gordon (1939-2004) was a veteran of the army. He has a large, wooden cross in the Family Life building that is dedicated to his memory.

[7] Turner, 6.

[8] *Amherst Heritage Book* , Vol I, p. 43; Sally L. Turner, a long-time member and wife of the current pastor has a private collection of photos that show the interior of the auditorium before the 1984 rehabilitation. Photos of the school buildings appear in *In the Shadow of Tobacco Row Mountain,* and there is a 1940 collection of six photographs of the school from Library of Virginia that feature the two buildings dating from 1940 :Virginia. Dept.

b. Cemetery, c. 1882, contributing site

The cemetery is on the south side of the church yard and is near the turnpike road. It has approximately eleven graves. Nine of those are marked. Five graves have simple fieldstone markers and four have etched stones of granite, the earliest known etched marker dates from 1882. Two of the graves are unmarked. This site was once owned by the Smith family and was given, according to church lore, by Berta Smith Caulfield, but no documentation has yet been found.[9]

c. Family Life building, 1994, non-contributing building

The Family Life building is east of the church. It is one story with a basement and is constructed of textured concrete block. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof. There is a double-leaf glass door entry in on the north elevation near the northeastern corner. The windows of the great room now used as the sanctuary are tall narrow tri-partite hopper style windows divided into three sections, and each section has eight lights. The windows on the basement level are 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The interior has a great room area on the west side of the building and a hall with multiple rooms used for offices and storage on the eastern side. The basement has a center hall with seven classrooms and is created for use as a temporary shelter, if needed. In 2007, the exposed wood was covered with vinyl.[10]

d. Pavilion, 2001, non-contributing structure

The pavilion sits to the south of the 1930 auditorium, and its site is the former site of the 1911 school. The pavilion has a concrete pad measuring 84 x 64 feet. It is sheathed with corrugated metal along the sides and roof. The east and west sides are open from the ground about three feet high and are sided to the roof. The north and south sides are fully enclosed.[11]

2223 Buffalo Springs Turnpike, Trevey Store, c. 1924, VDHR ID 005-5272, contributing building

The c. 1924 Commercial style store sits on the eastern side of Buffalo Springs Turnpike and adjacent to the south side of the New Prospect churchyard and cemetery. This frame store sits near the road with the remaining buildings shielded from the road by a palisade privacy fence. The store

of Education. School Buildings Service. *Pleasant View, Amherst Co.*, 1940,
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772645905756;
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772646305756;
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772646205756;
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772646405756;
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772646105756; and
https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma9917772646005756.

[9] Conversation with Sally Lambert Turner.

[10] Turner, 6-7.

[11] Archives of the New Prospect Baptist Church.

has a concrete block foundation and is frame with horizontal weatherboard siding. It has a gable roof hidden behind a false front. The roof is standing-seam metal and has a brick chimney flue from the center of the roof. The building has a concrete block addition on the north which has a shed roof covered section spanning the addition to the end of the building at the northwest corner.

The main elevation faces the road on the west. There is a shed roof porch supported by brackets which spans a combined poured concrete and concrete block porch and metal pipe railing. The concrete block foundation and porch retain evidence of being painted to appear as brick. The centered double-leaf entry is recessed and has a four light transom. Each leaf of the entry has five horizontal panels with original hardware. There is evidence that there was a double-leaf screen door over the solid doors. The doors are flanked by two four-light fixed sash windows in the recess and on the elevation at either side of the recess are two six-light fixed sash windows.

a. Trevey House, c. 1892, contributing building

The house is located south of the store and is hidden by the palisade fence. It is a c. 1892 two-story frame, gable front, Folk Victorian style house with a concrete block foundation. This house was not entered but appears to have a similar plan to the Dodd house (VDHR# 005-5274). The standing-seam metal roof has a centered chimney flue from the roof peak. On the main or west elevation there is exterior horizontal weatherboard and asymmetrical bay placement. There are two bays on each story, and a screen porch spans the elevation. The hipped porch roof is supported by wooden posts and sheathed with asbestos shingles. The north and south sides of the building are covered with vinyl siding, and additions can be seen to the rear or east side of the house.[12]

b. Barn, c. 1917, contributing building

This is a vertical board barn located to the northeast of the store. The building does not have a foundation. It is a story and a half in height and has a standing-seam metal roof. The vertical board, double-leaf door is on the south side.

c. Shed, c. 1917, contributing building

The shed is to the northwest of the barn. This building does not have a foundation. The shed is one story with a standing-seam metal roof. The vertical board, double-leaf door is on the south side.

d. Shed, date unknown, non-contributing building

Between the house and store is a small shed with vertical board siding with a gable front facing the west. It is unknown whether this building has a foundation, because it is hidden behind the fence It is of unknown construction date.

