

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:

VLR	12/16/2010
NRHP	05/06/2011

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District

other names/site number DHR File Number: 002-5075

2. Location

street & number _____ N/A not for publication

city or town Greenwood-Afton area; Albemarle, Nelson and Augusta Counties vicinity

state Albemarle, Nelson, 003;125;

Virginia code VA county and Augusta code 015 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

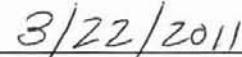
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

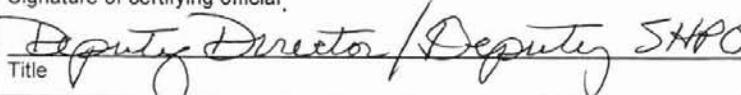
national statewide local



Signature of certifying official



Date

Title 

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
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
829	718	buildings
52	16	sites
72	71	structures
1	0	objects
954	805	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

119 on 10 individual properties

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Resource</u> <u>Hotel, Camp</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Business, Professional, Specialty Store, Warehouse</u> <u>Department Store, Restaurant</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>Meeting Hall, Civic</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>School, Education-Related</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility, Church-Related Residence</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery, Graves/Burial</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Auditorium, Sports Facility, Outdoor Recreation, Monument/Marker, Work of Art</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Processing, Storage, Agricultural Field, Animal Facility, Horticultural Facility, Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>INDUSTRY/PROCESSING</u>	<u>Manufacturing Facility, Energy Facility, Communications Facility</u> <u>Processing Site, Industrial Storage</u>
<u>HEALTH CARE</u>	<u>Medical Business/Office</u>
<u>DEFENSE</u>	<u>Military Facility</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>Park, Garden, Forest, Unoccupied Land, Natural Feature</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>Rail-related, Road-related,</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Resource, Hotel, Camp</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Business, Professional, Specialty Store, Warehouse</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility, Church-Related Residence</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery, Graves/Burial</u>
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>Theater, Sports Facility, Outdoor Recreation, Monument/Marker, Work of Art</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Processing, Storage, Agricultural Field, Animal Facility, Horticultural Facility, Agricultural Outbuilding</u>

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING	Manufacturing Facility, Communications Facility Industrial Storage
LANDSCAPE	Park, Garden, Forest, Unoccupied Land, Natural Feature
TRANSPORTATION	Rail-related, Road-related

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE; COLONIAL/Georgian; EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal; MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Exotic Revival; LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate and Queen Anne; LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival; LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Commercial Style and Bungalow/Craftsman; MODERN MOVEMENT; MIXED

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)foundation BRICK; STONE/Rubblestone and Soapstone/ CONCRETEroof WOOD/Shingle; STONE/Slate; METAL/Tin and Aluminum; ASPHALTwalls WOOD/Weatherboard and Log and Plywood and Shingle; BRICK; STONE; METAL/Aluminum; STUCCO/ ASPHALT/CONCRETE/SYNTHETICSother _____**Narrative Description**

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

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE,
ENGINEERING, ETHNIC HISTORY: African
American, EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT,
SOCIAL HISTORY, TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1734-1955

Significant Dates

1734 (settlement at Piedmont Farm; ruins remain)

1853 (arrival of railroad)

1858 (final railroad tunnel completed)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See Continuation Sheets for Section 8

Period of Significance (justification)

See Continuation Sheet

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

See Continuation Sheet

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

See Continuation Sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
Name of Repository: Library of Virginia; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond; National Archives; University of Virginia Library; Special Collections;

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File Number: 002-5075**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property** Approximately 16,300 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Hallock and Gardiner Hallock
organization Arcadia Preservation, LLC date September 2, 2010
street & number P.O. Box 138 telephone 434-293-7772
city or town Keswick state VA zip code 22947
e-mail jbh@arcadiapreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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

Photographs:

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 1**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is located in northwestern Albemarle County, and incorporates a small area of northeastern Nelson County and southeastern Augusta County, encompassing approximately 16,300 acres in Virginia's Piedmont region. The rural district boundaries are defined by geographical boundaries, including the Blue Ridge Mountains to the North and West, as well as by development patterns and transportation routes. The district is physically characterized by its Piedmont setting, including mountainous woodlands, rolling pastures, and its association with the Blue Ridge Mountains. Interspersed throughout this rural landscape are large farms, historic villages, and crossroads communities. Vast panoramic vistas, enabled by the region's topography and extensive concentration of open space, readily testify to the district's well-preserved rural landscape. Despite its proximity to Charlottesville and Waynesboro, modern intrusions are limited and unobtrusive, often located along the roads on small plots broken off of larger tracts. While Interstate 64 transects the district, its location along the edge of the mountains is relatively unassuming with a non-commercialized interchange located in the eastern corner of the district.

The boundaries for the district encompass many of the historic roads, mountain gaps, and creeks that defined the region's early transportation routes. The surviving historic roads generally follow their original paths, allowing much of the region's early settlement and growth patterns to be preserved. The boundaries of the district include 16,300 acres in Albemarle County, with small portions of Nelson and Augusta Counties also included. The boundaries roughly extend from the intersection of Rockfish Gap Turnpike/Route 250 at Old Trail Drive on the eastern edge. Following Rockfish Gap Turnpike to the west, the boundary extends through the village of Yancey Mills and follows Half-Mile Branch Road north to the intersection with Jarman's Gap Road. The boundary then extends northwest to the top of Buck's Elbow Mountain at the Albemarle County and Augusta County line. Extending southwest along the Blue Ridge Mountains, the boundary follows the boundary of the Shenandoah National Park, which runs parallel to the Albemarle County and Augusta County line in Albemarle. At the intersection with Nelson County, the boundary extends into Nelson County to include the village of Afton and into Nelson and Augusta Counties to include the estate of Swannanoa. Extending southeast along the Nelson County and Albemarle County lines, the boundary extends to Dick Wood's Road, which roughly forms the western half of the district's southern boundary. At the intersection with Ortman Road, the boundary moves slightly north to follow Plank Road eastward, including Blue Ridge Farm. Plank Road extends southeast back to Dick Wood's Road. The southeastern boundary of the district roughly follows Burch's Creek Road north to Rockfish Gap Turnpike/Route 250, although a large pocket of development along Burch's Creek has been excluded moving the boundary to the east along included parcel lines. The boundary then extends east back to the intersection of Rockfish Gap Turnpike and Old Trail Drive. Non-historic properties/resources along the boundary have been excluded from the district, while historic parcels associated with the boundary edge have been included. Several properties straddle county lines and the full parcel has been included.

A number of historic villages, often related to transportation developments, are located within the boundaries, including Yancey Mills, Afton, Greenwood Country Store, and the historically African-American enclaves of

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 2

Newtown and Free Town. Non-contributing development along the edges were excluded from the district. The district exhibits a wealth of properties associated the district's early Scots-Irish settlement and with the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century American Country House Movement. Ten properties, including Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478; 1991), Casa Maria (002-0829/ 002-5075-0582; 1990), The Cedars (002-0086/002-5075-0368; 1990), Emmanuel Episcopal Church (002-0399/002-5075-0434; 1982), Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561; 1983), Piedmont (002-0114/002-5075-0305; 1991), Ramsay (002-0844/002-5075-0375; 2005), Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430; 1989), Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572; 1969), and Wavertree Hall/Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497; 1991) were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places, revealing the district's concentration of historical development and architectural merit. As a whole, the historic resources within the district feature an exceptionally high, National Register level of integrity and significance, both at the individual and district levels.

Landscape Overview

While there are some pockets of modern residential construction and a limited amount of non-historic commercial development along the district's main thoroughfares, the overall rural landscape retains its historic integrity. Characterized by large, unbroken, irregularly shaped swaths of mountainous hardwood forests, orchards, and rolling pasture, the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is roughly divided into northern and southern sections with Interstate 64 serving as a dividing line. The northern section, which occupies approximately one-third of the district, includes portions of Bucks Elbow Mountain, Calf Mountain, Bear Den Mountain, and Scott Mountain, which are part of the Blue Ridge Mountains chain that defines the district's northern and western boundaries. Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge Parkway extend across portions of these mountains. The area is largely undeveloped and covered with undisturbed forest. At the foot of the mountain chain, the landscape transitions to gently rolling foothills that feature large, irregular expanses of open pasture interspersed with organically shaped patches of hardwood forest. This pattern of alternating plots of fields and forests continues throughout the remaining areas of the district, although the southeastern portion is widely covered with forest. Additionally, the large patches of forest are, in general, associated with hilly areas with steep slopes that are unsuitable for agricultural use. The southern boundary is partially formed by Plank Road, which served as an early turnpike through the district. Areas south of Plank Road are historically tied to the development of Batesville and have thus been excluded. Specifically, the evolution of the land found further to the south is historically tied to the development of the larger southern Albemarle region. The district's eastern boundary aligns with Albemarle County's current division marking the transition from the village of Crozet's growth area to the designated rural area. On the west end, the Blue Ridge Mountains primarily define the district's boundary, although the boundary has been expanded into Nelson County to the west to include the village of Afton, and Swannanoa, an American Country House Movement estate, both of which are clearly related to the development of the overall district.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 3

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is traversed by two significant roads that run east to west. These includes the historic Route 250 (also known as Three Chopt Road and Rockfish Gap Turnpike), which roughly bisects the district, and the modern Interstate 64, which roughly parallels Route 250 to the north. While the interstate is not historic, its impact on the district's viewsheds is minimized by its elevated location in the northwestern section of the district and the tree-lined buffer that surrounds the road as it extends through the district. In addition to these two roads, a railroad line that was initially built in this location the 1850s runs along the base of the mountain as it stretches East to West through the district. Significant north to south roads, which primarily include tributaries of Route 250/Rockfish Gap Turnpike, include Plank Road, New Town Road, Critzer's Shop Road, Ortman Road, Greenwood Station Road, and Half-Mile Branch Road. While these roads are not major transportation routes, they are often historic roads and provide access to the district's historic population centers and estates. All of the transportation routes in the district were laid out in response to the area's topography, tracing curvilinear paths around the district's rolling Piedmont landscape. Dominion Virginia Power owns two sets of transmission lines that run roughly parallel to, and north of, Interstate-64 in the district. The 115 kV line was installed in 1957 and the 500 kV line was installed in 1965, so both are non-historic elements in the district. The current size, scale and location of the lines does not visually or physically detract from the significance of the district.

Existing villages in the district were, unsurprisingly, primarily the historic population centers in the district. Specifically the villages of Afton to the far west, Yancey Mills and Free Town near the district's, eastern boundary, and Greenwood and New Town in the district's central/northeastern section are all surrounded by smaller one- and two-acre development parcels. Demonstrating a linear development pattern, the form of these villages helps to highlight the significant role that transportation routes played in the historic development of the district. Additionally, development can be found in the western end of the district. Located along a portion of Free Town Road and Brooksville Road, a non-historic population center has developed and is arranged in a linear pattern along an established road. As would be expected with a linear development, almost all of these smaller lots, both historic and non-historic, include road frontage.

Between these established population centers are larger lots that span from twenty acres to over 730 acres, as in the case of Royal Orchard. Similar to the smaller lots found near the historic villages, these larger lots also often feature road frontage. Occasionally their boundaries are also related to the edges of the many large hardwood stands and smaller copses that are scattered throughout the district. Other lot boundaries are marked by fence lines that have grown up with cedar and hardwood trees. Finally, the divisions between neighboring properties are also formed by fence lines. Horizontal three- and four-board wooden fencing is found throughout the district, and is especially associated with the larger estates, although woven-wire and high-tension-wire fencing is also common. However, the district displays less fencing, and more open expanses of pasture, then either the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District (002-1832) or the Southern Albemarle Rural Historic District (002-5045).

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 4

While no rivers are found in the district, there are a number of streams and creeks, including Stockton Creek and Lickinghole Creek. Associated with these streams are manmade dams that form several ponds and small lakes. Found almost exclusively south of Interstate 64, the approximately fifty ponds are located both in the areas of pasturage and the large wood lots.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District contains a myriad of styled resources, mostly residential types, as well as a plethora of vernacular resources. The vernacular resources cover a broad range of building types such as dwellings, commercial buildings, churches, schools, and agricultural buildings, among others. Numerous supporting outbuildings are also present. The architectural description of the district is divided into three distinct sections: styled residential resources, vernacular dwellings, and non-residential resources.

In the first section, the architectural vitality of the district is documented through its collection of high-style resources that represent common architectural styles, as well as a few examples of more unique designs. It is important to note that the style dates are not rigid, but are an approximate date of the style's use in the region. Notably, the district contains a large number of high-style dwellings that represent the American Country House Movement, with the resources in the district presenting one of the best representations of the style in Virginia. The second section will discuss the vernacular residential architecture that is prolific throughout the district. Due to the district's rural nature and economic history, the landscape was home to a large number of early Scots-Irish settlers, farmers, and merchants. Lacking the finances to produce high-style dwellings, these early residents built their own buildings using regional construction techniques and plans. The later inhabitants of the district were similarly employed and consequently the majority of the resources documented in the district are vernacular in nature, lack significant embellishment, and differ in plan types as compared to high-style examples. To recognize these vernacular dwelling types, a separate section will be devoted to a discussion of the major types and forms, such as log dwellings, hall-and-parlor (or hall-and-chamber) houses, mill houses, I-houses, and workers' housing. The third section will consider the various non-residential resources located within the district such as agricultural buildings, schools, churches, commercial buildings, railroad tunnels and supporting outbuildings found throughout the district. Additionally, the district contains a number of small villages and enclaves that will be discussed as a whole, including Yancey Mills, New Town, Free Town, Greenwood Country Store, and Afton.

Architectural Evolution: Styled Resources*Georgian Period*

Although Native American sites have been associated with the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, including burial mounds at Ramsay and Tiverton as well as a site on Buck's Elbow Mountain, no extant pre-contact architectural resources remain and the earliest standing resources within the district date to the eighteenth century. While vernacular structures, primarily log and stone, were the preliminary dwellings built in the district,

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **5**

as seen at Meadowbrook, Piedmont, and Tucked Away, more stylistic examples began to emerge in the late 1700s. The design of these early dwellings corresponds generally with the Georgian period of architecture (1700 to 1780), although the period's influence extends slightly later in the district due to its rural location. Additionally, due to its remote location on the western frontier, stylistic architecture in general, including the Georgian-style, emerged slowly in the district. The Georgian style was popular for residential structures in the English colonies although slight variations distinguish examples in the north, mid-Atlantic, and the southern colonies. Many of the surviving Georgian-style houses in Virginia were built as centers of large plantations and were used by the rural gentry to exhibit their taste and sophistication to their neighbors and peers. The basic components of the style include a rectangular-shaped footprint, bilateral symmetry (façade and plan), symmetrical fenestration, one to two stories in height, three or five bays wide, single- or double-hung windows, moderately overhanging eaves, a molded cornice and a central entry often accented with a simple rectangular transom. In addition to these characteristics, the high-style Georgian resources in Virginia commonly feature three- or five-part plans, string courses between each floor, water tables, and accentuated elements including the windows, doors, and wall corners. Although there are no exuberant high-style examples of the Georgian style in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, Castlewood stands as a moderate example that exhibits vernacular tendencies, but reveals the basic characteristics of the style and the emerging prominence of the district's inhabitants.

Castlewood (circa 1790, 002-0230/002-5075-0562) is a reserved example of a two-story Georgian-style residence within the historic district. Constructed of wood frame, Castlewood is a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay-wide dwelling set on a solid brick foundation with weatherboard cladding. The dwelling features a central, single-leaf, paneled wood door with three-light transom and flanking paired six-over-nine, double-hung, wood windows. The first story is sheltered by a one-story, full-width, hipped-roof porch supported by wood posts. Three six-over-six, double-hung wood windows pierce the second story. Rising above the side-gabled roof are two exterior-end, shouldered brick chimneys. Modest in its detailing, Castlewood features a detached secondary dwelling that once served as part of an H-plan rear addition.

Federal

More elegant and refined than the Georgian style, the Federal style dates from about 1780 to 1820, and became the dominant style throughout America during this period. However, it was particularly popular with the mercantile class in coastal cities with strong ties to England. The Federal style incorporates many more Renaissance-inspired elements than the Georgian style, such as Palladian windows and small one-story classically proportioned porches. Examples of the Federal style in Albemarle County, and throughout Virginia as a whole, are typically built of brick masonry with Flemish bond facades. The side and rear elevations of Federal-style buildings often vary between either Flemish or American brick bond. Other characteristics of this style include symmetrical fenestration, a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over a central entry, attenuated ornamentation, a decorative door crown, flat lintels, modillions, low pitched roofs, smooth wall surfaces, and, in some examples,

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 6

decorative swag motifs. Much of these refined high-style details are substantially diluted once applied to rural Virginia architecture. While no pure examples of the Federal style are found in the district, several dwellings reveal a transitional example of the style, including the original Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561) and Piedmont (002-0114/002-5045-0305). Both of these dwellings are more thoroughly discussed in the following Greek Revival analysis section, due to the more prominent use of characteristics of the style .

Greek Revival

Although the Greek Revival style began to emerge circa 1820, it was not until the 1840s and 1850s that the style became prominent among local builders in Albemarle County. The style also became the first real stylistic mode of architecture embraced in the district, although most examples remain somewhat vernacular in interpretation. Interestingly, the district includes no Classical Revival or Jeffersonian Revival resources despite their prominence throughout the surrounding county. No pure examples of the style exist in the district.

The Greek Revival style was widely disseminated through the publication of carpenter's guides and pattern books. Among the most influential of these were Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* (1830) and *The Builder's Guide* (1839). Like the dwellings erected in the previous period, the residences of the antebellum period typically have central-passage, single-pile plans with Greek Revival proportions and applied elements. Whereas the Federal style derived from English Palladian ideals of ancient Roman design, the Greek Revival adhered strictly to the Greek Orders and their systems of proportion and ornament. The Greek Revival style, as well as the Roman-influenced Jeffersonian Classicism, was popular for governmental, religious, and other public buildings as the style was thought to evoke democratic principles. Although often embraced for displays of architectural symbolism, the style was also popular for domestic architecture and it eventually filtered down to even the most modest of rural farmhouses with widespread vernacular use throughout the nation. Grander domestic examples generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment, as on a Greek temple. Country builders accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a house to the street, boxing in the gable with a triangular raking cornice, or adding pilasters to the corners. The bold style was further represented by the use of a large impressive doorway, often detailed with a multi-light transom, sidelights, and columns or pilasters. Simpler interpretations also included shallow-pitched gabled roofs, symmetrical fenestration, a heavily molded cornice, often with gable returns evoking a triangular pediment, and/or a column-supported porch. In particular, it was often used to update an existing dwelling with fashionable detailing. However, in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, it appears that the most architecturally prominent houses that feature this style were originally constructed, and not updated, in the Greek Revival style.