[12] This form and design is also known to have been used in two dwellings still extent and located in the town of Amherst.

e. Metal storage shed, undated, non-contributing building

2206 Buffalo Springs Turnpike, Smith Store, c. 1895, VDHR# 005-5271, contributing building

The c.1895 store sits on the western side of Buffalo Springs Turnpike in front of the church. The foundation is concrete block, and the earliest part of the building is a two-story frame section built in the commercial style. It has an asphalt shingle roof. The gable front has a two-story wooden porch. The first floor is commercial space, and the second story is residential. The first floor has a centered recessed single-leaf entry flanked by two three-sided bay windows. The center of the bay has a large 2/2 fixed-sash window. The side windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, like most of the windows in the oldest part of the building. The current board and batten siding was added after 1987 when the additions to the north were completed. Multiple smaller, individual store buildings were added and adjoined to each other. The first floor interior of the original building retains some of its original built-in shelving along the walls.[13]

a. Watts House, c. 1954, non-contributing building

The c.1954 one-story frame house has a concrete block basement. It was built onto the south side of the store. It is a low pitched, side gabled building with an asphalt roof. Typical windows are horizontal pane 2/2 double-hung sash windows. The three-bay main elevation has a single-leaf entry with a set of double windows on each side of the entry. The two-bay porch has a brick railing with decorative metal supports under the extended eaves of the roof.

b. Shed, c. 1987, non-contributing building

The small concrete block building sits next to the road on the north end of the store additions. It has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Its use is unknown.

2179 Buffalo Springs Turnpike, Dodd House, c., 1898, VDHR# 005-5274, contributing building

The c.1898 two-story, frame, Folk Victorian style house sits on the north side of the Buffalo Springs Turnpike and Puppy Creek Road intersection. It is locally known as the Dodd house, named for the last family to occupy it. The house has a random rubble foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. Most of the windows have 2/2 double-hung sashes. There is a three-sided bay window on the north elevation; its three sashes are like those of others on the house. The gable front house features gable end returns and an asymmetrical arrangement of bays. This bay arrangement reflects the interior side hall plan of the house. The one-story, three-bay porch has turned supports and decorative brackets under the standing-seam metal shed roof. Two additions were made to the eastern end of the house. The first, which likely dates from the early twentieth

[13] Florence Nixon, *In the Shadow of Tobacco Row Mountain: Elon, Monroe, and Other Villages*, (Lynchburg, Virginia: Blackwell Press, 2010), p. 237-242; Amherst County Deed Book 582, p. 97; and New Prospect Baptist Church Archives 1899 to present.

century, was a one and a half-story addition and has a brick foundation. Around 1960, a large one-story covered concrete block porch was added onto the earlier addition. The building is currently used for storage.[14]

a. Well Pump, c. 1920s , contributing object

There is a c.1920 well pump of metal construction that sits on a concrete pad measuring 6 x 4 feet. It is located between the house and garage. The metal pump is about three feet tall.

b. Frame Outbuilding, c. 1900, contributing building

The c.1900 frame outbuilding is located behind the house along the farm road leading to Puppy Creek Road. It is near the end of the road and has a concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, and the gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The gable front building has a batten door with a wooden closure. It was likely used for farm storage of some type.

c. Log Outbuilding, c. 1900, contributing building

This building rests on rock piers. It is a side gabled building with a standing-seam metal roof. The entry does not have a door. It was likely used for farm storage of some type.

d. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing building

The c.1960 concrete block garage is a simple one-story side gabled outbuilding. In 2012, the roof was raised and the building expanded to the west. It is currently used to house the community food bank. Its integrity was altered in a large degree and cannot be considered contributing.[15]

[14] This form and design is also known to have been used in two dwellings still extent and located in the town of Amherst.
[15] Turner, 7.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] 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.)