Specifically, the Greek Revival differs from the earlier classical styles with typical characteristics of a heavier and wider cornice band, a shallow-pitched hipped roof, and flat-roof porticos of varied heights, widths, and number of tiers. Ionic and Corinthian columns were introduced and pilasters became commonplace. Sidelights, rectangular transoms, and elaborate door surrounds are additional characteristics of the Greek-Revival period. The principal dwellings at Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561) and The Cedars (002-0086/002-5075-0368)

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 7

represent two of the more high-style examples of the Greek Revival style in the district. Examples of the Greek Revival style that are more vernacular in treatment are also found throughout the district and include Old Paradise (002-0402/002-5075-0216), Glentivar (002-0121/002-5075-0309), the brick wing of Piedmont (002-0114/002-5045-0305), and the Brooksville Tavern (002-1220,002-5075-0354). However, most of the vernacular examples have only one or two Greek Revival features such as trabeated porticos, hipped roofs, tripartite window or door bays, or, most commonly, a three-part transom typically incorporated into the door surround. Additionally Mirador, Piedmont, and Brooksville Tavern stand as transitional examples of the Greek Revival that reveal several Federal-style elements. Other examples of the style include Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497) and the original dwelling at Seven Oaks, which was expanded to include a Neoclassical portico in 1906.

Typical of Greek Revival houses, Mirador, dating to circa 1825, stands two stories in height and is capped by a shallow hipped roof. The façade is five bays wide with a one-story portico sheltering the central entry. Carried over from the earlier Federal style is the semi-circular fanlight above the front entry. Other details of interest include the Flemish bond brick construction, a heavily molded wood cornice with wide entablature and dentils, lug square lintels with cornerblocks, flat paneled spandrels, and paired Tuscan porch columns.

The Cedars (circa 1850), a two-and-a-half story, double-pile brick dwelling, typifies the Greek Revival style. Featuring a hipped roof, stretcher bond brick, and four interior-end chimneys, the dwelling also presents a double-tiered portico with closed tympanum, wide entablature, and paneled Tuscan posts. A wide molded wood entablature and molded cornice also caps the dwelling. Five bays in width, the dwelling features central double-leaf paneled doors with three-light transom, four-light sidelights, and paneled surrounds on each story. The flanking six-over-six, wood windows feature molded surrounds with square backbands, while the first story windows are also detailed with pedimented lintels. Other notable detailing includes a double-return stair, raised basement, and Chinese Chippendale balustrades.

Piedmont (wing, circa 1838) was originally constructed in the late-18th century as a two-story log dwelling. Circa 1838, the dwelling was expanded with a two-part brick wing. Transitional in style, the vernacular wing features elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Two bays wide, the two-story brick wing features a gable-front form with Flemish-bond facade. The single-leaf entry holds a four-paneled Greek Revival-period door with three-light transom and jackarch lintel. The facade is also pierced with six-over-six wood windows and features a molded cornice, and penciled joints. The interior features both Federal and Greek Revival mantels and moldings.

Brooksville Tavern (circa 1824) stands as a two-story, three-bay-wide brick dwelling capped by a side-gabled roof. The central entry holds a single-leaf wood door with elliptical fanlight and five-light-and-panel sidelights. A central portico, which was added later, features Tuscan columns and a flat roof with balustrade. Holding twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-eight wood windows, the symmetrically fenestrated dwelling also features a molded brick cornice and interior-end brick chimneys. The dwelling has been painted white.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 8

Old Paradise (circa 1845) is a vernacular example of the Greek Revival style. The two-story, four-bay-wide, wood-frame dwelling features a hipped roof, central-interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. The double-leaf wood door is inset into the facade and features a three-light transom. Pierced with symmetrically placed six-over-six wood windows, the dwelling is further defined by a molded wood cornice with flush fascia.

Although begun as a single-cell wood-frame dwelling, Glentivar (circa 1800/1842 addition), was expanded with a Greek Revival-style, wood-frame addition. Although not a high-style example, the dwelling exhibits a hipped roof, four-bay facade with a single-leaf, wood-paneled door flanked by paneled pilasters and four-light sidelights. The first story is also pierced by three 6/6 wood windows with operable louvered shutters, paneled spandrels, and square-edged surrounds with cornerblocks. Four similar windows pierce the second story. There is a full-width, one-story, Greek Revival porch with Tuscan posts. Other stylistic detailing includes a wide, molded entablature.

While not domestic examples, two significant ecclesiastical examples of the Greek Revival style were constructed in the district, those being the original portions of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church and Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Both have been altered, but the original buildings featured one-story, front-gabled, brick blocks with closed tympanums, and side elevation triple-hung multi-light windows. Lebanon featured two single-leaf entries, while Emmanuel was pierced with a central entrance.

Mid- to Late-Nineteenth Century Stylistic Architecture

By the mid-nineteenth century, a multitude of architectural influences had emerged in America, inspiring numerous fashionable styles and forms throughout rural areas. During this period, the rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroads also led to dramatic changes in house design and construction. Mass production of doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing in large factories allowed merchandise to be shipped at relatively low costs. However, the impact of the Civil War (1861-1865) throughout Virginia during this period greatly restricted the progress of the early Victorian trends until after the close of the war. Although no major battles occurred in Albemarle County, the economy declined quickly, resulting in a downturn of domestic construction. No dwellings were recorded as being constructed during the Civil War within the historic district.

Gothic Revival

Alexander Jackson Davis, one of America's first professional architects, was the first to develop the Gothic Revival style in the United States. Davis' Gothic designs and theories were propagated through his book *Rural Residences*, published in 1837. This was the first house plan book with complete three-dimensional views and floor plans published in the country. Andrew Jackson Downing drew upon Davis' work and published his first pattern book in 1842 entitled *Cottage Residences* and a second in 1850 called *The Architecture of Country Houses*. The buildings designed by Davis and Downing, along with their pattern books, popularized the Gothic Revival style throughout the country and it was particularly prominent in rural America. The rural focus of the

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 9

style was due to both Davis and Downing separately promoting Gothic Revival as suitable only for the rural landscape because of its picturesque nature.

In *Cottage Residences*, Downing explains that “cultivated minds” in which “taste and imagination are active” desire and need objects of a different kind of beauty than those reflecting classical reason and order. He states that picturesque styles give a much more intense and enduring pleasure than those of the earlier periods.

¹ He also criticizes the use of the Greek-style temple form for residential uses as inappropriate and not sensible. Brooding and romantic, the Gothic Revival style was a picturesque mode with vaulted ceilings, battlements, lancet-arched windows, and tracery, all suggesting the mysterious architectural vocabulary of the medieval past. The vernacular interpretations of the style were identified by steeply pitched roofs, decorative bargeboard, lancet-arched windows, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches.

Widespread popularity for Gothic style began with Downing’s first publication in 1842 and it continued in use until approximately 1880. However, this latter date is a general approximation applied to dwellings in the country as a whole and the Gothic Revival style remained one of two common styles applied to ecclesiastical buildings throughout the twentieth century. Employment of the Gothic style to American churches seemed entirely appropriate due to associations with the first Gothic forms in medieval Europe. Although designed much later, the Hillsboro Baptist Church in Yancey Mills (002-0126/002-5075-0025) stands as the district’s only Gothic Revival-inspired church. Set on a solid poured concrete foundation, the circa 1905 church, which replaced an 1839 church, is a one story building constructed of five-course Flemish bond brick. Presenting a side T-plan, the church is capped by a steeply-pitched gable roof with an entrance held in a corner tower. Topped by a spire with hipped base, paneled second tier, and flared-eave cap, the tower features a lancet-arched transom over double-leaf wood paneled doors. The main block features three lancet-arched stained-glass windows across the façade and four along the west elevation. Each features double-rowlock lancet-arched brick lintels. The side elevation windows feature louvered shutters, while a louvered lancet-arched vent pierces the gable peak. The church was later expanded with a central courtyard, parish hall, and school/nursery.

While the Gothic Revival style was employed for two dwellings in the district, both examples melded the style with the later Italianate style and will be discussed in the Italianate section.

Italianate and Late Victorian Eclecticism

After the devastating Civil War, Virginia’s Piedmont region and its economy gradually recovered. The repair, rebuilding and replacement of destroyed houses, barns, fencing, and mills became the primary objective of many of the residents. Expanding on the Victorian trends that began in the Civil War Period, the architecture of the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1917) in Virginia incorporated more elaborate detailing and more complex floor plans. Often a number of elements were taken from the various styles popular in this period and applied to vernacular house forms, as evidenced by a melding of Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Italianate detailing that was repeatedly applied to the ubiquitous I-house dwelling. While these Victorian styles were used

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 10

on a wide-scale basis throughout the United States, the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District did not see a widespread use of the styles, although several examples do exist.

Similar to the Gothic Revival, the Italianate style grew from a retreat of classical ideas and into a mode of picturesque idealism. The Italianate style was popular in America between 1850 and 1880, contemporary to the Gothic Revival style. Eventually proving to be even more popular in domestic architecture than the Gothic Revival style, it lasted well through the 1880s. This style was embraced in the numerous pattern books published following the Civil War, which promoted its popularity in rural farm houses and cottages. The Italianate style is defined by asymmetrical plans, square towers or cupolas, tall narrow windows, widely overhanging eaves with decorative eave brackets, half-round arched bays, heavily ornate window crowns and door surrounds, and low pitched roofs. Unlike the Gothic Revival, this style was widely adapted to urban row houses; however, it also found a home throughout the American countryside often as applied ornament to a center-gabled I-house form. Several examples exist in the district, including 9964 Critzers Shop Road (002-5075-0520), Mount Hollow Farm (002-5075-0266), and the addition to the circa 1810 brick dwelling at 6259 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0852/002-5075-0221).

An example of a transitional Italianate/Gothic Revival cottage in the district is Locust Dale (002-0398/002-5075-0476). Built in the late 18th century as a brick tavern, the building was substantially expanded with a Gothic-Revival/Italianate facade expansion in 1858. The wood-frame addition is dominated by a steeply-pitched center gable with a bracketed cornice. Three bays wide, the facade features a central entry with multi-light sidelights and a central flat-roofed porch with paired, octagonal, Tuscan posts, a bracketed cornice, and a Gothic-Revival balustrade with trefoil paneling. While not marked with a lancet-arch, the dwelling features a rounded, Italianate-style, arched, central window on the second story. A pyramidal belvedere lantern caps the roof. While several transitional Italianate elements are included in the design, the overall feel of the dwelling conveys a vernacular approach to the Carpenter Gothic model.

While also vernacular in interpretation, the dwelling at 7047 Plank Road (002-5075-0512) is another example of the Gothic Revival style with transitional Italianate elements. Although constructed circa 1810 as a brick I-house, the dwelling was stylistically updated circa 1860. A central, steeply-pitched gable was added to the facade. The three bay facade was further updated with the addition of a bracketed door surround with sidelights and transom and the addition of two-over-two windows, which probably replaced original six-over-six windows. The windows were adorned with heavily-molded, pedimented lintels supported by corner brackets. The gable peaks were pierced with steeply-pitched triangular lights with triangular hooded lintels. A 3/4-width half-hipped porch extends across the facade. It is detailed with shallow arched framing in the openings, chamfered Tuscan posts, and a decorative scroll-sawn balustrade with trefoil motif. A canted, side elevation, window bay features applied, trefoil, drip-arched paneling, a wide bracketed cornice, and flared eaves.

Modest examples of the Italianate style include the dwelling at 9964 Critzers Shop Road (002-5075-0520). Constructed circa 1870, the two-story, wood-frame dwelling features an I-house form with center gable.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 11

Detailing includes symmetrical fenestration, a central, single-leaf door with three-light transom, and elongated double-hung windows. The cornice is enhanced with paired brackets, while a 3/4-width porch with bracketed cornice extends across the first story of the facade. The porch features thin Tuscan posts with scroll-sawn brackets and a scroll-sawn balustrade.

Mountain Hollow Farm (002-5075-0266) also represents the use of the Italianate style in the district. Also modest in its application, the dwelling features a central gabled I-house form. Moderate detailing includes a central porch with three shallow-arched openings, thin, bracketed Tuscan posts, two-over-two windows, and an arched gable peak window. The dwelling is symmetrically fenestrated and features a single-leaf multi-light door with three-light transom and sidelights.

Another example of the Italianate style in the district is the facade addition to the circa 1810 brick dwelling at 6259 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0852/002-5075-0221). Constructed circa 1870, the stuccoed two-story addition features an L-shaped footprint with off-center, projecting, front gable and recessed wing. The front-gabled portion features a heavily-molded cornice with returns, a gable-peak lancet-arched vent, and central double-hung windows (now holding replacement one-over-one sashes). The entrance is located on the wing and features a single-leaf, wood-paneled door with transom and sidelights. A full-width one-story porch also extends across the facade. It is supported by bracketed wood posts and features a wide bracketed cornice. Flat panel balusters enclose the balustrade.

Queen Anne

The origin of the Queen Anne style is typically attributed to an English architect, Richard Norman Shaw, and his building designs from the 1870s. The Queen Anne style made its way to America and became a favorite at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Immediately thereafter this style became widely influential across the country in both urban and rural environments and continued through the turn of the twentieth century. The style is characterized by the use of asymmetrical plans and a variety of exterior shapes and forms creating odd rooflines commonly accentuated with multiple gables. The advancement of sawing techniques and mass production allowed creation of a variety of shapes helping to give this style its ornate character. Houses were embellished with projecting oriel, bay windows, textured shingle cladding, wraparound porches with turned posts, corner brackets, and spindlework. In addition, windows also contrasted a great deal with the Gothic Revival style, reverting to more rectangular panes set in a variety of balanced patterns. Not widespread in Albemarle County, only several examples of the Queen Anne style are found in the district. Each dates to circa 1900 and exhibits a slight transition into the Colonial Revival style.

The dwelling at 262 Yancey Mills Lane (002-5075-0423) was constructed circa 1906. The two-story, wood-frame dwelling features an off-center projecting gable with three-sided canted facade and a recessed wing. The gable projection features a central gabled wall dormer with arched window, overhanging pediment, and brackets. The double-hung sash windows feature multi-light upper sashes and wood surrounds with cornerblocks. The

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 12

dwelling is further detailed with a wide bracketed cornice. The recessed, two-bay wing holds the off-center, single-leaf door and features a full-width one-story porch with Colonial Revival-style Tuscan columns.

Constructed circa 1900, the two-story, wood-frame dwelling at 7576 Greenwood Station Road (002-0198/002-5075-0198) also represents a transitional example of the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival elements. Presenting a four-square form, the dwelling reveals Queen Anne style detailing through a projecting gable that is canted on the first story. A multi-light window pierces the gable peak. Colonial Revival detailing includes a Tuscan column-supported porch with central gabled pediment.

The most elaborate example is Promenade, built circa 1903 at 6254 Hillsboro Lane (002-0835/002-5075-0016). The sprawling, two-story, wood-frame dwelling features several off-center projecting gables, a first-story three-side canted bay, and a wide, rounded wraparound porch with turned balusters. Some Colonial Revival-style detailing is noted with the Tuscan column porch supports, although the Queen Anne style is the most prominent.

The American Country House Movement: Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Eclectic Revivals

In the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the Greenwood-Afton area, due to its cooler climates and railroad proximity, became a summer haven for wealthy residents from Richmond, the Northeast, and beyond. This influx of new residents into Greenwood reflected the growth of the American Country House Movement. The movement spanned from the 1880s through circa 1930 and was driven by the desire of a new class of wealthy Americans to establish grand rural retreats. Inspired partly by the Country House Movement in England, the American Country House Movement produced grand estates that showcased architectural masterpieces as well as serving as a setting for social events and rural sports. Perhaps nowhere else in the Southern United States was the American Country House Movement more evident than in Greenwood-Afton. Whether remodeling an existing house or constructing a lavish new estate, the area flourished with this influx of wealth at numerous estates, including Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478), Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431), Ridgely (002-5075-0574), Ramsay (002-0844/002-5075-0375), Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430), Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470), Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563), Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0582) and Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572), among others. Many of these houses were also designed by nationally prominent architects from outside of the area, including William Bottomley, William Adams Delano, Frederick Hill of McKim Mead and White, Baskervill and Noland, John Russell Pope, and Waddy Wood, as well as locally prominent architects Eugene Bradbury, Milton Grigg, and Floyd Johnson. These accomplished architects produced lavish architectural designs to reflect the prominence of Greenwood-Afton's elite class. Additionally, significant gardens were also designed during this period at many of these estates, including designs by master landscape architect Charles Gillette, who created extensive garden landscapes at Rose Hill, Casa Maria, Tiverton, and Blue Ridge Farm.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 13

The architectural styles preferred by these architects and their clients typically included both the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, held in Chicago, is considered to be a pivotal moment in the revival of classicism in American Architecture, with the Beaux Arts style and its subtypes demonstrating particular influence. The Neoclassical style found widespread popularity in America at the turn of the twentieth century and persisted until approximately 1950. Often associated with civic architecture, Neoclassicism was also popular for residential construction during the first half of the twentieth century. While not as widespread as the contemporaneous Colonial Revival style, which was much more popular because it was easily adaptable to many different forms for all ranges of economic classes, its grand scale still found favor with an elite class of Americans.² Neoclassical buildings closely resemble the Early Classical Revival (popular from 1770 to 1830) and the Greek Revival (1830 to 1850) but differ in a few crucial aspects. The Neoclassical style of the early twentieth century usually melds features from the Greek and Roman traditions instead of strictly adhering to a single prescribed order. The key elements for elaboration include the porch and columns, doorways, cornices, and windows.³ Elaborate, Federal-type moldings are rare and simple geometric forms were preferred. The design and plan were often based on the concept that each block or section of the house was dedicated to a single function.⁴

The archetypal Neoclassical house is characterized by a colossal full-height portico with columns that have either Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Symmetrically balanced, the scale of the buildings is much larger than those of the Greek Revival or Classical Revival styles. Neoclassical style houses feature central entrances, usually hipped or side-gabled roofs, and have a smooth wall surface frequently of stone or brick. Differing from the contemporary Beaux Arts style, the rooflines are also unadorned. During the first phase of the style, from circa 1900 to 1920, examples typically have hipped roofs and elaborate columns. The later phase, from circa 1920 to 1950, typically features a side-gabled roof with simple, slender columns supporting the porch.⁵ In Greenwood-Afton, the Neoclassical style is manifested in two elaborate dwellings, including the circa 1906 alteration of Seven Oaks and the circa 1900 design of Tiverton.