[X] 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.)
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1890-1930

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

The Pleasant View Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. It is a surviving example of the many disappearing crossroads communities of Amherst County. This collection of historic resources comprises the heart of the community, and it includes examples of buildings that are residential, commercial, religious, and educational in usage. The cemetery on the church property contains the remains of the community's founding family, the Smiths. They owned much of the area and allowed development of church, school, and erected commercial buildings like the c. 1895 store. The family retained the private cemetery in the center of the village until the early twentieth century when it was donated to the church. This hamlet developed organically with the heart at the intersection of the turnpike and a significant interior road leading to the courthouse. The period of significance extends from 1890 to 1930, representing the most prosperous and active era of the community as a commercial and educational center and encompassing the period when the contributing resources were constructed. The community of Pleasant View experienced decline during the mid-20th century as the county consolidated and integrated public educational buildings and the automobile became increasingly pervasive, allowing easier and quicker passage to larger urban and commercial areas. Car culture contributed to the disappearance of many small rural communities in Amherst County. While New Prospect Baptist Church serves as a focal point of the community and today owns three of the four tax parcels that comprise the small district, the Pleasant View Historic District meets Criteria Consideration A for its association with broader community development trends in rural Amherst County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

Pleasant View is a community comprised of a collection of historic buildings and other resources that lack individual distinction, but as a collection contributes to the enrichment of the cultural history of Amherst County. Pleasant View is one of many small rural Amherst communities that developed organically without a formal plan. Many of these small rural communities are disappearing because the commercial enterprises, schools, churches and other assorted village buildings and resources expanded and moved to more populated areas. These small communities are simply becoming residential and farming areas. Pleasant View stands apart from other nearby communities because its settlement was due to its location at an important intersection of a turnpike and road leading to the courthouse. The heart of the community featured the church which served as religious, governmental, and social functions. This differs from other small communities such

as Pedlar Mills and Sandidges that had their earliest buildings and resources coalesce around a mill.[16]

Settlement of the Pleasant View community began with the construction of a log meetinghouse in 1828. This meetinghouse was located at the site where the new turnpike road would meet the road leading to the Amherst courthouse. The purpose of the Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike (BST) was to provide an easily traveled route for visitors to the Buffalo Springs resort, a sulfur spring in Amherst County. This was a smaller resort than those found in the Shenandoah Valley of the period beginning about 1820. The turnpike road was soon extended in to Rockbridge County and the city of Lexington. This road also led to the creation or growth of other villages along the turnpike. These villages in Amherst that were either tied to or along the road include: Bethel/Salt Creek, Elon, Pedlar Mills, Allwood, and Buffalo Springs. [17]

Bethel/Salt Creek (VDHR ID 005-5336) was located along the James River and was attached to the turnpike by a regular stage route carrying those who arrived by boat to the resort. Today, this community has disappeared with few buildings remaining and most of those are ruins. Buffalo Springs (VDHR ID 005-0127), much like Bethel, is only a ruin. The c. 1903 hotel is a ruin, but the spring remains. Allwood, to the north of Pleasant View, retains only its church (VDHR ID 005-5259) and an old grocery that still serves the area. Pedlar Mills (VDHR ID 005-5025) was a large mill village that existed before the turnpike and lies about two miles south of Pleasant View. This large area declined when it lost its milling operations and mills in the twentieth century. Many of its buildings are ruins or are gone. Many of historic resources in many of these communities have been allowed to decline due to the decline in the economy surrounding them. Elon remains an active community with various businesses, but many of its historic resources were replaced with new construction.[18]

[16] Bethel/Salt Creek, Madison Heights, and Clifford are the only known planned villages and these along with the Town of Amherst are the only known incorporated villages that have existed in Amherst County since 1808. Bethel," and "Madison Heights," from the files of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Sandra F. Esposito, "Clifford-New Glasgow Historic District," available online from the Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources, accessed 5 April 2026, https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/005-5042_Clifford-New_Glasgow_HD_2011_NR_FINAL.pdf; and W. Scott Smith and J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report," Academia.edu, 2010, https://www.academia.edu/7619225/Amherst_County_Historic_Resources_Survey_Report.

[17] Turner; New Prospect Baptist Church Archives; Virginia, Board of Public Works, "Lynchburg and Buffaloe Springs Turnpike Road with its Extension to the South River, 41 ¼ Miles, 1836," 1836. Library of Virginia; Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike Company Records, 1830-1858, Library of Virginia; *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia: Passed At the Session of 1836-37, Commencing 5th December, 1836, And Ending 31st March, 1837, In the Sixty-first Year of the Commonwealth*, (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, printer to the Commonwealth, 1837, p. 150, https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009787242/Home; *Lynchburg Virginian* 10 Mar 1837, 23 Aug 1838, virginiachronicle.com; and *Richmond Enquirer,* 10 Jan 1939, virginiachronicle.com; There are many advertisements from various newspapers from virginiachronicle.com and newspapers.com for the Buffalo Springs Resort from about 1820 to 1858 and reminiscences of the resort appear in *Charlotte Gazette*, 22 August 1878, virginiachronicle.com; and *Richmond Christian Advocate*, 10 March 1887 and 6 October 1887, virginiachronicle.com.

[18] Elon Village has not been evaluated for a district. The only resource recorded there is the Elon Public Library (VDHR # 005-0044).

Pleasant View is a well-preserved and locally significant community to Amherst County and its history. It retains much of it historic resources and character at the crossroads from which it grew organically beginning in 1830. The most significant period of its existence and surviving historic resources coincides with its pinnacle of activity from 1890 to 1930. Pleasant View was originally known as New Prospect and grew slowly from its founding in 1828 until 1890. Some of its early history is only known through documentation from various sources such as newspapers and deeds. The community is represented on an 1831 Board of Public Works map that has a side note about the existence of a shop near the church. An 1836 deed noted that a blacksmith shop was located along the road to Pryor's Vale (Puppy Creek Road), behind the church. A new church replaced the log meetinghouse in 1840. An early dwelling is known to have existed by the c.1850 stone chimney ruin on the site of the Charles L. Brown family plantation, which was located across buffalo Springs Turnpike from the church. This family remained in the community through the Civil War as was shown on an 1864 map. The Brown family married into local families and the land was subdivided. The Wilshers occupied the farm soon thereafter, and it is unknown when and why the house was abandoned, but the family buried its members in the yard close to the turnpike.[19]

Around 1870, Mayo C. Harlow (1844-1884) built a house about one-quarter of a mile south of the church. At the same time, he erected a store of log construction in the front yard near the road. This building would become the post office in 1874. This is when the community was renamed Pleasant View by Harlow, according to local lore. Former resident, Sally Turner stated that the post office was razed in the early twenty-first century. Around the same time, the Phillips family built a new house across the turnpike from and facing the Harlow house.[20]

In the 1890s, many new buildings were erected near the crossroads. The New Prospect Baptist congregation replaced their 1840 church with a new one after it burned, according to oral history. There were two commercial buildings built next to the road. One was for mercantile purposes, but it no longer exists, and the other was the Smith Store, c.1895. This store was important to the community and even served as a temporary school. Two new houses were built near the intersection. One (Trevey house) was built by the Gatewood family and was possibly used by the blacksmith who was renting the blacksmith shop that was once located in the Gatewood yard. Chiswell T. Watts (1850-1923) owned the farm across Puppy Creek Road, and he owned the land that once was the Wilsher's farm. Watts built his new home (Dodd House C. 1898) on the high

[19] The Harlow and Phillips houses remain but were not included in this district due to much modern infill between them and the district boundary. Virginia, Board of Public Works, "Lynchburg and Buffaloe Springs Turnpike Road with its Extension to the South River, 41 ¼ Miles, 1836,", *Lynchburg Virginian*, 11 November 1841, 3 March 1842, virginiachronicle.com; Amherst County Deed Book, CC, p. 200; Turner; New Prospect Baptist Church Archives; C.S. Dwight, Jeremy Francis Gilmer, Albert H. Campbell, Louisa Porter Minis, Confederate States of America, Army, Dept. of Northern Virginia, Chief Engineer's Office, and United States Military Academy, *Map of Amherst and Nelson Counties*, Virginia: Chief Engineer's Office, Dept. of Northern Virginia, 1864, https//:www.loc.gov/item/2102592108/.