Originally built circa 1847 in a modest Greek Revival style, Seven Oaks featured a wood-frame, two-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a five-bay-wide facade. In 1906, the house was substantially renovated in the Neoclassical style with the addition of a full-height, tetra-style portico. Set beneath a closed tympanum with lunette window, the portico features four fluted Ionic columns and a wide entablature with dentiled cornice.

The Neoclassical style was also used for the construction of Tiverton. The original Tiverton house was constructed circa 1875, but was demolished circa 1900 when the present house was constructed by Maria Owsley. Although remodeled after an interior fire in 1935, the original exterior design appears to have remained intact based on circa 1912 photographs from the Holsinger Collection at the University of Virginia. Modeled after the White House, possibly by prominent Washington, D.C. architect Waddy Wood, who rebuilt nearby Emmanuel Episcopal Church and drew plans for the Owsleys at Blue Ridge Farm, Tiverton was designed in the Neoclassical style. Seven bays wide, the two-story, stucco-clad dwelling is capped with a hipped roof and dominated by a central, two-story gabled portico. Supported by four Ionic columns, typical of the style, the portico shelters the

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 14

central entry and features a wide molded entablature, closed tympanum with modillion course, and a central roundel window with plaster swag-motif ornamentation. The central, double-leaf entry features a rusticated surround capped by a bracketed balcony and flanked by multi-light, double-hung windows with rusticated surrounds and keystone lintels. Flanking the portico, the facade is pierced on each side by three sets of double-hung windows with molded pediments and crosseted surrounds. Symmetrically fenestrated, the second-story dwelling features a central entry onto the small balcony with flanking nine-light windows. Flanking the portico, three double-hung six-over-six windows pierce each side. Each is detailed with a crosseted surround with lug, bracketed sill. A molded band forms the bottom edge of the entablature, while the molded cornice features a modillion course. Historic photos reveal that the roof originally featured a Beaux Arts style balustrade, which was been removed after a fire. The rear elevation closely mirrors the facade with a central, full-height portico, while the side elevations feature an orangerie and a terrace. The secondary windows and doors also feature pedimented and crosseted surrounds. After the fire in 1932, the interior was gutted and redesigned in a fireproof concrete design by architect Carl Lindner of Richmond.

Similar to the emergence of the Neoclassical style, the Colonial Revival style, was embraced across the country soon after the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. This enduring style continued through the twentieth century and is still in use after the turn of the twenty-first century. Borrowing elements from early American styles such as Georgian and Federal, the Colonial Revival style was largely an outgrowth of a newly found pride in the nation's past and a reaction against the excesses of the Victorian-era picturesque styles. Characteristic features of the Colonial Revival styles include strict adherence to symmetry, a central entry typically accentuated with a pedimented frontispiece supported with pilasters or slim columns, Palladian windows, paired double-hung sash windows, and other classical detailing such as swags and urns. Roof types varied from side gabled, hipped, to gambrel, the last of which was a reflection of Dutch Colonial architecture. For the new country house dwelling, the Colonial Revival style was adapted to be larger than its historic counterparts with enlarged ornamentation and plans laid out on a grandiose scale. The Country House version of the style also proved to be well-suited for Greenwood's grand buildings. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms, such as the nationally recognized firm of McKim, Mead, and White in New York, and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients, with the Greenwood-Afton area being no exception. In addition, many historic residences and gardens found throughout Albemarle County were also renovated or restored during this period.

A demonstration of the wealth imported into the area during the period is seen at Ridgely, which was designed by architect Frederick Hill of the prominent New York firm McKim, Mead, and White. Constructed circa 1910, the two-and-a-half-story villa features a hipped roof, stucco siding, and a five-bay wide, symmetrically fenestrated main block. The grandiose dwelling features a sprawling plan with a central flat-capped portico with arched opening, transom capped fenestration, hipped dormers, and a wide molded cornice. Wings extend off of the main block, featuring arched door openings and fanlight transoms. An asymmetrical tower also projects to one side, giving the Colonial Revival dwelling a Mediterranean villa feel. The interior features high-style Colonial Revival

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 15

woodwork, including mantels, staircases, and moldings, further reinforcing the dwelling's connection with the style.

Constructed circa 1900, Ramsay (002-0844/002-5075-0375) is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling capped with a hipped roof. Seven bays wide, the weatherboard-clad dwelling features central entries and is dominated by two-story, tetra-style, full-height porticos on the front and rear elevations. The porticos were added circa 1936 in a Colonial Revival renovation by architect Milton Grigg. Detailing includes a molded cornice with modillions, double-hung windows, louvered shutters, and fanlight transom. The porticos feature arched entries, Tuscan posts, turned balusters, and a roof balustrade with paneled posts capped by turned finials.

Other significant Colonial Revival style dwellings in the district include Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560), Meadow Hill Farm (002-1236/002-5075-0499), Blair Park (002-0371/002-5075-0099) and Mill Bank (002-5075-0480), as well as examples such as Chiswell (002-1208/002-5075-0307) and Fox Hollow Farm (002-5075-0536), among others. Whilton was originally constructed circa 1914 as a two-story, wood-frame dwelling by local Colonial Revival architect Eugene Bradbury. The dwelling was expanded and a brick veneer with Colonial Revival ornamentation was added in by architect Milton Grigg in 1936. The two-story dwelling features a side-gabled, three-bay central block with projecting front-gabled wings. The central single-leaf entry features a broken arched pediment with urn finial, Tuscan pilasters, and molded entablature with keystone. Other detailing includes a molded cornice with modillions, jack arch brick lintels, stone keystones, and closed tympanums with oculus windows. Whilton also features a molded brick beltcourse, Flemish bond brickwork, and rear balconies with Chinese Chippendale balustrades.

Meadow Hill is a five-bay-wide, two-story, wood-frame dwelling capped by a side-gabled slate roof and clad in weatherboard siding. The central, single-leaf door is capped by a five-light transom and features four-light-and-panel sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, single-story portico with Tuscan column supports, Tuscan pilasters, a closed tympanum, wide entablature, and dentil course. Symmetrically fenestrated, the dwelling features nine-over-nine and six-over-six wood windows and three gabled dormers with Tuscan pilasters, molded returns, and arched six-over-six windows. One-story shed-roof wings flank the main block, although one is a porch and the other is enclosed, both feature a molded cornice, wide entablature, and Tuscan column supports.

Located on the site of Michael Woods' early plantation Mountain Plains, Blair Park (002-0371/002-5075-0099) was constructed circa 1920 in the Colonial Revival style. Built of stone, the two-story dwelling features a hipped roof, three-bay-wide facade, and central entry with four-light transom and flared-roof overhang. Although somewhat altered from the original design, the dwelling features flanking stone wings with double-leaf doors capped with large fanlight transoms. The original design featured hipped-roof extensions from the main roof over the wings. The wings now feature flat roofs and extend to front-gabled wing additions that complete a tripartite plan.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 16

While not as grand as many of the other Colonial Revival dwellings in the district, Millbank (002-5075-0480) remains a significant example of the style, dating to circa 1925. Standing two-and-a-half stories in height, the five-bay wide dwelling features a side-gabled roof and stucco siding. A central, single-leaf entry features a fanlight transom and multi-light sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico supported by paired Tuscan posts. Symmetrically fenestrated, the facade is further detailed with six-over-six wood windows and a central eight-over-eight second story window. Two gabled dormers feature molded pediments with closed tympanums and wide fascias.

Expanding on the more pure Colonial Revival, the period also saw the emergence of the Georgian Revival, a subset of the style. While originally constructed circa 1852 as Alton Park, the dwelling at Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478) stands as a five-bay wide, two-and-a-half story brick dwelling with parapet gambrel roof. Circa 1899, Alton Park changed ownership and was renamed Glooston Manor. Based on historic photographs dating to 1910 and 1913, it appears that the dwelling underwent its original Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival transformation at this point. Specifically, a large one-story porch with columns and a roof balustrade was added across the facade. The dwelling was substantially renovated in 1923 by renowned Colonial Revival architect William Bottomley, who transformed Blue Ridge Farm into a palatial Georgian Revival example of the style. Expanding on earlier plans for a renovation by Waddy Wood, Bottomley increased the size of Blue Ridge with the addition of large wings, linked to the main block by hyphens. The circa 1900 porch was removed. Prominent Colonial Revival entrances were added to the front and rear facades, featuring large fanlights and a Tuscan columned frontispiece with wide entablature with a triglyph and metope pattern. While the fenestration patterns were kept, the openings were enlarged and doors with large two-light transoms were added across the first story. The dormers and wide molded entablature appear to have also been reworked during the renovation. A balustrade with paneled posts and turned balusters was added across the roof. The interior was significantly updated in the Colonial Revival style, with Bottomley-designed mantels, trim, and stairs. The gardens were designed in the Colonial Revival style by Charles Gillette, who often collaborated with Bottomley.

Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563) was originally constructed circa 1903 as a two-story, wood-frame, Neoclassical dwelling with a hipped roof, gabled dormers, and full-height, gabled portico with paired Tuscan columns. After a fire destroyed the original house in 1930, William Bottomley was hired to rebuild the house, which is located near Blue Ridge Farm. Rose Hill stands as an exuberant example of the Georgian Revival style and was heralded in 1958 by architectural historians Frederick Nichols and William O'Neal in *Architecture in Virginia, 1776-1958: The Old Dominion's Twelve Best Buildings*.⁶ Designed after the mid-18th-century Mount Airy plantation in Richmond County, Virginia, Rose Hill features a neo-Palladian plan. Constructed of brick with a hipped, slate roof and projecting front-gabled frontispiece, Rose Hill is detailed with a central entry, concrete rustication and quoins, and curvilinear hyphens with flanking dependencies. The entry holds double-leaf paneled doors with a square transom with swaged fanlight tracery and rusticated concrete surround with splayed lintel and projecting keystone. The entry is accessed by a double-return curvilinear stair. Other detailing on the primary facade includes a closed tympanum with an oval-shaped light on the central gable, a smooth beltcourse, brick jackarch lintels, double-hung sash windows, and concrete keystone, a roof balustrade, and a molded wood

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 17

cornice with modillions and dentils. The rear elevation, which opens onto a vast lawn, is similarly detailed but features a large veranda and inset entry with arched loggia. The hyphens hold an arcade of double-leaf French doors with half-round fanlight transoms with brick lintels and keystones. The one-story brick dependencies feature brick construction and hipped slate roofs.

While the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles were embraced for many of the dwellings in the district that exemplified the American Country House Movement, the Eclectic Revival style, which blended Italian, French, Spanish, and English architectural detailing, was also used. The first use of Mediterranean/Italian Renaissance Revival buildings in the United States began in the early 1900s and included widespread suburban examples by the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Mediterranean Revival style is loosely based on Italian seaside villas, while the Renaissance Revival style is inspired by Italian palazzos, both from the sixteenth century. These styles were often mixed together to create a distinctive architectural mode, often including Spanish, Beaux Arts, and Colonial Revival detailing. Mediterranean/Italian Renaissance Revival structures tend to be relatively massive, with symmetrical primary facades, a rectangular floorplan, Classical, Spanish, or Beaux Arts details, and elaborate gardens.

The most elaborate use of the Renaissance Revival in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572), the circa 1911 palace designed by the Richmond architectural firm of Baskerville and Noland. Built on Afton Mountain for the Dooley family of Richmond, Swannanoa was patterned after the Villa Medici in Rome. The imposing marble dwelling stands three stories in height with a central, five-bay-wide section with arcaded porch with roof balustrade that is flanked by four-story, square towers. Detailed with engaged columns, cornice modillions, balustraded balconies, wide piazzas, and carved marble detailing, the dwelling features a hipped tile roof and rear porte cochere. The dwelling is also supported by several Italian Renaissance-style outbuildings including a water tower and carriage house, as well as an elaborate Italianate-style terraced garden.

The Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style is noted in the district at Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0582). Built circa 1921, the two-story, stucco-clad dwelling features an off-center, hipped-roof block with perpendicular wings, thought to be designed by Charles Gillette, and a two-story addition by William Bottomley that dates from 1928. The main house is capped by a tile-clad hipped roof, while the wings feature a flat roof parapet. An arcade extends across two-thirds of the facade. Exterior detailing consists of double-hung windows with louvered shutters, stuccoed string courses, and recessed panels and urns at the parapets. The hipped-roof section features a wide cornice with modillion course. Additional detailing includes double-leaf arched entries, stuccoed keystones, and secondary elevation balconies and arched windows. The property is enhanced by extensive Charles Gillette-designed gardens.

The most eclectic of the architectural styles in the district is the Romanesque Revival-inspired stone castle at Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470). Drawing on the Romanesque medieval architecture of England, Scotland, France, and Spain, the style was popularized in America in the 1870s primarily through the work of

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 18

Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Constructed of masonry, the style includes elements such as large stone arches, squat column supports, recessed window openings, carved stone ornamentation, and projecting towers or oriels. Designed in 1913 by Baskerville and Noland, who had designed Swannanoa two years prior, Royal Orchard was patterned after a castellated mansion in Newport, Rhode Island. Constructed of stone, the two-story imposing mansion features a crenellated stone parapet, a Romanesque stone arcade with column supports, carved stone lintels and decorative panels, projecting towers and oriel windows, a projecting stone porte cochere, and rough-cut stone construction. Several Gothic Revival elements are also included in the unique design, including a row of lancet-arched porch openings and lancet-arched multi-light window tracery. The interior was designed by John Russell Pope, and extensive gardens surround the property.

Subsequent Revival Architecture

While begun on a large scale, the Colonial Revival gained momentum in the area after the establishment of an architecture school at the University of Virginia in 1919 that was led by renowned Colonial Revival architect Fiske Kimball. Many of the school's graduates worked locally in the mode and their buildings often showcased a Jeffersonian-inspired view of architecture.⁷ In general, as the Colonial Revival style spread to rural and suburban areas, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences. Following the contractions of resources brought on by the Great Depression of the 1930s and the United States' involvement in World War II (1939-1945) and the Korean War (1950-1953), houses came to feature simpler details, ornamentation, and plans as well as a reduction in scale. Simple, standardized Colonial Revival-style applied ornamentation became widespread and continues for building practices today. However, Colonial Revival architecture was not the only elaborate style that was watered down to suit smaller dwellings and suburban plans. Other late Revival period architectural styles noted in the district include the Dutch Colonial Revival, and the Tudor Revival.

Numerous modest examples of the Colonial Revival style, including the moderate Cape Cod form, are found sprinkled throughout the district. Examples of the Colonial Revival include dwellings such as Ahaluna (002-5075-0386, ca. 1932), White Horse Meadow (002-5075-0087, ca. 1935), 7485 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0443), and 7512 Greenwood Station Road, to name a few. Despite its frequent use for domestic buildings, the style also lent itself well to religious and institutional buildings such as churches, schools, and municipal buildings, as discussed in the third section. Similarly, the one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod cottages of the 1930s and 1940s exhibit many of the familiar details and forms commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style. This more modest form provided an adequate and affordable housing mode for the growing population of working- and middle-class residents, while mimicking the fashionable style of the period. Historic examples of the Cape Cod form of the style, which include side-gabled roofs, and paired gabled dormers, are also seen throughout the district. Examples include 1240 Blair Park Road (002-5075-0081, ca. 1953), 6768-88 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0364, ca. 1939), 9211 Critzers Shop Road (002-5075-0521, ca. 1939), and 7544 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0373, ca. 1920). Examples of the Colonial Revival style added to the

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 19

American foursquare form includes the dwelling at 7576 Greenwood Station Road (002-1213/002-5075-0198, ca. 1900), which also includes some transitional Queen Anne detailing. Other applied Colonial Revival detailing is noted at 7403 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0428, ca. 1932), as well as 830-860 Elizabeth Lane (002-5075-0519, ca. 1920), among numerous others.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subset of the Colonial Revival style and typically features gambrel roofs. Several examples of the style were noted in the district, including at the Emmanuel Episcopal Church rectory (002-0399/002-5075-0434), 7503-7511 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0444, ca. 1920), and a secondary dwelling at Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563). Notable stylistic features include gambrel roofs, dormers, Tuscan columns, and entry porticos.

The high-style Tudor Revival of the late nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries was derived primarily from English Renaissance buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including those of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. These rambling, asymmetrically massed dwellings typically featured steeply-pitched gables, decorative half-timbering, and casement windows. By the early 20th century, the Tudor Revival style was adapted to the middle-class suburban house and eventually became especially popular for the affordable small houses of the 1920s and 1930s, often melded with the Colonial Revival-style forms. In the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, there are several examples of the Tudor Revival style, including Clarewin at 1294-1336 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0115, ca. 1929), Sunnybrae at 610 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0310, ca. 1875), 6046 Howardsville Turnpike (002-5075-0568, ca. 1929), and 1426 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0110, ca. 1930). Sunnybrae (formerly Nockamellie) is the most elaborate use of the style in the district and features steeply pitched multi-gables, multi-light casement windows, an arched entry, a large chimney with clustered flues, and multiple textures, including the use of brick and stone. Clarewin also presents elements indicative of the Tudor Revival style, including exterior half-timbering, wide eaves, and a central stucco chimney. Clarewin also includes multiple textures in the construction, including stone, stucco, and wood, and bands of multi-light windows. The commercial use of the style, as seen at the Blue Ridge Terrace Inn (002-5075-0471, ca. 1940) will be discussed later.