[20] Washington, U.S. Postmaster Indexes Prior to 1965, ancestry.com; U.S. Appointments of U..S. Postmasters 1832-1971, ancestry.com, *Alexandria Gazette*, 21 September 1885 virginiachronicle.com; U. S. Census, 1880-1950, ancestry.com; conversation with Sally Turner.

ground overlooking much of the village in 1898. At his death, he was buried across the road from his home.[21]

At the beginning of the twentieth century there was more growth. Moses Trevey (1878-1954) became the second merchant in the village in 1924 when he built his one-story store diagonally across the road from the Smith store. This store was open until around Trevey's death in 1954. He bought and occupied the c. 1892 house built by the Gatewood family. It was adjacent to the blacksmith shop which had disappeared by 1915. In 1910, the county chose Pleasant View as the site for the third secondary school for white students living in the western part of the county. A frame two-story school was erected on land behind the church. The school was enlarged around the 1930s which is about the same time a detached auditorium was built next to the new school. These educational buildings remained in operation until the county decided to consolidate schools around 1965. Closure of the school was also due to the building being considered a fire hazard, and it was soon razed after closure. The auditorium was also to be razed but was saved by community effort, and in 1968 the building was given to the church as a new fellowship hall.[22]

The Pleasant View Historic District includes the historic resources that are the oldest and are located at the crossroads of the turnpike and old courthouse road (Puppy Creek). It is a surviving collection of resources that represent a distinguishable entity and has a unique character and history. This village contributes to the history of Amherst County.

Historical Background

Religion

The New Prospect Baptist Church was and remains the heart of the community. The church was the social center and governing body for the community. Citizens would go to the church to have matters between them resolved and to report bad behavior by members of the body such as theft, adultery, drunkenness, fraud, lying and other such "indecorous or unchristian like deeds." The church could not impose monetary fines or punishment like court judges; it could only expel the person from fellowship in the church. This justice seemed to be effective and an alternative to traveling to the courthouse. The church retains many of its early minutes and membership rolls from about 1828 to the present. The church membership in 1847 listed 207 white members and 227 "coloured" members. Each name is listed, and prior to 1865, those of the enslaved African Americans have their owners listed. It is interesting to note that some of the slave owners were not members of the church and attended services at other churches. One of the cases brought before the membership involved a slave girl named Jenny who was accused by another slave named Isaac. She was accused of various crimes, one being theft. The case resulted in Jenny being found guilty

[21]Conversation with Sally Turner.

[22] Amherst County Deed Book 89, p. 505; Sally Lambert Turner, *New Prospect Baptist Church: 240th Anniversary Homecoming: Church History 1778-2018*, 2018, p. 2; *Amherst Progress*, 11 June 1908, virginiachronicle.com; *Amherst New-Era Progress*, 16 Sept 1954 Sp. Ed., virginiachronicle.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 6 June 2016, newspapers.com; and Conversation with Sally Turner and Barbara Pryor.

and expelled from the congregation. Isaac's testimony was found to have many untruths within it, but they dropped that issue and allowed Isaac to continue attending church services.[23]

In 1847, the church leaders decided it was best for the African American members to have their own leaders. These men would help solve the problems and better meet the needs of their community. It seems this type of governance and shepherding continued until after the Civil War when the former enslaved community started their own church. It was likely that the African American church leaders from New Prospect became the leaders of Colonial Baptist Church that would later be renamed Timothy Baptist Church. This church is still active, and its building is about a half mile north of New Prospect Baptist Church.[24]

New Prospect Baptist Church continues to serve the surrounding community through various programs and activities. There is a food bank which is headquartered in the garage building of the Dodd House. Regular worship is held at the church, and it still serves as a community meeting place for some community and fellowship activities.