Craftsman/Bungalow

After the turn of the twentieth century, the application of ornament was largely eschewed and one school of architectural thought theorized that enrichments and ornamentation should be in the effects obtained from the character of the construction methods, materials, and plans. One style that is visible across the Albemarle County landscape that is derived from this school of thought is the Craftsman style. Quite diluted from the style's initial intentions, the examples found in the district only hint at their high-style Craftsman models. Typically they feature low-pitched broad roofs, wide eaves, exposed structural elements, such as rafter tails, and the omission of all applied ornament. The re-invention of the Craftsman bungalow, a form which was originally derived from a type of dwelling associated with colonial India, by architects like Frank Lloyd Wright, brought the availability of

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 20

progressive interior plans to middle-class Americans. These ideas and plans were transformed by mass-production companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company and disseminated at affordable prices across the country. Many houses such as Colonial Revival-style foursquares and Craftsman bungalows were packaged, delivered, and built in suburban and rural landscapes and can be identified through historic mail-order company catalogues and plan books.

Popular from around 1905 to just after 1930, the Craftsman bungalow is typically one of the most popular combinations of style and building form noted throughout Virginia, as it tends to lend itself well to suburban environments. Stylistic elements common to modest Craftsman bungalows include battered wooden posts on brick piers, full-width gabled-front porches, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets, and multi-light windows. Although not overwhelmingly represented in the district, a number of examples are noted including the dwelling at 9488 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0502), 6592 Jarman's Gap Road (002-5075-0079), 707 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0314) and the stone cottages at Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470).

Architectural Evolution: Vernacular Dwellings

Unlike the Shenandoah Valley and the Northern Virginia Piedmont, which feature many Germanic influenced, three-room vernacular house types such as Quaker, Flurkuchen, and double-door dwellings, the vernacular dwellings in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District primarily feature plans and forms derived from the Anglo Saxon-centric regions of Virginia's Tidewater, despite the early Scots-Irish settlement of the area. Principally these include hall-chamber plans, single-pile plans (such as I-houses), and, later in the district's history, national vernacular trends such as the Ranch and American Four Square. Similarly, the materials used to construct the existing vernacular houses also appear to be influenced by the Tidewater. A majority of the vernacular dwellings in the district are built with wooden frames or, very occasionally, of log with almost no example of stone being found. A notable early example is the circa 1775 Tucked Away (002-0091/002-5075-0223) which includes a historic stone core. The dominating influence of Tidewater-connected settlers in the County is undoubtedly responsible for the appearance of much of the vernacular housing. However, the fact that very few dwellings survive from the 18th-century, when the Germanic and Scots-Irish based plans would have been the most popular, also helps to explain their absence.

Log Buildings

In *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, Professor K. Edward Lay states that log dwellings in Albemarle County, and similar to much of Virginia's Piedmont region, were often limited in their size by a reluctance to use logs longer than twenty feet and so were typically sixteen- by sixteen- feet or sixteen- by twenty-feet.⁸ Lay also writes that while V-notching was perhaps the most popular construction method, dovetail and diamond notching were also used.⁹ Historically, it was common practice to apply siding to a log house at the outset of construction and this has made it difficult for architectural historians to identify log dwellings that do not exhibit prevailing clues. These clues include deeply inset doors and windows, a shortened upper story for some two-story houses

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 21

(full-height two-story log houses were not commonly built because of the difficulty in supporting the weight of the logs), or a greater distance between the eaves and windows in a one-story house compared to other types. Many of the exposed log buildings in the district conform to Lay's general observations on log buildings in Albemarle County, although additional examples that remain covered with siding may exist in the district. In general, the log dwellings are multi-room, side-gabled buildings with symmetrical or close to symmetrical facades.

While log buildings make up of a small minority of the building's in the district, many of the eighteenth-century buildings in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District are log and form an important link to the district's early history. The earliest known architectural resource in the district is the circa 1734 ruin of a log dwelling at Piedmont (002-0114/002-5075-0305). The chimney remains partially standing. Although it has been moved, the circa 1746 Black's Tavern at Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561) also stands as an early example of log construction in the district. Several of the district's other early dwellings also feature log sections, including both the circa 1783 Meadowbrook Farm (002-0696/002-5075-0305) and the circa 1775 Piedmont (002-0114/002-5075-0305). Other historic log buildings in the district include both dwellings and outbuildings and generally date from the late 18th-century through circa 1850. Log dwellings include 7690 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0210), 1109 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0120), the McCue/ Afton Farm (002-0397/002-5075-0432), and 7661 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0209). A majority of these log dwellings have side-gable roofs, simple facades, and are built with v-notched logs. Log outbuildings found in the district include a smokehouse at Stonefields (002-0370/002-5075-0094), a shed at 851 Beagle Gap Road (002-5075-0148), a kitchen at Piedmont (002-0114/002-5075-0305), and a possible slave quarter at Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497). Several of the small, log dwellings are located on remote parcels throughout the mountainsides, including one on the property at 1338 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0117). Others may be present, whose locations were unknown during the survey.

Frame Dwellings*Single-Room Dwellings*

Almost by default, single-room plans are the most basic housing form available. Historically very popular, but almost never built for contemporary principal dwellings, these buildings are associated exclusively with lower-class and tenant housing. The existing single-room dwellings in the district appear to date to circa 1900, are two-stories in height, and are visually similar to the tenant and worker housing found throughout Albemarle County. Examples include 374 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0010) and 416 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0006), both of which are found in an historically African-American settlement in the district.

Two-Room Dwellings

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 22

One of the basic housing units in Virginia during the eighteenth- and nineteenth- centuries was a two-room, single-pile house often referred to as hall-parlor. Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman reveal in *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* that these plans were built into the twentieth-century, but that after circa 1830 the form was mostly reserved for modest housing, although significant higher-status examples exist.¹⁰ Characterized by exterior entrances that lead directly into main living spaces, these small dwellings often feature two- or three-bay facades and side-gable roofs. In the district, these houses also usually rise to two stories and feature either exterior-end or interior-end chimneys. The oldest example in the district, 6135 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-2180/002-5075-0014) dates to circa 1850 and may have been used as a tavern. Additional examples include Windy Knob (002-5075-0264), 1366 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0113), and 6394 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0555). An interesting example of a two-room dwelling built from brick, which also appears to be an example of an attempt to combine the bungalow form with the traditional two-room dwelling, is found at 681 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0313). Additionally, a one-story example can be seen at 82 Afton Chapel Road (002-5075-0400).

Single-Pile, Central-Passage Dwellings

Single-pile, central-passage dwellings are common throughout the district. Differing from their larger, double-pile cousins, these buildings include very little architectural ornamentation and were often built in the nineteenth century to house the district's middle-class, tradesmen, and craftsmen. Common elements include a three-bay façade with central entries and exterior or interior end chimneys. The two variations seen in the district are the one- to one-and-a-half story central passage house and the two-story, central passage house, a form that is commonly referred to as an "I-house". These single-pile houses, which are based on the growing interest in symmetry and privacy that developed throughout the eighteenth-century, are commonly found throughout the county as well as Virginia and many neighboring states.

One- to One-and-a-Half Story, Central-Passage Dwellings

While not found extensively throughout the district, one- to one-and-a-half- story, central-passage, side-gabled roof dwellings, with a symmetrical façade and central entry, represent a common housing form in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the district the examples are often found on smaller lots or are used as tenant houses on the larger estates. Examples in the district include 7479 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0440) and 1163 Layne Place (002-5075-0076).

I-house Form

The I-house form in Virginia became popular in the early nineteenth century and it lasted through the turn of the twentieth century. Revivals of the form can even be seen in modern construction. The typical I-house is two stories in height, two-rooms wide with a central passage, and is one-room deep. I-houses are almost always three-bays wide on the façade, however, variants include five- and seven-bay versions. This form is dominated

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 23

by wood-frame construction in central Virginia due to the availability of the raw material. As with the other rural historic districts in the region, I-houses are found throughout the district and examples span much of last three quarters of the 19th century.

I-houses that date prior to the advent and popularity of the railroad (1830-1850 circa) commonly lack embellishment, with more lavish applied ornament used after the railroad's arrival. Early I-houses typically vary from one to another by only a few architectural elements such as the location and number of chimneys, type of porch, and addition of an ell or kitchen wing. Examples in the district that feature little architectural ornamentation include 430 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0005) and Fennario (002-2183/002-5075-0042).

I-houses constructed throughout Virginia during the last half of the nineteenth century often feature small, central, or offset gables at the roofline and more applied ornament compared to earlier examples. Ornamentation typically includes decorative porches common to the Queen Anne style (turned posts, scroll-sawn porch brackets, and spindle work) or elements such as scroll-sawn eave brackets and hooded windows common to the Italianate style. Examples of Italianate-modified I-houses in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District include 9099 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0511) and 9694 Old Turnpike Road (002-5075-0408). An example of an I-house with just a central gable is noted at 3261 Afton Mountain Road (002-5075-0391).

The I-house form continued into the twentieth century and the later examples often revert to the simplified ornamentation found on the pre-1850 examples. One exception is the use of applied Colonial Revival details, such as columns for porch supports. A particularly interesting example in the district is 86 Afton House Lane (002-5075-0399) that includes a large, monumental two-story, gable-front portico that was probably added after the house was initially constructed.

Twentieth-Century Vernacular Dwellings*Gable-and-Wing Dwellings*

Featuring a projecting gable with a recessed wing extending from a side elevation, these dwellings almost always feature wood-frame construction and porches that wrap around the facade. Serving primarily as dwellings for farmers, tenants, and craftsmen, the form appears to have developed, similar to the bungalow form, as a result of the adoption of pattern books by the masses in the early-20th century. The form is very popular throughout Virginia, including other sections of Albemarle County, as documented in the Southern Albemarle and Southwest Mountain Rural Historic Districts, and in the district it can be seen at 990 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0129) and 557 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0557).

American Four Square

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 24

According to Lanier and Herman, the Four Square form was also derived from the revolution in housing brought by the wide-spread adoption of "modern" plans advocated by pattern books published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Rising to two stories on an English basement, capped with a pyramidal roof, and often featuring a symmetrical facade, a majority of these dwellings had open plans similar to bungalows. An example of a Four Square plan dwelling in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District can be found at 830 Elizabeth Lane (002-5072-0519).

A slightly smaller, one-story variation on the Four Square plan is also seen throughout the district. Also occupying a similar time period as the Four Square form these modest buildings often feature off-center doors and three- or four-bay facades. Examples in the district include 35 Stagecoach Road (002-5075-0501) and 6059 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0003).

Farm/Tenant Housing

Agricultural-worker or tenant cottages are also prevalent throughout the district, revealing the importance of hired farm workers and farm managers. Typically small, unadorned wood-frame cottages or I-houses, the dwellings range from one to two stories in height, often dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Several of these type dwellings are noted at Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430). Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431) features a row of concrete block tenant houses with full-width inset porches with Tuscan columns, revealing a stylistic quality to the design. Significantly, the tenant housing at several other American Country House Period estates also features slightly more stylistic detailing. Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563) features a one-story, Colonial Revival-style, temple-fronted tenant dwelling, while Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478) features a circa 1900 tenant house with a full-width, Mount Vernon-type, full-height porch.

The extensive orcharding business throughout the district also required temporary housing for workers, often consisting of dormitory-style bunkhouse residences. One extant example of this housing type is seen at 1410 Blair Park Road (002-5075-0091), located within a large orchard. The circa 1940 multiple dwelling is constructed of concrete block with no stylistic detailing.

Modern Movement and Subsequent Residential Development after 1955

Buildings scattered throughout the district also date to the third quarter of the twentieth century, primarily reflecting a modern movement era of smaller and more economical housing. The larger initial house forms were quickly transformed and sized down to one story and constructed with cheaper mass-produced materials. Ranch houses and smaller versions sometimes referred to as minimal traditional houses, became the standard of contemporary housing during the 1950s, 1960s, and extending through the early 1970s. The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District exhibits an increase in building construction beginning in 1940 and extending through the

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 25

last half of the twentieth century, often on small lots along the streets that have been broken off of larger intact parcels. Many of these houses are one story in height, three bays wide, wood-frame construction capped with side-gabled roofs and typically lack any ornament or porches. They sometimes feature an entry portico or an inset garage, reflecting a national trend beginning in the 1950s and 1960s to incorporate garages within a dwelling's overall plan. While integrated garages continue to the present, the most recent building trends tend to separate the garage with a hyphen or a gable or place it on the side of the dwelling. Examples of this housing dating to this period includes 200 Birdsall Lane (002-5075-0475), 6559 Piedmont Church Lane (002-5075-0061), and 8124 Summer Rest Lane (002-5075-0252), among others.

Ranches, typified by low, side-gabled, frequently sprawling, one-story masonry designs, reflect a slight suburban influence on the rural district in the mid-twentieth century. By no means widespread, the form is typically found on small parcels located near roads. Characteristically featuring a minimal amount of modern movement ornamentation, such as plate glass windows and veneered entrance doors, the designs are often examples of post-war suburbia. Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows, molded trim, and columned porches, are the most typical of those detailed with stylistic features. Most of the Ranch dwellings in the district date from the 1950s to the 1980s. Representative examples of the Ranch form/style in the district can be seen at 6495 Hillsboro Lane (002-5075-0037), 787 Beagle Gap Lane (002-5075-0131), 862 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0193), and 8180 Plank Road (002-5075-0458), among others.

The contemporary, and primarily middle-class, dwellings in the district reflect nationally widespread suburban forms. Often two stories in height with a side-gabled roof and Colonial Revival-inspired detailing, these buildings reflect a building type that was built ubiquitously throughout the United States in the last quarter of the twentieth century and the early 21st century. Some of these modern dwellings also draw inspiration from earlier decades, including the Cape Cod and I-house forms. The modern interpretation of the Colonial Revival style is represented by dwellings that are each one-and-a-half stories in height with side-gabled roofs, columned porches, Colonial Revival-style trim, and gabled dormers, recalling the Cape Cod form. An example of this style is noted at 7284 Plank Road (002-5075-0498), Roseland Farm (002-5075-0072), and 5060 Tucked Away Spring Road (002-5075-0047). Modern Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival buildings include 9082 Critzers Shop Road (002-5075-0464) and 8200 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0531), among others. Other examples feature rustic detailing, including log posts and cedar siding, as seen at 6853 Jarmans Gap Road (002-5075-0089), 9988 Old Turnpike Road (002-5075-0403), and the secondary dwelling at Spring Branch (002-5075-0583).

There are also several modern eclectic dwellings in the district. Several dwellings recall European styles, including the Swiss Chalet inspired dwellings at 1142 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0112) and Plank Road (002-5075-), as well as the dwelling at Little Port-a-Ferry at 6690 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0517). The modern Chateauesque style is seen at 6936 Harvest Farms Lane (002-5075-0067). An A-frame house was noted at 7300 Jarmans Gap Road (002-5075-0102). Built into the hillside, the dwelling at Far Fields Farm is representative of the modern style with large expanses of glass. The property also features several unique modern secondary resources including small-scaled examples of modern architectural masterpieces, including a

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 26

Buckminster Fuller-inspired Geodesic dome and a Philip Johnson-inspired glass house. Another modernist dwelling in the district is a cantilevered cottage design at Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470). Finally, the modern dwelling at 7190 Plank Road (002-5075-0514) is constructed of tires and represents a rare example of "Green Architecture" and sustainable design in the district.

The other modern house form located in the district is the middle to moderate-income dwelling. Examples of the small, fairly unadorned house type include the side-gabled secondary dwelling at 1269-1279 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0116), as well as several dwellings along Beagle Gap Lane, Corville Farm Road, New Town Road, and Brooksville Road. A more modest house type is the prefabricated house or trailer; both are located on small parcels throughout the district.

African-American Communities/Settlement Patterns

Beginning in the early 1870s, African Americans, who had been freed as a consequence of the Civil War, began to own land and develop communities in Albemarle County. In the district, two small African-American communities, New Town and Free Town, developed after the American Civil War (1861-1865). Both of these communities were located outside of traditional areas of white settlement with Free Town developed to the east of Yancey Mills and New Town found in roughly the center of the district near the railroad, west of Greenwood Depot. Of the two communities New Town was the larger, more-established settlement and boasted both a school (Greenwood Rosenwald School (002-0373/002-5075-0262) and Mount Zion Baptist Church (002-5075-0259). Similar to the majority of the area's white settlements, New Town developed linearly, along New Town Road. A single commercial resource is also associated with the community (808 New Town Road, 002-5075-0239) as well as several historic dwellings (574 New Town Road, 002-5075-0264) and 822 New Town Road (002-5075-0237). However, in general New Town is composed of modern residential development and was divided by Interstate 64 in the 1960s. As a result, the community, except for the area immediately around the school and church, does not exhibit a particularly cohesive feel.

Free Town is significantly smaller than New Town and does not appear to have been historically associated with any historic churches, schools or commercial buildings. It appears the residents, instead, relied on nearby Yancey Mills. However, all eight of the existing dwellings in the community are historic and contribute to the district. Aligned along Free Town Road, which is perpendicular to Route 250/Rockfish Gap Turnpike, the houses typically date to between circa 1900 and circa 1920, although one dwelling dates to circa 1950. All of the dwellings are wood framed and all but one (421 Free Town Lane, 002-5075-0008) rise to two stories. While all of the dwellings could be described as vernacular, the forms of the houses are mixed and do not reveal any significant patterns. Three of the houses are I-houses including 411 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0007), No Address, Free Town Lane (002-5075-0011), and 374 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0010), two feature single-cell plans 416 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0006) and 374 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0010). The dwelling at 415

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 27

Free Town Lane (002-5075-009) appears to have been built as an I-house, but featured two separate households while 430 Free Town Lane (002-5075-0005) is an example of a side-passage dwelling. The most recent dwelling is a one-story, side-gabled brick building with a three-bay facade. A majority of the houses in Free Town are also in good to fair condition, although the house found at 002-5075-0011 (no address) is in ruinous condition. Because of the lack of modern construction and preservation of the existing historic resources, the historic integrity of Free Town is very high.

In addition to the African-American settlements at New Town and Free Town, there appears to have also been an historically African-American settlement just north of Hillsboro on Half Mile Branch Road. Including what was a school (595 Half Mile Branch Road (002-1143/002-5075-0060), until it was transformed into a community center, the historic community developed like other communities in the district and the resources are sited to face the road. Seven of the eleven resources in the community contribute to the district with the new construction found interspersed with the historic buildings. The dwellings in the community are all wood framed and include two-story I-houses such as 506 Half Mile Branch Road (002-5075-0049) as well as smaller, one-story vernacular dwellings such as 615 Half Mile Branch Road (002-0933/002-5075-0063). All of the historic resources in the community are in good condition except for the school, which is near ruinous. Taken as a whole, the community along Half Mile Branch Road retains a fairly good degree of historic integrity.

NON-RESIDENTIAL RESOURCES

A wide variety of non-residential resources is also found throughout the district, reflecting its long history of diverse use. These include agricultural, educational, commercial, ecclesiastical, industrial, and social resources. In addition, a number of sites are located in the district including mill sites and cemeteries. The noteworthy landscapes, both natural and designed, as well as the viewsheds throughout the district are also important resources, and as such are also prominent factors in the significance of the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District.

Agricultural & Residential Support Structures

The most abundant non-residential resource types are agricultural structures and domestic outbuildings. Due to the prominence of agriculture as the dominant economic force throughout the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, these buildings help to define the district's landscape and are often found as part of larger farm complexes. Additionally, a large majority of these buildings are constructed of wood frame and are often painted white, although red and unfinished wood are also seen in the district. Because many of the same farms that were developed in the late-nineteenth and early-20th century still survive, many of the non-residential buildings share a similar date range. The homogeneity of the dates for the non-residential resources creates a well-preserved, turn-of-the-twentieth century landscape that reinforces the district's historic integrity and significance.

Agricultural and Domestic Complexes

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 28

Scattered throughout the district are intact agricultural complexes and barnyards that help to reveal the importance of agriculture to the district. A majority of these intact complexes are found on properties associated with the American Country House Movement and these groups of buildings often reflect an idealized version of regional barn complexes. Significant examples include Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431) which includes, in addition to its impressive dairying complex and carriage barn, an ice house, granary, and, two additional barns; Mirador (002-100/002-5075-0561), which features an expansive barn/stable yard paved in cobblestones; the large stable complex at Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497), Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563) which features a large dairy barn (destroyed by fire in 2010), carriage house, and supporting agricultural buildings, Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470) which includes impressive stone barns, and Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560), which features a brick stable and bank barn, among others. More vernacular examples of intact barn yards are seen at Piedmont (002-0114/002-5075-0305), 7200 Plank Road (002-5075-0515), Appledore Farm (002-5075-0207), and Castlewood (002-023/0002-5075-0562), among others.

Apple Industry/Orchard-Related Buildings

Associated with the historic locations of orchards in the district are small, utilitarian, wooden structures often used as packing sheds during the apple and peach harvests. Modern packing sheds, as seen at 6900 Jarman's Gap Road (002-5075-6900), are also located in the district and are simple, open-sided, pole structures with corrugated metal roofs and a raised platform used for unloading the trucks. An example of a modern shed, used to hold crates, is located at 1351 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0085). Surviving historic examples, which are often abandoned or in disrepair, are typically gable roofed, fully enclosed with vertical siding, and lighted by windows. Examples that contribute to the district can be found at 852 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0212) and at Jarman's Gap Presbyterian Church (002-05075-0120). The historic examples appear to be used for storing as well as packing the apples while at the modern examples the apples or peaches are only quickly packed and then transferred onto trucks. Several examples of other orchard-related resources, including water tanks, dwellings, barns, storage sheds and offices, are also located throughout the district, primarily within the orchard, as evidenced at 1351 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0085) and 6900 Jarman's Gap Road (002-5075-0093). An historic apple barn is located at 1109 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0120) and 852 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0212), while the large packing shed at 8860 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0359) was converted into the Rockfish Gap Country Store. Also found in the district are historic commercial buildings related to the selling of apples and these are covered more thoroughly in the commercial section.

Corn Crib/Granary

Fourteen historic corn cribs or granaries are located in the district dating from circa 1870 through circa 1940. All of the cribs and granaries are wood-frame and are sheltered by gable roofs and both freestanding cribs and cribs attached to larger granaries were recorded. The buildings are covered with either horizontal or vertical skip sheathing (thin, narrow boards installed with spaces left between them) where the corn is stored or weatherboards

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 29

for the grain storage areas. Specific examples include resources at Castlewood (002-0230/002-5075-0562), Whilton (002-0406/02-5075-0560) and 7200 Plank Road (002-5075-0515).

Detached Kitchens

Four detached kitchens are found in the district, including Brooksville Tavern (002-1220/002-5075-0354), Afton Farm (002-0397/002-5075-0432), Greenway Farm (002-5075-0461), and the hotel site at 7772 Dinwiddie Lane (002-0401/002-5075-0219). All four buildings are side-gabled, one-story, structures with double-hung sash windows and range in date from 1827 to 1890. Three of the four examples are single-room buildings, while the Brooksville Tavern appears to include at least two rooms. The Brooksville Tavern and hotel site examples are both constructed of brick.

Smokehouses/Meathouses

Smokehouses and meat houses were an essential building type for rural properties in the Southern United States until the advent of refrigeration in the early-twentieth century. In Virginia, these buildings were typically wood-frame or, occasionally, masonry, featured a square plan, and were capped with a pyramidal roof. Often unlighted and without chimneys, the buildings were traditionally entered through a single doorway found in the center of one of the facades. Of the eight smokehouses found in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, a majority date to before 1900, with the earliest example dating to circa 1827 and the latest dating to circa 1937. Most of the examples are typical of the form, including the smokehouse at Seven Oaks (002-5070-0430).

Barns

As would be expected of a rural historic district, barns form one of the district's largest groups of secondary resources. As stated in *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, the two barn types that were historically predominant in Albemarle County were English ground barns and Germanic bank barns. Both types, along with dairy barns and smaller, modern barns, are included in the sixty-three examples found scattered throughout the district. While the land in the district has been used agriculturally for over 270 years, the majority of the barns in the district date to circa 1900 through circa 1950. This statistic suggests that many of the older barns were abandoned by 1900 and reveals the large impact that the apple industry, the switch from crops to livestock or dairying, and, with its focus on modern farming techniques, the Country House Movement had on the district.

Bank barns are typically wood-framed buildings that are built into hillsides, rise to two-stories, and feature hay storage on the principal level with stalls and livestock shelters below. The origin of these barns is Germanic, although they were extremely popular and spread far beyond the traditional Germanic population centers. Examples in the district include the barns at Tanglewood Farm (002-0248/002-5075-0065), 9216 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0535), and Roseland Farm (002-5075-0072).

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 30

While similar to bank barns, ground barns are often sited on level ground and, in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, are smaller than bank barns. Examples in the district can be seen at Highland Ridge (002-5075-0479), Bellevue (002-0847/02-5075-0497), and 7200 Plank Road (002-5075-0515).

Five large dairy barns are also found in the district. Beginning in 1908, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) published a brief circular on recommendations for sanitary dairy barn design. However, it was not until 1923 that the USDA published a more comprehensive circular that established the necessary elements in dairy barn construction, such as wall and floor materials, roof type, ventilation system, windows, use and placement of milk houses, and use of silos. These publications, and the agricultural sanitation laws that accompanied them had an evolutionary impact on dairy barns and resulted in the standardization of the form. In addition to adjoining silos and milking parlors, twentieth-century dairy barns were typically built to two stories, covered by gambrel roofs, set on raised masonry foundations, entered by doors found on both gable ends, featured regularly spaced windows on the side gable elevations of the first floor. Large-scale commercial dairying was not historically prominent in Albemarle County during the early twentieth century. According to a 1924 density map of dairy cows in Virginia, most of the dairy farms were located in the north and northeastern sections of the state and the 1924 survey recorded that there were approximately 420 dairy cows in Albemarle County while neighboring Orange County, a smaller neighboring county to the northeast, had approximately twelve hundred dairy cows.¹¹ The district includes several historically prominent dairying operations. Three of the largest operations were found at Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431), Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563; barn was destroyed by fire in July 2010), and Bellevue (002-0847/02-5075-0497).

Also, and not surprising for a region as heavily influenced by the Country House Movement as the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, many of the barns found in the district are much more elaborate than barns found elsewhere in Virginia's Piedmont. Perhaps the most impressive example is the fieldstone barn at Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-470). Similar in style to the eclectic main house at Royal Orchard the barn features a crenulated tower, large fieldstone jack arches, hipped roof dormers and parapeted main entrance. Other remarkable examples can be found at Mirador (002-100/002-5075-0561) and Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560). Beginning circa 1930, the need for, and the financial ability to construct, these large barns disappears. In their place, the inhabitants of the district built smaller, one- and one-and-a-half-story, wood-framed, gable-front barns.

Poultry Houses

Twenty-two examples of historic poultry/chicken houses can be found in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District. As is typical of smaller poultry houses in the Piedmont region of Virginia, a majority of the examples found in the district are wood-framed with shed roofs, and principal entrances are usually single-leaf doors found on a side elevation or pushed to the end of the longer front elevation. Sheathed with wooden weatherboards or vertical siding and often roofed with metal roofing (standing seam or corrugated metal sheeting), the small, minimally ornamented, utilitarian buildings often have unusually large windows for buildings of their size which

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 31

are often paired or arranged in banks. Examples of chicken/poultry houses are found throughout the district, specifically at 9130-9099 Dick Woods Road (002-5075-0511), 9964 Critzers Shop Road (002-5075-0520), and Merrymore (002-5075-0311). An unusually large example of the building type can also be seen at Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497).

Stables

As would also be expected of a district heavily influenced by the American Country House Movement, the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District includes a significant number of dedicated stables. All ten of the contributing examples date to the first half of the twentieth-century and are either shed-row or center-aisle stables. Shed-row stables are long, one-story structures with multiple stall doors that are often sheltered by a porch. Historically significant examples can be found at Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497) and Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560). An interesting two-story variant to the normal one-story shed row stable is also found in the district at 7124 Plank Road (002-5075-0513). Center aisle stables, which are often larger and taller than shed rows, feature enclosed stalls that open onto a center aisle that runs the length of the building.

Garages

Approximately sixty-three examples of historic garages are found in the district, making them the second-largest class of non-domestic historic structures. Most of the examples are freestanding and all of them date to between circa 1900 and circa 1950 and are found scattered throughout the district. The large number of historic garages reflects the rise and importance of automobiles to the district's residents. Significantly, because these buildings were a new building type that were evolving rapidly in the early- and mid-twentieth century, the contributing garages in the district are built in many different forms and a dominant type cannot be identified for the district. While all but one of the contributing garages are one-story, the remainder differ in form, material and design. Examples were found in the district that were built from fieldstone ; 6049 Howardsville Turnpike (002-5075-0569) and 7512 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0447); poured concrete (822 New Town Road (002-5075-0237); masonry (7456 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0370); or frame (7456 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0370). Roof shapes also differed and flat roofs (Casa Maria , 002-0829/002-5075-0582), gable roofs (Seven Oaks, 002-0071/002-5075-0430), and shed roofs (6049 Howardsville Turnpike , 002-5075-0569) are seen. Additionally, gable-end and side-gable entrance bays are seen and the form of the associated garage doors were also varied, including single-leaf, double-leaf, open and sliding examples.

Greenhouses/Conservatories

With the large number of expansive formal gardens in the district, it is fitting that several examples of historic greenhouses also exist. Seven historic greenhouses are found in the district and all are associated with large estates that date from the American Country House Movement. All of the greenhouses feature glass-covered gable or Tudor-arched roofs built from metal ribs and all include an attached stove house at one of the gable-ends.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 32

All of the greenhouses also feature raised foundations with poured concrete being the most popular material and many of the stove houses have masonry walls. While a majority of the greenhouses are relatively simple and utilitarian in design, such as the examples found at Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431) and Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470), the elaborate Colonial Revival greenhouses at Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560) were designed to complement the main dwelling. Centered on a tall, pyramidal-roofed, stucco-covered stove house with an elongated lantern and distinctive compass windows, are three Tudor-arched greenhouses. A non-historic greenhouse is located at Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0829).

Spring Houses/Pump Houses/Well Houses

Historic examples of seven spring houses, five pump houses, and twenty-seven well houses are found in the district. Typical of rural settings without access to urban water supplies, structures built to protect wells, pumps and springs are commonly located in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District. Almost all of these structures are small, almost never rise a full story, and are often accessed by small, semi- subterranean doorways. Examples in the district are almost always built with masonry walls, including concrete blocks, fieldstones, and poured concrete. Interesting or unusual examples found in the district include a two-story spring house at Brightberry (002-5075-0075), a large, Romanesque pump house at Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470) built from fieldstone, and the pair of fieldstone spring houses at Sunny Brea (002-5075-0310).

Sheds

Not surprisingly, one of the most common non-domestic building types, with approximately eighty-seven contributing examples found in the district, is sheds. As is seen throughout Virginia's Piedmont region and beyond, historic examples of these multi-use storage buildings often fall into two categories: shed-roofed and gable-roofed. A vast majority of sheds found in the district are wood framed and covered with either vertical board or weatherboard siding, although log and masonry examples exist. Typically the smallest buildings on the lot and sheltering only one room, sheds are also often entered by a single exterior door but may also hold one or two windows. Examples of shed-roofed sheds can be found at 7494 Plank Road (002-5075-0487) and 7693 Greenwood Station Road (002-5075-0214), while gable-roofed examples, which are more prevalent in the district are located at 97 Garwood Lane (002-5075-0504) and 7047 Plank Road (002-5075-0512).

Ice Houses

Similar to smokehouses and meat houses, ice houses were an important, if less common, building type. While ice houses were constructed in Virginia from the 18th century to the early 20th century, the four examples found in the district all date to between ca. 1850 and ca. 1920. A significant, high-style example is found at Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0187). The one-story, stucco-covered building features a side-gable roof with a full tympanum that includes a half-round, louvered vent and a boxed cornice. Another significant ice house survives at Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0498). This circa 1900, hipped roofed structure with a louvered cupola is

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 33

perhaps the only building in Albemarle County that is made out of pise (rammed earth) and is similar in design to other late-nineteenth century icehouses promoted in agricultural journals. Interestingly, the rear of the icehouse features a recessed porch that is cooled by way of vents in the floor.

Other Non-Domestic resources

Also found in the district are two historic blacksmith shops (including one at 9964 Critzer's Shop Road (002-5075-0520), a single subterranean bomb shelter from circa 1940 (Stonefields, 002-0370/ 002-5075-0094), six wood-framed workshops that pre-date 1955 with an example also found at Stonefields (002-0370/002-5075-0094), one historic windmill (Roseland Farm (002-5075-0093), and two contributing poured concrete acetylene houses at 12 Jarman's Gap Road (002-5075-0083) and Appledore Farm (002-5075-0207).

Schools

In the early part of the nineteenth century, no public schools had yet been established in Albemarle County. Thus, many of the more prominent landowners employed private tutors to teach their young children, and often included the neighboring children. Often, these "field school" school buildings were located a short distance from the main dwelling, perhaps in a secondary building also used for other farm purposes. The location of any of these schools remains unknown. The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District included several private schools, including academies at The Cedars (002-0086/002-5075-0368)/Long House (002-0141/002-5075-0427) and the Brookland School (002-0402/002-5075-0216; circa 1856-1870). Early girl's schools were also established at Glentivar (002-0121/002-5075-0309) in 1856 and by John S. Cocke in 1868. The Cedars served as a "rustication" academy for students on probation from the University of Virginia. It is thought that the buildings at Long House, across the street, served as the dormitories. Brookland School, which currently serves as a single dwelling, is a two-story, Greek Revival-style building with a hipped roof and four-bay facade. The building features an inset off-center door with four-light transom and double-hung windows. Other known small private schools in the Greenwood area included Mrs. Carpenter's School next to Greenwood Country Store, Miss Annie Lipscomb's school (Grades 4-5), Mrs. Grant Roger's school (Grades 6-8), and a circa 1928-1932 kindergarten at Fair View.¹² A log school also existed in Afton prior to the construction of the Afton Chapel in 1899 (002-5075-0384).

By the late 1880s, public education was a statewide mandate and a one-room log school was established in Greenwood near the present-day community center.¹³ In 1890, the small public school was relocated near Beagle Gap. Housing an average of five students per day, it was soon closed, but reopened in 1903. The school (002-5075-0129) stands as a one-story, wood-frame building capped by a front-gabled asphalt-shingle roof. Clad in wood-shingle siding, the school features a one-bay-wide facade with single-leaf door sheltered by a shed roof. Two bays deep, the one-room school also features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 34

In 1907, according to the Frank Massie *Map of Albemarle County*, 111 schools, both white and black, were located in the entire county and taught a total of 9,567 children.¹⁴ Within the boundaries of the district are the locations of only six of the 111 schools listed on the Massie map, revealing the continued rural nature of the district. Of the six schools depicted on the Massie map, one is shown as a "Colored School" and five are listed as "White School." In 1906, the Mann Hill School Bill passed, expanding public education to the high school level. A wood-frame school building was in operation near Greenwood Country Store by 1908 although it is no longer standing. The Greenwood High School (002-1219/002-5075-0205) was opened on the same site in 1921. The two-story Classical Revival-style public school features stucco cladding and a hipped roof. A central, double-leaf entry features a Tuscan-arched surround with keystone and flanking bands of four double-hung windows. A gymnasium wing was added to the north elevation. It features a front-gabled roof, closed tympanum, stucco cladding, and a projecting arcaded entry capped by a flat roof with balustrade.

In 1913, Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald initiated the largest single program benefiting public schools for African Americans in the South since the Reconstruction years. His private contributions and subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program motivated rural communities desiring better schools. By 1928, one in every five rural schools for African American students in the South was a Rosenwald school. Rosenwald schools housed one-third of the region's rural African American schoolchildren and teachers. At the program's conclusion in 1932, Rosenwald's financial aid had produced 4,977 new schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties of 15 states, representing a total investment of over \$28 million in contributions and tax revenues. Within the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Rosenwald Fund was responsible for the construction of 332 schools, including the Greenwood School in New Town (002-0373/002-5075-0262). The schools follow a similar architectural form consisting of approximately three similar styles, all of which include large banks of windows. The Greenwood Rosenwald School features a solid, stone foundation, a front-gabled roof and a projecting, central, gabled bay with three nine-over-nine wood windows. Banks of six nine-over-nine windows pierce the side elevations. A single-leaf entry capped by a bracketed shed overhang and paired six-over-six windows flank the central projection. Other detailing includes weatherboard siding and exposed rafter tails.