Education

Education was important to this community. Two of its earliest nearby schools were Elliot's (c. 1840) and Chestnut Grove (c. 1845). In 1870, Virginia established the "Free Public School" program to educate both white and African American children. Many schools were built all over Amherst County and those near to Pleasant View were Pryor's Vale (1886), Phillip's (1898) and Timothy (1870). Timothy was the school for African American children which was located next to the Timothy Baptist Church. In 1905, there was also a private school run by Pleasant View merchant, M. P. Gatewood (1863-1928).[25]

At the turn of the twentieth century, Virginia appropriated funds for secondary, high, or graded schools to be erected throughout the state. In Amherst, the Courthouse District built an addition to the existing elementary school in 1905 to allow for more classrooms. The Pedlar District School Board voted in March 1906 to build a "graded school" at Pleasant View because it was the central part of the district. The board purchased land adjacent to the church and erected a three-room school. It opened for the 1908-1909 school term.[26]

Almost immediately, the school was outgrown. In 1910, additional property was required, and a larger two story frame building replaced the old school and opened in 1913. This school was

[23] Caulfield.
[24] Caulfield. Sandra Esposito, *Amherst County Churches,* Amherst County Museum Files.
[25] Timothy Baptist Church was the African American Church formed from New Prospect after the end of the Civil War. Caulfield, Amherst County Deed Book ZZ, p. 230; *Amherst County Heritage,* Vol I , p. 43; Amherst County Museum files; Nixon, 247; and *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 27 October 1905; virginiachronicle.com.
[26] *Amherst Progress*, 17 August 1905, virginiachronicle.com; *Amherst Progress,* 17 March 1906, virginiachronicle.com; *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 29 March 1906; virginiachronicle.com; Lynchburg *News and Advance*, 22 Aug 1906, 12 September 1906, newspapers.com; *Amherst Progress*, 11 June 1908, virginiachronicle.com; *Amherst New-Era Progress*, 16 Sept 1954 Sp. Ed., virginiachronicle.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 6 June 2016, newspapers.com.

further enlarged between 1930 and 1940. In 1930, a freestanding auditorium building was constructed next to the school. It remained in use until around 1952. The old school building was abandoned and later razed. It was considered a "fire trap" because of the oil used on the floors. The auditorium was saved and became the Sunday School (now Fellowship) building for the church. When the school was razed in 1965, a former student and former member of the church, Ruby Pryor Oddenino (1897-1986), led an effort to raise funds to save the building. It was purchased by the church with money raised and donated from the community in 1968. The old auditorium has been used for many community events such as community dances, an enlistment center and ration registration during World War II, and a vaccine center during the recent Covid crisis.[27]

When the Pleasant View High School closed, the older students were bussed to Madison Heights High School. Pleasant View had been the only high school in the western end of the county. The county built a local elementary school to replace the school for the lower grades on another site outside of Pleasant View central village. This was originally designed for the white children of the district. The Timothy School for the African American students was still open. African American students did not have access to a high school because of the distance to either the courthouse or Madison Heights area. From the early twentieth century, the Timothy school tried to help its students by adding an extra grade. The county eventually provided bus transport for older students to the Amherst Training School in the town of Amherst. In the 1950s, school consolidation occurred throughout the county school system. Some of the smaller nearby African American Schools were closed and consolidated with Timothy School. This event caused a change in the bus routes, and the older African American students were now sent to the black Madison Heights High School. The parents of the Timothy students spoke out and demanded a better facility in Pleasant View. They requested that their children be sent to the new white Pleasant View elementary school. The school board denied their requests and further explained that they spent twice as much on the African American schools in the county over the past ten years, and this expenditure for the new elementary school was the first for the white children in a time. The School Board promised the parents a new school, but desegregation was implemented before a new school was considered.[28]

An educator of note associated with the Pleasant View High School was Clyde B. Parr (1889-1955). She was a native of Amherst County who became the first Amherst County female principal in 1918. She also served as principal at Montvale High School in Bedford County in the 1920s.

[27] *Amherst New-Era Progress*, 16 Sept 1954 Sp. Ed., virginiachronicle.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 6 June 2016, newspapers.com; Turner; and Conversation with Barbara Pryor, relative of Oddendino, 2021; Turner 18, and conversation with Sally Turner.