In addition to the Massie map, the 1928 *Pitner Map* depicts the locations of black and white schools throughout the county, with one high school, one white school and two "colored" schools, including Greenwood High School and the Greenwood/New Town Rosenwald School, located in the district.¹⁵ The 2008-2010 architectural survey of the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District recorded six schools within the district's boundaries, including Greenwood High School the Piedmont School, a school at Beagle Gap the Greenwood Rosenwald School , Brookland School, and The Cedars/Long House.

No schools are currently in operation within the district boundaries. However, Brownsville Elementary School, Henley Middle School, and Western Albemarle High School are all located on Rockfish Gap Turnpike, just outside the eastern boundary of the district.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 35**Churches**

Due to the large size of the district, there are several churches in the area to support the local community. Nine churches currently stand within the district boundaries. As early as the county's founding, churches served as the social and community centers. Styles represented in the district's churches include the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival, although vernacular interpretations are also present. Two churches, including the circa 1958 Piedmont Baptist Church (002-0036/002-5075-0059; founded 1879) and the circa 1940 Mount Zion Church (002-5075-0259) are associated with African-American congregations.

With original Presbyterian settlers, the first church in the area was established, in that faith, in 1747 and known as Mountain Plains Church, located just outside the district. In 1828, the Lebanon Presbyterian Church (002-0396/002-5075-0317), an outgrowth of Mountain Plains and Rockfish Church was established in the district on Dick Woods Road to serve the area's growing Scots-Irish population. The current church was constructed circa 1860. Although expanded, the original Greek Revival core of the church remains intact. It stands as a one-story brick structure capped by a front-gabled roof. The original facade features two entrances. Large, triple-hung, eight-light wood windows pierce the side elevations. Other detailing includes a molded brick entablature. Additions were added to the front and rear elevations.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church (002-0399/002-5045-0434) was originally built in 1860-1863 as a rural Greek Revival church. Similar to the Lebanon Presbyterian Church across the road to the west, this building was originally constructed as a Greek Revival brick church with front-gabled orientation. The original block was set on a raised foundation, constructed with brick, illuminated with elongated side-elevation triple-hung windows. The church also featured a closed tympanum and a wide, molded, wood entablature. In 1905, a two-story bell tower was also added on the facade. The church and tower were torn down and rebuilt in a similar form, but in the Colonial Revival style, by architect Waddy Wood in 1911-1914. A larger entrance tower with side entrance, pedimented front window, and upper-story roundel light and arched louvered vent was added to a front-gabled brick block, which was detailed with a molded cornice, closed tympanum, and eight-over-eight first-story and rounded-arch second-story windows on the side elevations. A pair of arcades and a parish hall were built to frame a central courtyard/garden. The interior was rebuilt with extensive Colonial Revival-style woodwork. The parish hall was expanded circa 1960 by Milton Grigg.

During the Gothic Revival period, it was considered particularly appropriate to use the style for ecclesiastical buildings due to its association with the medieval cathedrals in Europe. However, the Gothic Revival style in rural settings such as Albemarle County did not stray far from the concepts of balance and symmetry, which were the very ideas that the style was supposed to counteract. An example of the rural Gothic Revival, the Hillsboro Baptist Church (002-0126/002-5075-0025) is noted in Yancey Mills. Set on a solid, poured concrete foundation, the circa 1905 church, which replaced an 1839 church, is a one-story building constructed of five-course Flemish bond brick. Presenting a side T-plan, the church is capped by a steeply-pitched gable roof with a corner tower with entrance. Topped by a spire with hipped base, paneled second tier, and flared-eave cap, the tower features a

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 36

lancet-arched transom over double-leaf wood paneled doors. The main block features three lancet-arched stained-glass windows across the façade and four along the west elevation. Each features double-rowlock lancet-arched brick lintels. The side elevation windows feature louvered shutters, while a louvered lancet-arched vent pierces the gable peak. The church was later expanded with a central courtyard, parish hall, and school/nursery.

Two wood-frame, late-nineteenth century churches stand in the district, including the Afton Chapel (002-5075-0384) and Jarman's Gap Presbyterian Church (002-0372/002-5075-0100). Similar in form, one features Gothic Revival lancet-arched windows, while the other lacks stylistic ornamentation. The Afton Chapel is a two-story, front-gabled church featuring a gabled entry vestibule with side elevation entries. Clad in weatherboard siding, the church also features three, side elevation, double-hung windows with lancet-arched multi-light transoms. Set on a stone foundation, the church is capped by an open, pyramidal bell tower with flared eaves. A small apse projects from the rear elevation.

Similar in form to the Afton Chapel, but lacking stylistic detailing, the Jarman's Gap Presbyterian Church features a front-gabled roof, projecting gabled entry vestibule and three side elevation double-hung windows. Set on a stone foundation, the weatherboard-clad dwelling features a central double-leaf entry with two-light transom, overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, and a rear shed-roofed addition. It was originally founded as a Dunker Baptist Church by descendants of Pennsylvania Germans, who arrived in the district from the Shenandoah Valley.¹⁶

The remaining churches in the historic district cannot be labeled with a particular style. Rather, most are vernacular, lacking any stylistic ornament or embellishments. These include the concrete block Mount Zion Church, the brick Piedmont Baptist Church, and the non-historic Cornerstone Church of Albemarle (002-5075-0226), which features a modern Cape Cod form. The St. Nicolas Orthodox Church (002-1207/002-5075-0451) occupies the expanded former Fox Brothers Garage (circa 1920) on Rockfish Gap Turnpike.

Commercial Resources

Typical for a historically rural area, the commercial resources that exist in the district are primarily taverns, small markets, groceries, and convenience stores/gas stations providing the basic needs of the local population.

Although the district has been transformed commercially over time, most of the early plantation complexes were primarily self-sufficient. A number of small general stores offered non-producible items, while taverns catered to the traveler, who was primarily either moving goods to market or visiting mineral springs. Early stores and taverns operated along the early stage roads and turnpikes, including a circa 1800 general store run by William Wallace II and John Pilson, near Piedmont and Meadowbrook Farm.¹⁷ The early taverns in the district included circa 1746 Black's Tavern (002-0142/002-5075-0561), Brooksville Tavern (002-1220/002-5075-0354), Locust Dale Inn (002-0398/002-5075-0476) and Cocke's Tavern at The Cedars (002-0068/002-5075-0368), among others. Black's Tavern, moved from its original site at Seven Oaks, stands at Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 37

0561). The one-story, log building features a side-gabled roof, central-interior stone chimney, two front entrances, and a full-width shed porch. Two-story, brick taverns were constructed at both Locust Dale and Brooksville. Brooksville, dating to the early nineteenth century and originally run by James Hays, features a side-gabled roof, three-bay-wide facade with central entry, and a summer kitchen and smokehouse.

Items not found in the country stores and other commercial enterprises in the district were obtained in the larger towns outside the historic district boundaries, including Charlottesville to the east and, later, Waynesboro to the west. The district also featured several early mills, including Ramsay's/Bowen's mill and Yancey's Mill, which also included a tannery and a distillery, making it one of the first commercial centers in the district, although these resources are no longer extant. The Afton Mountain "boom town" of New York was also a significant early village, founded by Pennsylvania Germans, that by 1835 included fifteen houses, two general stores, a tanyard, a jackscrew manufacturer, a boot and shoemaker, and a blacksmith shop in the village of seventy persons.¹⁸ The village is no longer in existence. A blacksmith shop was also established near the crossroads at Greenwood Country Store by the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The small village of Greenwood Depot was established with the arrival of the railroad in 1853. The area included a train depot, general stores, a post office, and later a hotel. The brick hotel kitchen(002-0401/002-5075-0219) remains standing on adjacent Dinwiddie Way. The 1.5-story kitchen is constructed of five-course American bond brick and features a side gabled roof. There are two single-leaf entries, a central-interior brick chimney, and a brick mouse-tooth cornice. No other resources related to the depot village remain standing, although a later concrete foundation remains at the site of the original station.

The village of Afton arose between 1853-1858 as a staging area during the construction of the Blue Ridge Tunnel through Afton Mountain. By 1858, the railroad line was extended to Afton and a village with a depot, stores, church, post office and dwellings soon arose. The depot (002-5075-0394) remains standing as a law office, although it has been altered. Based on historic photographs, both the Greenwood and Afton depots were rectangular, one-story, wood-frame buildings capped with side gabled roofs with wide overhanging eaves. The church (002-5075-0384), a garage (062-5076/002-5075-0392), as well as several stores and a post office (002-5075-0397) remain as the commercial establishments in the primarily residential village.

The crossroads south of Greenwood Depot, which eventually became known as Greenwood Country Store, got its start during the last quarter of the nineteenth century with the establishment of Woodson's blacksmith shop. Later, in the 1880s, H.R. Boswell opened a sassafras oil extraction mill and store across the street from the blacksmith shop.¹⁹ After the close of the Greenwood Depot in the 1940s, Country Store became Greenwood's community nucleus. By the mid-20th century the small crossroads featured the store, a blacksmith shop, a barber, a post office, the Greenwood High School, and the nearby community center. The school (now partially used as a residence), the store, post office, and nearby community center remain intact.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 38

Beginning in the late-nineteenth century, commercial enterprises in the district also included a modern wave of inns and resorts, including Afton House in Afton (demolished by fire), Summer Rest (demolished) near New Town, and Brookland (002-0402/002-5075-0216) in Greenwood Depot (which was transformed into a hotel from a school). Brookland, now called Old Paradise, is a two-story, Greek Revival-style building with a hipped roof and four-bay facade. The building features an inset off-center door with four-light transom and double-hung windows. A secondary quarters is also on the property. Brookland has been adapted into a private residence.

Other early-twentieth century inns and lodging establishments developed with the rise of the automobile, including the Green Teapot Inn and the Dutch Gardens motor court in Yancey Mills and the Blue Ridge Terrace Inn (002-5075-0471) on Afton. The Green Teapot Inn (002-0836/002-5075-0023), dating to circa 1850, became a resort hotel in the early twentieth century. The two-story, wood-frame building features a side-gabled roof, saltbox rear addition, six-bay-wide facade with several single-leaf entries, and a three-quarter-width porch with Tuscan posts, and flared eaves. The porch and main block also include bracketed cornices; the building currently serves as a private residence. The main building at Dutch Gardens (002-2185/002-5075-0031) is a one-story, wood-frame dwelling with end-bay front-gables, a central entry, and flanking multi-light fixed windows. Secondary entrances also pierce the gabled sections and the property includes several small, one-story motor court cabins to the rear of the main building. Dating to circa 1920, the property is significant as the first motor court in the county. The Blue Ridge Terrace Inn, set on the south side of Rockfish Gap Turnpike, features commanding views of the district from Afton Mountain. The one-and-a-half story wood-frame motel (now apartments) is constructed in the Tudor Revival style. Capped by a gambrel roof, the building features two steeply pitched facade gables with half-timbering. One gable holds the single-leaf entrance, while the other features a shouldered, exterior-end brick chimney. Full-width shed dormers extend across the front and rear elevations. A one-story addition with rooftop deck is located on the rear. A secondary office building on the property also features a steeply pitched center gable, expressing the Tudor Revival style. In the mid-twentieth century Afton Mountain Motor Lodge (002-5075-0379) and Inn at Afton (002-5075-0570) were also established, catering to the automobile travelers en route to the Blue Ridge Parkway and Skyline Drive. A mid-to-late twentieth century commercial campground is also located within the district boundaries (002-5075-0426).

Also associated with the automobile, and with the apple and peach orchard business, are the districts several commercial fruit stands. They are located at the orchard site and include the prominent Chiles Peach Orchards (002-5075-0085) on Greenwood Road. While the current commercial building at the orchard was constructed circa 2007, more traditional open-air stands remain standing on the property. Several other traditional mid-twentieth century roadside stands are located along Rockfish Gap Turnpike, including The Village Market (002-5075-0425), Carter's Fruit Stand (002-5075-0567), the stand at 9663-9765 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0385), as well as a site of a stand at the corner of Plank Road (002-5075-0460). A related resource, a honey stand, is also located in Afton at 35 Stagecoach Road (002-5075-0501).

A small handful of service stations from the mid-twentieth century also survive in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District. Located exclusively along the historically well-traveled route of Rockfish Gap Turnpike, the

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 39

extant service stations in the district attest to the importance of the automobile. All three examples are convenience store/gas station types, including the Supertest Station (002-5075-0453), the Brownsville Market (002-5075-0002) and the D and W Market (002-5075-0013). Each is small in scale with a canopy covering several gas pumps. Fittingly, there are no large, modern gas station complexes within the rural historic district boundaries. Several automobile service garages are also associated with the district, including the three concrete block examples: 3252-3224 Afton Mountain Road (062-5076/002-5075-0392), 9009 Old Turnpike Road (002-5075-0467), and the Warren James Auto Body Shop (002-5075-0579).

A few additional commercial properties stand in the district including a saw mill, several small independent businesses, two wineries, two gift shops, a telephone/communications facility, and a small gourmet grocery. While nurseries were historically associated with the district, a modern commercial nursery, A.M. Fog (002-5075-0520), is located on the western edge of the district. A general store was historically associated with New Town, but it is no longer in operation.

Fraternal Meeting Halls

Two meeting halls for fraternal organizations are located within the boundaries of the historic district, including the modern Crozet Moose Lodge #2164 at 6135 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0578) and the VFW Hall at 6385 Hillsboro Lane in Yancey Mills (002-0840/002-5075-0026). The VFW building was erected in 1910 as a meeting hall for a local order of Masons. It is one of the few extant historic Masonic halls in the county, although it is now used as a VFW post. The building is a two-story, vernacular, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof and off-center projecting hipped-roof wing. Clad in weatherboard siding, the building is asymmetrically fenestrated with few windows on the first story. It is simply adorned with a single-leaf entry on the one-bay-wide east elevation. Several double-hung six-over-six windows pierce the upper story, while a gabled dormer rises from the roof. A shed addition on the north side features a modern entrance and 6/6 wood windows.

Engineering Resources*Bridges*

Sixteen historic bridges are found in the district that date from 1920 through to 1950. All of the bridges span creeks that cross roads and all are small, culvert bridges formed from poured concrete. The bridges can also be divided into two groups. The first group has solid, poured concrete sides and is typified by the bridge at the 6000 block of Jarman's Gap Road (002-5075-0086). The second type features side railings that are formed into horizontal poured concrete rails attached to vertical, poured concrete posts. An example of the second type is found on Brooksville Road (002-5075-0322).

Railroad Tunnels

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 40

The portions of three historically significant tunnels survive in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District including the circa 1858 Blue Ridge Tunnel (062-5105/002-5075-0564), the circa 1944 second Blue Ridge Tunnel, and the circa 1853 Greenwood Tunnel (002-1303/002-5075-0229). Historically, two additional railroad tunnels existed in the district, the Brookville and Little Rock Tunnels, although they were daylighted in the 1940s when major changes were made to the railroad. All but the 1944 Blue Ridge Tunnel were designed and engineered by Claudius Crozet. The two surviving nineteenth-century tunnels in the district are representative of two different types; short with an elaborately detailed entrance and long with a non-embellished entrance. Both portals to the 500-foot Greenwood Tunnel, which is located near the Greenwood Depot site, feature architectural detailing with a three-course American-bond brick portal on the western end and a three-course American-bond brick and concrete portal at the eastern opening. Specifically, the western entrance includes a central elliptical arched opening (which is currently sealed with brick parged with concrete) with a poured concrete keystone. Flanking the opening are two brick pilasters that support an entablature that runs along the top of the tunnel entrance. The bottom of the entablature is formed from a projecting brick course that forms a wide frieze that is terminated by another projecting brick course that forms the beginning of the cornice. The top of the cornice is formed by three additional rows of projecting brick. The entablature also carries across the brick abutments that are found on either side of the pilasters. The east end in contrast features an asymmetrical portal with an entrance identical to the western end found pushed to one side. Also instead of brick pilasters, the tunnel's entrance has poured concrete buttresses and, in addition to a brick entablature, it is topped by a thick, projecting band of poured concrete (however both the poured concrete and abutments appear to have been added at a later date and the entrance's original appearance may very well have been almost identical to the western end). Also, a tablet or plaque appears to be missing from above the tunnel's entrance. While both entrances to the Greenwood Tunnel have been sealed since the mid-twentieth century, they remain in stable condition and display only minor losses of brick and slightly heavier loss of mortar joints.

In contrast, at 4,264-feet long, the much-longer Blue Ridge Tunnel features an unadorned portal that is characterized by a sunken arched-topped hole cut into the unfinished rock that is surrounded by small trees and brush. Located 700' below the ridge of the mountain, the entrance to the tunnel remains open with a gently sloping grade leading downward into the tunnel's dark, brick-lined interior. While it is abandoned at the moment, the tunnel appears to be in good condition and it is currently being considered for a Rails-to-Trails greenway project that would be used to link the tunnel to a larger bike trail. The reason for the radically different appearance of the two remaining nineteenth-century tunnels in the district may have to do with their locations. Because the Greenwood Tunnel is found near the town of Greenwood, it may have received more architectural details than the more isolated Blue Ridge Tunnel. Supporting evidence for this theory can be found at the western entrance to the ca. 1850 Blue Ridge Tunnel, which is located just outside of Waynesboro in Augusta County, VA and features a dressed stone facade portal similar to the brick facades of the Greenwood Tunnel.

Adjacent to the Blue Ridge Tunnel is a larger, 1944 tunnel that was built when modern trains outgrew the antebellum Blue Ridge Tunnel. Typical of mid-twentieth century transportation architecture, the new Blue Ridge

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 41

Tunnel's portal is defined by a large edifice of poured concrete with a projecting cap of poured concrete. The tunnel's entrance is found in the center of the entrance and features an arched top resting on vertical sides.

Sites: Cemeteries, Quarries, Archaeological Sites

Several cemeteries are found throughout the district. In form they range from small, plantation-based eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century family graveyards to large twentieth-century cemeteries associated with established churches, as well as a few small, private cemeteries located adjacent to public roads. The Hillsboro Cemetery (002-5075-0001), while associated with the Hillsboro Baptist Church in Yancey Mills, is located on a non-contiguous parcel on Rockfish Gap Turnpike at the eastern edge of the district. The cemetery occupies a fairly level parcel and is enclosed with an iron fence. An assortment of gravestone markers dating from 1858 to the present, are located in parallel lines running north-south. Another example of the church-related cemetery is the Emmanuel Episcopal Church cemetery (002-0399/002-5075-0434). Located adjacent to the church, the cemetery occupies a slightly sloping landscape with mature trees and shrubs dispersed throughout the site. The picturesque cemetery remains in use and features several hundred grave sites. Markers are varied and include obelisks, flat metal plaques, headers and footers, walled family plots, and raised tablets, among others. Common names include Wayland, Kemp, McCue, Fox, Purcell, Davis, Bowen, Shirley, Washington, and Field among others. The walled section in the NW corner features iron gates and belongs to the Field, Tree, Perkins, Langhorne family. A domed temple-like mausoleum honors the Owsley family. The earliest grave marker in the cemetery appears to memorialize a member of the Bowen family, dating to 1843. Adjacent church cemeteries are also featured at the Lebanon Presbyterian Church (002-0396/002-5075-0317) and the Piedmont Baptist Church (002-0366/002-5075-0059).

Early cemetery examples in the district include the Wallace family cemetery at Meadowbrook (002-0696/002-5075-0306) and the small family burial site at Highland Ridge (002-5075-0479). The Meadowbrook cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall and reflects early farm-based family cemeteries. There are eight marked graves, including markers for William Wallace and Michael Woods. A similar family-based cemetery, dating to the mid-nineteenth century, is the family cemetery at Highland Ridge, which sits on a grassy rise and is enclosed by a three-rail wood fence. There are approximately six marked graves, although some stones are broken or illegible. They include David Epperson, Private Virginia Revolutionary War, December 1799, who originally built Blue Ridge Farm. Other small, rural burial grounds include the cemeteries at Jarman's Gap Road at Buck Elbow Mountain Road (002-5075-0109), 7190 Plank Road (002-5075-0514), and two (002-5075-0542 and 002-5075-0542) on Dick Woods Road. There are also several private pet cemeteries and grave markers in the district.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 42**Formal Gardens and Landscape Resources**

Formal gardens are associated with many of the larger estates in the district, a trend representative of the American Country House Movement. These gardens are often allied with the main house, but set below or beside the principal dwelling and sometimes enclosed with a masonry wall. While some of the existing gardens may have their origins in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, most of them reflect a Colonial Revival aesthetic that dominated garden design from circa 1900 to the 1950s, during the heyday of the district's leisure class. The district's high-style gardens also often feature boxwood edging, tree-lined allees, planted parterres, fountains and sculptures, and extensive terracing. Examples of these landscape design resources can be seen at Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561), Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478), Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0582), Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563), Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560), Bellevue/Wavertree Hall (002-0847/002-5075-0497), Ramsay (002-0844/002-5075-0375), Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431), Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430), and Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572), among others. Although not always formally planned or professionally installed, many of the properties throughout the district feature important landscape elements, including boxwood plantings, tree-lined drives, and picturesque entrances. A number of historic estates were named for their landscape features or surrounding views, including Greenwood, Meadowbrook, Rose Hill, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Seven Oaks, and Bellevue, among numerous others.

The forms associated with the Colonial Revival garden had a fairly strong following in the region among upper-class estate owners, including those in other parts of the Piedmont. The most significant designs include those crafted by Richmond-based master landscape architect Charles Gillette (1886-1969), whose work in the district is seen at Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563), Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478), Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0582), and Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431). Elsewhere in Albemarle County, he was responsible for work at Edgehill, Windsor Hill, Cismont's Belvoir, The Barracks, Midway, Kinloch, Bridlespur, East Belmont (which was one of Gillette's last designs), Glen Echo, and Flordon. In addition, Gillette is known to have designed gardens for clients in neighboring Orange County, including Rocklands, Lochiel and Christ Church in Gordonsville.²⁰ Rose Hill's gardens, originally designed by owner Susan B. Massie, who was a founder of the Garden Club of Virginia, feature boxwood plantings, treed allees, parterres, Herm fountains, and stone garden structures, including a gazebo. The gardens at Casa Maria include terraced lawns, boxwood edging, a picturesque pond, a Herm fountain, a stone-built picnic area, greenhouses, and flower beds. Blue Ridge Farm also represents the Colonial Revival aesthetic of Charles Gillette's garden design. The design includes boxwood parterres, picturesque gazebos and garden sheds, ponds, walled planting beds, and a Herm foundation. The parterre gardens with fountains and boxwoods at Tiverton also reflect Gillette's landscape designs.

While not designed by Gillette, other high-style gardens are present in the district. The gardens at Seven Oaks, Mirador, Ramsay, Royal Orchard, and Whilton, among others, retain many of the Colonial Revival schemes touted by Gillette. Swannanoa's gardens are also high-style, but reflect a Renaissance Revival aesthetic that is in

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 7 Page 43

keeping with the architectural design of the house. Elements included in the landscape design include a double-return entrance stair with central fountain and reflecting pool, parterees, and an arcaded pergola.

Other famous landscape architects who developed gardens in Albemarle during the early- and mid-twentieth century include Ellen Shipman and the Olmstead Brothers, although it is not known if their work is reflected in the district. Among the notable Colonial Revival gardens found in the surrounding counties are Marion duPont Scott's re-interpretation of James Madison's formal garden at Montpelier, the boxwood gardens at Somerset Plantation, and the extensive formal gardens at Oak Ridge in Nelson County. The restoration landscape work at both Monticello and the University of Virginia, in nearby Charlottesville, also reflects the Colonial Revival aesthetic.

As evidenced by these examples, high-style Colonial Revival gardens are well-represented in the region and the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District reflects this trend. Similar in inspiration, form, design and planting choices, all of these gardens represent a garden design movement which was influential throughout much of the state, and the east coast, throughout the early twentieth century.²¹

Non-Historic Resource Development

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is an intact rural landscape with historic buildings and structures dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century that retains a high level of historic integrity. Pastoral farmsteads are set within an undulating landscape featuring open pastures, wooded forests, rising mountains, and scenic vistas. Primarily due to its proximity to Charlottesville, the district contains a number of non-historic resources, some of which are primary resources. However, this does not detract from the district's significance as a rural landscape, as much of the new construction has been placed along major roads throughout the district and the majority of it is not collected together in large developments. Some of the most recent development has been located on the boundary edges and therefore omitted from the district. Most importantly the non-historic resources are not visible within the extensive, abundant and extraordinary viewscapes throughout the district.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 44

INVENTORY

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Historic District Inventory Report

The contributing status of a resource within the district is based on its construction during the district's period of significance, which extends from 1734 to 1955, as well as its association with the district's areas of significance, including agriculture, architecture, commerce, engineering, ethnic History (African American), exploration/settlement, social history, and transportation, and its overall level of integrity. The overall integrity of the district is very good to excellent. There are a few instances where resources have deteriorated beyond salvation or have been "upgraded" with too many changes and have lost their historic value.

Afton Chapel Road

50 Afton Chapel Road 002-5075-0384

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1899

<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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82 Afton Chapel Road 002-5075-0400

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

130 Afton Chapel Road 002-5075-0401

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Afton Circle

185 Afton Circle 002-5075-0570

Primary Resource Information: Motel/Motel Court, Stories 3.00, Style: Vernacular, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Motel/Motel Court</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 45

Afton Depot Lane

14 Afton Depot Lane 002-5075-0396

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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26 Afton Depot Lane 002-5075-0395

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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129 Afton Depot Lane 002-5075-0394

Primary Resource Information: Depot, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Depot</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

Afton House Lane

31-86 Afton House Lane 002-5075-0399

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1963

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chimney</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

Afton Mountain Road

3151 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0398

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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3158 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0397

Primary Resource Information: Post Office, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Post Office</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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3224-3252 Afton Mountain Road 062-5076/002-5075-0392

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1870

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **46**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Road/Road Trace	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

3240 Afton Mountain Road 062-5009/002-5075-0393

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1870

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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3261 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0391

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1915

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Blacksmith Shop	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

3271 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0390

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1916

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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3274 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0389

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3

3341 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0388

Total: 1
Total: 1

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1870

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

3441 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0387

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 2005

Total: 1

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 47

3453 Afton Mountain Road 002-5075-0386

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Back Woods Lane

7337 Back Woods Lane 002-5075-0526

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Post Modern, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Beagle Gap Lane

787 Beagle Gap Lane 002-5075-0137

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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816 Beagle Gap Lane 002-5075-0138

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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848 Beagle Gap Lane 002-5075-0139

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Beagle Gap Road

779 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0130

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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787 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0131

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 48

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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803 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0135

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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808 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0141

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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809 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0136

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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820 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0140

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Multiple Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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825 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0143

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling Contributing		<i>Total:</i>	1
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826 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0142

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1952

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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829 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0144

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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835 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0145

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 49

838 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0146

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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851 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0148

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Total:</i>	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding,Domestic</i>	Contributing

852 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0147

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1967

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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862 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0149

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1965

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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878 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0150

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

883 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0153

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

902 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0151

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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922 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0152

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1949

In

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 50

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing		
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Total: 1

935 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0154

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1948

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

966 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0155

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1860

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Wood	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

978 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0156

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

995 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0157

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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1005 Beagle Gap Road 002-5075-0158

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Birdsall Lane

120 Birdsall Lane 002-5075-0472

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 2002

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **51**

130 Birdsall Lane 002-5075-0473

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 2003

<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

175 Birdsall Lane 002-5075-0474

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1973

<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Total:</i>	1

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

200 Birdsall Lane 002-5075-0475

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Black Bear Trace

878 Black Bear Trace 002-5075-0549

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1968

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Blair Park Road

0 Blair Park Road 002-5075-0080

Primary Resource Information: Chicken House/Poultry House, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 52

1240 Blair Park Road 002-5075-0081

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1953

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

1400 Blair Park Road 002-5075-0090*Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1860*

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

1410 Blair Park Road 002-5075-0091

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Total:</i>	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Orchard</i>	Contributing

Blair Park Road at Lickinghole Creek

Blair Park Road at Lickinghole Creek 002-5075-0092

Primary Resource Information: Railroad Bed, , Style: , 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Railroad Bed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Bluebird Lane

326 Bluebird Lane 002-5075-0365

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1972

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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370 Bluebird Lane 002-5075-0366

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 53

376 Bluebird Lane 002-5075-0367

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1973

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Brooksville Heights

8652 Brooksville Heights 002-5075-0335

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8665 Brooksville Heights 002-5075-0334

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1972

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Brooksville Road

Brooksville Road 002-5075-0322

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: Other, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8312-8328 Brooksville Road 002-0396/002-5075-0317

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1853

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8352 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0319

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8354 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0321

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1995

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 52

8368 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0318

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1996

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8370 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0320

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 2002

<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8390 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0323

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8462 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0324

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Wood</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8484 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0325

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8504 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0326

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8544 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0327

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8610 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0329

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1986

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 53

8622 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0330

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1986

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8628 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0331

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8636 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0332

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1986

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8644 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0333

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1986

<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing
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8660 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0336

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8668 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0337

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1997

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8678 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0338

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8688 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0339

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8696 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0340

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **54**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8706 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0341

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8716 Brooksville Road 002-5075-0342

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Brooksville Road near Newtown Road

Brooksville Road near Newtown Road 002-5075-0328

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: Other, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Burch's Creek Road

93-95 Burch's Creek Road 002-0230/002-5075-0562

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Georgian, 1790

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	5
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Granary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Generator	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

C&O Line, at Afton Mountain

C&O Line, at Afton Mountain 062-5105/002-5075-0564

Primary Resource Information: Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1850

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 55

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tunnel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
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Clifton Trail

714 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0159

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cistern	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

738 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0160

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

763 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0164

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

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

793 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0163

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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795 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0162

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

919 Clifton Trail 002-5075-0161

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1880

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 56

Corville Farm Road

7255 Corville Farm Road 002-0157/002-5075-0183

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

Corville Farm Road

7258 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0184

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7261 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0182

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7266 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0185

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7267 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0181

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7270 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0186

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7275 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0180

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7278 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0187

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **57**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7281 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0179

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7284 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0188

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7287 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0178

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7296 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0189

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Corville Farm Road

7297 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0177

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7306 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0176

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7307 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0175

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7316 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0173

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **58**

7317 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0174

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7326 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0172

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7327 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0171

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7334 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0170

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7337 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0169

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7342 Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0168

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Critzers Shop Road

8899 Critzers Shop Road 002-5075-0524

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2006

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	1

9055 Critzers Shop Road 002-5075-0523

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1999

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 59

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>

9075 Critzers Shop Road 002-5075-0522

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>

9211 Critzers Shop Road 002-5075-0521

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1939

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>
		<i>Total: 2</i>

9964 Critzers Shop Road 002-5075-0520

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1870

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Blacksmith Shop</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Demolished	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chimney</i>	Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>
		<i>Total: 4</i>
		<i>Total: 1</i>

Critzer's Shop Road

9082 Critzer's Shop Road 002-5075-0464

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 2008

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>

Dick Woods Road

Dick Woods Road 002-0497/002-5075-0542

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: , 1911

<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Demolished	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Demolished	
		<i>Total: 1</i>
		<i>Total: 1</i>
		<i>Total: 1</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **60**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding,Domestic	Demolished	<i>Total:</i> 1
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6000-Block Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0552

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, , Style: , 1900**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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6356 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0557

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1910**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

6372 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0556

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1910**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

6394 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0555

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1901**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2

6418 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0554

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1979**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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6482 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0553

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1820**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/Office Building.	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

6648 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0518

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **61**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6690 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0517

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

7777-7877 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0479

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

7786 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0480

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
		Total:	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing
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8075-8115 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0528

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

8088 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0527

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **62**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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8150 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0529

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

8153 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0551

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

8170 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0530

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1968

Total:	1
Total:	1

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

8200 Block Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0584

Primary Resource Information: Foundation/Site, Stories 0.00, Style: None, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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8200 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0531

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 2002

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
		Total:	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing
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8228 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0532

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1972

Total:	1
Total:	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing

8230 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0533

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1984

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **63**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8268 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0534

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8289 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0541

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8390-8392 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0548

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 2004

<i>Total:</i>	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chimney</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing

8508 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0546

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8510 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0547

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 64

8527 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0545

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8728 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0543

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 2004

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8979 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0540

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cistern</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9010 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0538

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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9062 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0539

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1997

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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9099-9130 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0511

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1870

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 65

9216 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0510

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2002

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9240 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0535

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Riding Ring</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cornerib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9259 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0509

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9281 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0537

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1915

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9386 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0508

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2005

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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9440 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0507

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 2000

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **66**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9473-9475 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0503

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, 1868

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Sanitarium	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9488 Dick Woods Road 002-5075-0502

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Dinwiddie Way

7724 Dinwiddie Way 002-0402/ 002-5075-0216

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1845

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7733 Dinwiddie Way 002-5075-0217

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

7771 Dinwiddie Way 002-0403/ 002-5075-0218

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **67**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Generator</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7772 Dinwiddie Way 002-0401/002-5075-0219

Primary Resource Information: Kitchen, Stories 1.50, Style: Commercial Style, 1835

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Kitchen</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Elizabeth Lane

830-860 Elizabeth Lane 002-5075-0519

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
		<i>Total:</i>	1

Individual Resource Status: Foundation Contributing

Field Pine Lane

283 Field Pine Lane 002-5075-0361

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1981

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

299 Field Pine Lane 002-5075-0362

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1984

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **68**

<i>vidual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1

300 Field Pine Lane 002-5075-0363

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1987	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		

Freetown Lane

Freetown Lane 002-5075-0011

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900		
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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374 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0010

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910		
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chimney	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

411 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0007

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1925		
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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415 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0009

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900		
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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416 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0006

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1910		
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

421 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0008

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950		
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **69**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

430 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0005

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

450 Freetown Lane 002-5075-0004

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Garwood Lane

97 Garwood Lane 002-5075-0504

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1870

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House

Contributing

Total: 1

150 Garwood Lane 002-5075-0505

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1900

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

159 Garwood Lane 002-5075-0506

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1940

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Total: 1

Glentivar Lane

7751 Glentivar Lane 002-0121/002-5075-0309

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1800

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Foundation

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **70**

Individual Resource Status: Pool House

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Goodloe Lane

Goodloe Lane 002-5075-0466

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1930

Individual Resource Status: Bridge

Contributing

Total: 1

Green Hill Lane

8270 Green Hill Lane 002-5075-0248

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Greenway Farm

341-351 Greenway Farm 002-5075-0461

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1876

Total: 1

Total: 1

Total: 1

Total: 2

Total: 1

Total: 1

Total: 1

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Granary

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Kitchen

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling

Contributing

Greenwood Farm

160 Greenwood Farm 002-1236/002-5075-0449

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **71**

ary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1913

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Storage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

500 Greenwood Farm 002-5075-0575

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: , 1915

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Greenwood Hollow Road

825 Greenwood Hollow Road 002-5075-0211

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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852 Greenwood Hollow Road 002-5075-0212

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Greenwood Road

Greenwood Road 002-5075-0123

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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288 Greenwood Road 002-0828/ 002-5075-5075-0303

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1818

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

610 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0310

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **72**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Tudor Revival, 1875

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

635 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0311

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributin	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

640 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0312

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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681 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0313

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1937

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

707 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0314

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

721 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0315

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1989

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

725 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0445

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1990

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **73**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

749 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0316

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1991

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

788 Greenwood Road 002-1212/ 002-5075-0199

Primary Resource Information: Post Office, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