[28] *Amherst New-Era Progress*, 16 Sept 1954 Sp. Ed., virginiachronicle.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 6 June 2016, newspapers.com; *Amherst New Era-Progress*, 7 August 1952; 9 August 1952, virginiachronicle.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 14 October 1952, newspapers.com; " The Establishment of the Public School System in Virginia," Encyclopedia Virginia, https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/public-school-system-in-virginia-establishment-of-the/; and "Education in Virginia," Virginia Museum of History and Culture, https://virginiahistory.org/learn/education-virginia.

She finished her career at the Schuyler School in Nelson County, where she became a mentor to Earl Hamner, the creator of the "The Waltons" TV show.[29]

Persons of Note from Pleasant View

Amanda V. Smith (1859-1928) was a descendant of several of the founding families of Pleasant View. She was the great granddaughter of Abram Carter who allowed the church to be built on his land. She was also the owner of the land adjacent to the church that became the school property. Her first husband was M. C. Harlow, the first postmaster of Pleasant View. He died in a drowning accident, and she took over his position as postmaster in 1884. Her second husband was M. P. Gatewood, who was a merchant. He took over the position of postmaster from her. She and her husbands were buried in the cemetery that sits at the front of the Harlow house.[30]

Mayo C. (M. C.)"Pomp" Harlow (1844-1884) was the first postmaster and a merchant in Pleasant View. Local lore states he was the person who renamed the village when the post office requested a name change from New Prospect. His second wife was Amanda V. Smith. The 1870 census lists him as a wheelwright. He drowned while trying to save his son from drowning.[31]

Marshall P. (M. P.) Gatewood (1863-1928) was the son of the longtime minister of New Prospect Baptist Church, Thomas B. Gatewood (1826-1913). He was the second husband of Amanda V. Smith. He was a merchant and a partner in the mercantile firm of Camden & Gatewood, which operated in Pleasant View. He was an advocate for education, and in 1905, he funded a private school in the village. He became a member of the Amherst County School Board and served in the House of Delegates from 1911 to 1925.[32]

Dr. Edward M. (E. M.) Sandidge (1875-1957) was the long-serving rural doctor for much of the western end of the county. In 1916, he bought out the Kearfott Drug Store in the town of Amherst. He lived in Pleasant View and became a long-serving member of the Board of Supervisors representing this area. He is also noted as being an advocate for education while serving on the board. He claimed one of his greatest accomplishments was serving on the regional panel that created the Chatham home for the elderly. His dwelling has disappeared but the concrete stairs from the road are still visible.[33]

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[29]" Amherst Needs Teachers," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 24 August 1918, virginiachronicle.com; *Daily Dispatch,* 24 August 1918, virginiachronicle.com; *Bedford Bulletin*, 27 May 1920, 19 April 1928, virginiachronicle.com; *Nelson County Times*, 13 November 1936, 28 August 1941, virginiachronicle.com; *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 16 July 1950, newspapers.com; and *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 21 January 1955, newspapers.com.

[30] Amherst County Deed Book 57, p. 317; 66, p. 512, 68, p. 41, 86, p. 267; 266, p. 216.; *Amherst New-Era Progress*, 16 Sept 1954 Sp. Ed., virginiachronicle.com; *Lynchburg News and Advance*, 4 May 1928; newspapers.com; *Richmond Times-Dispatch* 5 May 1928, newspapers.com; and various databases, ancestry.com.

[31] *Free Lance Star*, 25 September 1885, newspapers.com; *Alexandria Gazette*, 29 April 1885, newspapers.com; and various databases, ancestry.com.

[32] Richmond Times-Dispatch 27 October 1905, 30 March 1920, newspapers.com; Daily Progress 29 March 1928, newspapers.com; Richmond News Leader, 4 April 1928

[33] *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 27 October 1905, newspapers.com; *Yost's Weekly,* 29 September 1892, newspapers.com; *Lynchburg News and Advance* 19 March 1928, 3 April 1928, newspapers.com; *Daily Press,* 29 March 1928, newspapers.com; and various databases, ancestry.com.

Glenn H. Campbell (1938-2017) was the proprietor of the Pleasant View Grocery from 1987 to 2005. This was his retirement project. He had managed other properties which he called all-in-one businesses that offered gas, grocery, hardware, restaurant, and other assorted goods. He retired from the Texaco store in Elon and moved to Pleasant View. He is responsible for all the additions built onto the old Smith store building. A petting zoo, behind the store, was created to the memory of his son, who died in an automobile accident in 1996. The zoo featured emus, miniature horses, rabbits, chickens, peacocks, and more.[34]

[34] Lynchburg News and Advance, 25 December 1997; 31 August 2017, newspapers.com; conversation with Sally L. Turner; and various databases, ancestry.com.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID# 005-5465

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __approximately 9 acres__

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
A: Latitude: 37.611884 Longitude: -79.239500

B: Latitude: 37.611616 Longitude: -79.238814

C: Latitude: 37.610887 Longitude: -79.239330

D: Latitude: 37.609903 Longitude: -79.237889

E: Latitude: 37.609467 Longitude: -79.238447

F: Latitude: 37.610074 Longitude: -79.239152

G: Latitude: 37.609563 Longitude: -79.240364

H: Latitude: 37.610491 Longitude: -79.241140

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The district is comprised of four individual and adjoining properties, recorded as Amherst County Tax Map parcels 76 A 22, 76 A 23, 76 A 24, and 76 A 69 (partial); only the portion of Parcel 76 A 69 containing associated historic resources near the crossroads is included within the boundary. The district boundaries are shown on the attached sketch and aerial maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the core historic area and heart of the crossroads community, which coalesced around the intersection of Buffalo Springs Turnpike (Route 635) and Puppy Creek Road (Route 610). The district's historic setting as well as known associated historic resources are encompassed by the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sandra F. Esposito
organization:
street & number: 140 Cradon Hill Ln
city or town: Amherst state: VA zip code: 24521
e-mail: sandiesposito@icloud.com
telephone: 540-529-0205
date: March 15, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pleasant View Historic District

City or Vicinity: Monroe

County: Amherst State: VA

Photographer: Sandra F. Esposito

Date Photographed: April and June 2023 and 2025

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

1 of 28: View facing S Pleasant View Historic District

2 of 28: View facing SW Pleasant View Historic District

3 of 28: View facing N Pleasant View Historic District

4 of 28: View facing NE New Prospect BC

5 of 28: View facing E New Prospect BC

6 of 28: View facing S New Prospect BC

7 of 28: View facing SW New Prospect BC

8 of 28: View facing N New Prospect BC

9 of 28: View facing SE New Prospect BC, Former Auditorium

10 of 28: View facing SE New Prospect BC, Former Auditorium

11 of 28: View facing SE New Prospect BC, Family Life Bldg.

12 of 28: View facing SW New Prospect BC, Cemetery

13 of 28: View facing SE New Prospect BC, Pavilion

14 of 28: View facing SW Trevy Store

15 of 28: View facing E Trevy Store

16 of 28: View facing NE Trevy Store and House

17 of 28: View facing W Trevy Store, House

18 of 28: View facing W Trevy Store, Sheds

19 of 28: View facing W Smith Store Main Elevation

20 of 28: View facing NW Smith Store and Watts House

21 of 28: View facing SW Smith Store and Concrete Shed

22 of 28: View facing SE Dodd House

23 of 28: View facing SW Dodd House

24 of 28: View facing NW Dodd House

25 of 28: View facing E Dodd House, Well Pump

26 of 28: View facing NE Dodd House, Log Outbuilding

27 of 28: View facing SE Dodd House, Frame Outbuilding

28 of 28: View facing SE Dodd House, Garage

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Pleasant View Historic District Amherst County, VA VDHR# 005-5465



Pleasant View Historic District
Amherst County, VA
VDHR# 005-5465
Boundary and Sketch Map

1:2,026

0 0.01 0.03 0.05 mi

0 0.02 0.04 0.08 km




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ptist Church




Pleasantview
NEW PROSPECT
Baptist Church






























Pleasant View
GROCERY

