Individual Resource Status: Post Office

Contributing

Total: 1

820 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0196

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1958

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

843 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0195

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1919

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shelter

Non-Contributing

Total: 2

850 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0194

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1998

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

862 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0193

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

865 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0191

Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950

Individual Resource Status: Community Center

Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Other

Non-Contributing

Total: 2

Individual Resource Status: Playing Field

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Basketball Court

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Shelter

Non-Contributing

Total: 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **74**

890 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0192

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

970 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0134

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

990 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0129

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1880

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: School</i>	Contributing		

1024 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0128

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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1032 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0127

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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1041 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0125

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

1042 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0126

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **75**

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

1072 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0124

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

1109 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0120

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Quonset Hut</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

1110 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0121

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

1142 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0112

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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1171 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0119

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

1269-1279 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0116

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **76**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

1294-1336 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0115

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Tudor Revival, 1929

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

1335 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0117

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cistern</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

1351 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0085

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2007

<i>Individual Resource Status: Store</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	5
		Total:	1
		Total:	1
		Total:	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Storage</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Orchard</i>	Contributing

1364 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0114

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1954

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **77**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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1366 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0113

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

1400 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0111

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1954

Total: **1**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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1426-1430 Greenwood Road 002-5075-0110

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Greenwood Road at Corville Farm Road

Greenwood Road at Corville Farm Road 002-5075-0190

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Greenwood Road at Lickinghole Creek

Greenwood Road at Lickinghole Creek 002-5075-0118

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Greenwood Station Road

Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0200

Primary Resource Information: Foundation, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **78**

45 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0576

Primary Resource Information: Ruins, , Style: , 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Ruins/Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7000-Block Greenwood Station Road 002-1216/ 002-5075-0202

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7403 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0428

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Wood</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7416-7418 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0429

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1926

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Corncrib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7445 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0435

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7446 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0438

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1880

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>In</i>
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **79**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1

7451 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0436

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7461 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0437

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1926

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7471 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0439

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7479 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0440

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7483 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0441

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1926

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7484 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0442

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Prairie School, 2006

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7485 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0443

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1927

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>In</i>	<i>di</i>
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **80**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7503-7511 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0444

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7512 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0447

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1895

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7515 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0446

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1966

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7520-7522 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0448

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 2007

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7555 Greenwood Station Road 002-1218/002-5075-0204

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7560 Greenwood Station Road 002-1219/ 002-5075-0205

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1921

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **81**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shelter	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7561 Greenwood Station Road 002-1217/002-5075-0203

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Service Station	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7567 Greenwood Station Road 002-1214/002-5075-0201

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7572 Greenwood Station Road 002-1215/002-5075-0197

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Warehouse	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7576 Greenwood Station Road 002-1213/002-5075-0198

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7605 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0206

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7617 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0207

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1896

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	4

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Blacksmith Shop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **82**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cornerib	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ice House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7621 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0208

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1978

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7661 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0209

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1800

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7686 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0210

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7693 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0214

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1987

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7849 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0215

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **83**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7856 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0220

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7860 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0228

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7893 Greenwood Station Road 002-5075-0230

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

Greenwood Station Road at RR Tracks

Greenwood Station Road at RR Tracks 002-1307/ 002-5075-0213

Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Stories 1.00, Style: , 1853

<i>Individual Resource Status: Ruins</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Half Mile Branch Road

400 Half Mile Branch Road 002-2183/002-5075-0042

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1

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

439 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0043

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **84**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1954

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

442 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0044

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

506 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0049

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

508 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0050

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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532 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0051

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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542 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0052

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1961

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

548 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0053

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

558 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0055

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **85**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2004

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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560 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0054

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2004

Total: **1**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing
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563 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0056

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1961

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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566 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0057

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1914

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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586 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0058

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

595 Half Mile Branch Road 002-1143/ 002-5075-0060

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status: School</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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596 Half Mile Branch Road 002-0366/ 002-5075-0059

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1958

<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

615 Half Mile Branch Road 002-0933/ 002-5075-0063

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **86**

715 Half Mile Branch Road 002-0248/ 002-5075-0065

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1875

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn,Dairy</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

716 Half Mile Branch Road 002-1256/ 002-5075-0066

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1918

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

788-790 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0071

Primary Resource Information: Secondary Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

1006 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0074

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

1041 Half Mile Branch Road 002-5075-0075

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1915

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 87

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	Total:	1
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Harvest Farms Lane

6877 Harvest Farms Lane 002-5075-0070

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Craftsman, 2005

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6897 Harvest Farms Lane 002-5075-0069

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2007

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6915 Harvest Farms Lane 002-5075-0068

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2008

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6936 Harvest Farms Lane 002-5075-0067

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 2008

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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Hillsboro Lane

Hillsboro Lane 002-0851/ 002-5075-0018

Primary Resource Information: Ruins, Style: , 1800

<i>Individual Resource Status: Ruins</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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6254 Hillsboro Lane 002-0835/ 002-5075-0016

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1903

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>In</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>di</i>
	Contributing	<i>vi</i>
	Contributing	<i>d</i>
	Contributing	<i>u</i>
	Contributing	<i>al</i>
	Contributing	<i>R</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **88**

<i>esource Status: Pool/</i> Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Tool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1

6286 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0017

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Workshop</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6322 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0019

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6334 Hillsboro Lane 002-2182/002-5075-0020

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1876

<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6337 Hillsboro Lane 002-0836/ 002-5075-0023

Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Tavern/Ordinary</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6338 Hillsboro Lane 002-5021/ 002-5075-0021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1933

<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6340 Hillsboro Lane 002-2181/002-5075-0022

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1900

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **89**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6343 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0024

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6356-6378 Hillsboro Lane 002-0126/002-5075-0025

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1905

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6385 Hillsboro Lane 002-0840/002-5075-0026

Primary Resource Information: Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meeting/Fellowship Hall	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6397 Hillsboro Lane 002-0839/002-5075-0027

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1864

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6406 Hillsboro Lane 002-0848/ 002-5075-0029

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6417 Hillsboro Lane 002-0447/ 002-5075-0028

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1870

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barbecue Pit	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6435-6445 Hillsboro Lane 002-2185/002-5075-0031

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 90

Primary Resource Information: Motel/Motel Court, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Motel/Motel Court</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
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6440 Hillsboro Lane 002-2184/002-5075-0030

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1924

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

6454 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0032

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

6459 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0033

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

6471 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0034

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6483 Hillsboro Lane 002-0837/002-5075-0036

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1830

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

6486 Hillsboro Lane 002-0838/002-5075-0035

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1909

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	2

6495 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0037

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1965

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 91

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6500 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0038

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6505 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0039

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6506 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0040

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1938

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6516 Hillsboro Lane 002-5075-0041

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Howardsville Turnpike

45 Howardsville Turnpike 002-5075-0571

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6046 Howardsville Turnpike 002-5075-0568

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Tudor Revival, 1929

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6049 Howardsville Turnpike 002-5075-0569

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1927

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **92**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Jarman's Gap Road

Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0086

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6577 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0078

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	5
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Bldg.	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6592 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0079

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

6659 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0082

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Orchard	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6710-6712 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0083

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **93**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6749 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0084

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6818 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0088

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Wood</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6819 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0087

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1935

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6853 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0089

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1983

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6900 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0093

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 94

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Windmill	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Orchard	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Trough	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6925-6921 Jarman's Gap Road 002-0370/002-5075-0094

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1868

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruins	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bomb Shelter	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6996 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0095

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7008 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0096

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7048-7054 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0097

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7071 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0098

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **95**

<i>dual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1

7141-7145 Jarman's Gap Road 002-0371/002-5075-0099

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7193 Jarman's Gap Road 002-0372/002-5075-0100

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7300 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0102

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7301 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0103

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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7324 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0104

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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7581 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0105

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1952

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **96**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7672 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0106

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7782 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0107

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1996

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Wood	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7815 Jarman's Gap Road 002-5075-0108

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1837

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Jarman's Gap Road at Bucks Elbow Mtn.

Jarman's Gap Road at Bucks Elbow Mtn. 002-5075-0109

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: , Unknown, Historic

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Jarman's Gap Road at Lickinghole Creek

Jarman's Gap Road at Lickinghole Creek 002-2127/002-5075-0077

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1932

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Jarman's Gap Road, Block of

7000 Jarman's Gap Road, Block of 002-5075-0101

Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 97

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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Jenevan Lane

876 Jenevan Lane 002-5075-0491

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2

880 Jenevan Lane 002-5075-0492

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

886 Jenevan Lane 002-5075-0490

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1963

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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887 Jenevan Lane 002-5075-0489

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

890 Jenevan Lane 002-5075-0488

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Layne Place

1163 Layne Place 002-5075-0076

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1946

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **98**

Lickinghole Creek Road

1343 Lickinghole Creek Road 002-5075-0073

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1830

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Orchard</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Silo</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Agricultural Bldg.</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn,Dairy</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing		

Little York Heights

8656 Little York Heights 002-5075-0349

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1996

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8659 Little York Heights 002-5075-0348

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8667 Little York Heights 002-5075-0350

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8675 Little York Heights 002-5075-0351

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8683 Little York Heights 002-5075-0352

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **99**

<i>vidual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total:</i> 1

8690 Little York Heights 002-5075-0353

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

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 3

Memory Lane

7248-7131 Memory Lane 002-5075-0573

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, , Style: , 9999

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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Mirador Farm Road

7459 Mirador Farm Road 002-0100/002-5075-0561

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1825

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding,Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 5
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tavern/Ordinary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gateposts/Entry	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Lake	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garden	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pet Cemetery	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Aviary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Outbuildings	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Misty Mountain Road

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 100

50-159 Misty Mountain Road 002-5075-0426

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	12
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

Mountain Hollow Road

8425 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0277

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1987

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8426 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0276

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2001

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8427 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0278

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1981

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8454 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0279

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8464 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0280

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8476 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0281

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 101

8524 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0282

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1983

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>		<i>Total: 1</i>

8580 Mountain Hollow Road 002-5075-0283

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
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New Hope Road

7940 New Hope Road 002-5075-0234

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Wood</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 2</i>

7942 New Hope Road 002-5075-0233

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
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8001 New Hope Road 002-5075-0231

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
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8002 New Hope Road 002-5075-0232

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
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New York Trace

130 New York Trace 002-5075-0347

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total: 1</i>
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 102

143 New York Trace 002-5075-0345

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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154 New York Trace 002-5075-0346

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1996

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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183 New York Trace 002-5075-0344

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

186 New York Trace 002-5075-0343

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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Newtown Heights

8250-8260 Newtown Heights 002-5075-0251

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

8284 Newtown Heights 002-5075-0250

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1962

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

8285 Newtown Heights 002-5075-0249

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1962

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 103

Newtown Road

460 Block Newtown Road 002-5075-0275

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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237 Newtown Road 002-5075-0302

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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248 Newtown Road 002-5075-0301

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

255 Newtown Road 002-5075-0300

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

264 Newtown Road 002-5075-0299

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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265 Newtown Road 002-5075-0298

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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280 Newtown Road 002-5075-0297

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1984

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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281 Newtown Road 002-5075-0296

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1987

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 104

294 Newtown Road 002-5075-0295

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1981

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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297 Newtown Road 002-5075-0294

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1981

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

313 Newtown Road 002-5075-0293

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

327 Newtown Road 002-5075-0292

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1978

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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330-382 Newtown Road 002-5075-0266

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Winery</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>2</i>

341 Newtown Road 002-5075-0291

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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353 Newtown Road 002-5075-0290

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1979

In

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 105

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
		<i>Total: 1</i>

367 Newtown Road 002-5075-0289

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

384 Newtown Road 002-5075-0288

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

399 Newtown Road 002-5075-0287

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1989

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

414 Newtown Road 002-5075-0286

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1989

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

421 Newtown Road 002-5075-0285

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

447 Newtown Road 002-5075-0284

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing		<i>Total: 1</i>

465 Newtown Road 002-5075-0274

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

In

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 106

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1

487 Newtown Road 002-5075-0271

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1984

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

493 Newtown Road 002-5075-0270

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1984

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 4

498 Newtown Road 002-5075-0269

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1972

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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504 Newtown Road 002-5075-0268

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1972

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

514 Newtown Road 002-5075-0265

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1972

Total: 1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing
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519 Newtown Road 002-5075-0267

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2008

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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574 Newtown Road 002-5075-0264

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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584 Newtown Road 002-5075-0263

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1961

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **107**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

598 Newtown Road 002-0373/002-5075-0262

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1925

Individual Resource Status: School **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

602 Newtown Road 002-5075-0261

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980

Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

612 Newtown Road 002-5075-0260

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1978

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

619 Newtown Road 002-5075-0259

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

635-637 Newtown Road 002-5075-0258

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

Individual Resource Status: Barn **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

Individual Resource Status: Cornerib **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

Individual Resource Status: Other **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

698 Newtown Road 002-5075-0247

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

718 Newtown Road 002-5075-0246

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1969

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1**

729 Newtown Road 002-5075-0245

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 108

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968

<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

742 Newtown Road 002-5075-0244

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1962

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

753 Newtown Road 002-5075-0243

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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775 Newtown Road 002-5075-0242

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1962

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

787 Newtown Road 002-5075-0241

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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800 Newtown Road 002-5075-0240

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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808 Newtown Road 002-5075-0239

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

817 Newtown Road 002-5075-0238

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

822 Newtown Road 002-5075-0237

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 109

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

854 Newtown Road 002-5075-0236

Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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864 Newtown Road 002-5075-0235

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1962

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Old Turnpike Road

Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0433

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , Unknown, Historic

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8939 Old Turnpike Road 002-0495/002-5075-0463

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1875

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8978 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0469

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9009 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0467

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1940

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **110**

Individual Resource Status: Service Station
Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 1

9020 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0468

Primary Resource Information: Processing Plant, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

Total: 1
Total: 1
Total: 4
Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: Processing Plant
Individual Resource Status: Warehouse
Individual Resource Status: Warehouse
Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer

Contributing
Non-Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing

9092 Old Turnpike Road 002-0398/ 002-5075-0476

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1782

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling
Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House
Individual Resource Status: Foundation
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool
Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court
Individual Resource Status: Garage
Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine

Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 2
Contributing *Total:* 1
Non-Contributing *Total:* 1
Non-Contributing *Total:* 1
Non-Contributing *Total:* 1
Non-Contributing *Total:* 2

9194 Old Turnpike Road 002-0397/002-5075-0432

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1883

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling
Individual Resource Status: Kitchen
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House
Individual Resource Status: Garage
Individual Resource Status: Foundation
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery

Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 2
Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 1
Contributing *Total:* 1

9331 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0536

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1952

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **111**

Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House
Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing	Total:	1
Non-Contributing	Total:	1
Non-Contributing	Total:	1
Contributing	Total:	1

9534 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0413

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1993

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

9546 Old Turnpike Road 002-0376/002-5075-0317

Primary Resource Information: Agricultural Bldg., Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1910

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Bldg.	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	Total:	1

9600 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0411

Primary Resource Information: Chimney, , Style: , 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chimney	Contributing	Total:	1
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9626 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0410

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

9648 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0409

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	Total:	1

9694 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0408

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	Total:	1

9800 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0406

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 112

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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9812 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0405

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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9866 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0404

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

9988 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0403

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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10014 Old Turnpike Road 002-5075-0402

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Old Turnpike Road at Birdsall Lane

Old Turnpike Road at Birdsall Lane 002-5075-0477

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Old Turnpike Road at Stockton Creek

Old Turnpike Road at Stockton Creek 002-5075-0465

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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On C&O Line, Near Greenwood Depot

On C&O Line, Near Greenwood Depot 002-1303/002-5075-0229

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **113**

Primary Resource Information: Tunnel, , Style: , 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Tunnel</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Ortman Drive

1870 Ortman Drive 002-0498/002-5075-0478

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Georgian, 1852

<i>Individual Resource Status: Kitchen</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Ice House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	5
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

Ortman Road

280 Ortman Road 002-0829/002-5075-0582

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, 1921

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Sculpture/Statue</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **114**

311 Ortman Road 002-5075-0525

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Riding Ring</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

317 Ortman Road 002-0163/002-5075-0563

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	10
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	8
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn,Dairy</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Corncrib</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Agricultural Outbuildings</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Root Cellar</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Dock</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Fountain</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Demolished	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Demolished	Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 115

834-840 Owl Lane 002-0168/002-5075-0550

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non- Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Peach Bush Lane

694 Peach Bush Lane 002-5075-0064

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1994

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6532 Peach Bush Lane 002-5075-0062

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

Piedmont Church Lane

6559 Piedmont Church Lane 002-5075-0061

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Plank Road

7124 Plank Road 002-1189/002-5075-0513

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1846

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 116

7190 Plank Road 002-1186/002-5075-0514

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: , 1965

<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding,Domestic</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7200 Plank Road 002-5075-0515

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1848

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Corncrib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7202 Plank Road 002-5075-0516

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7230 Plank Road 002-5075-0500

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7274 Plank Road 002-5075-0499

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7284 Plank Road 002-5075-0498

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 2008

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **117**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	
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Total: 1

7285 Plank Road 002-0847/002-5075-0497

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1859

<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 6
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cornerib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Riding Ring</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 6
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Agricultural Bldg.</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Silo</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Water Tower</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Slave/Servant Quarters</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7342-7338 Plank Road 002-5075-0496

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7346 Plank Road 002-5075-0495

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7404 Plank Road 002-5075-0494

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1996

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>In</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>di</i>
		<i>vi</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 118

<i>dual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1

7407 Plank Road 002-5075-0512

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1810

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cornerib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Servant Quarters</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7444 Plank Road 002-0846/002-5075-0493

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

	<i>Total:</i> 1
	<i>Total:</i> 0

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding,Domestic</i>	Contributing

7494 Plank Road 002-5075-0487

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1875

<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	

7514 Plank Road 002-5075-0486

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7550 Plank Road 002-5075-0485

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 2003

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 119

7582 Plank Road 002-5075-0484

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7600 Plank Road 002-5075-0483

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7622 Plank Road 002-5075-0482

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1925

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7956 Plank Road 002-5075-0481

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1898

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Point Grove

300 Point Grove 002-5075-0308

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1918

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Pony Express Road

7575 Pony Express Road 002-5075-0304

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>In</i>
		<i>di</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 120

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	
		<i>Total:</i> 1
		<i>Total:</i> 1

7616-7618 Pony Express Road 002-1208/002-5075-0307

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1921**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

7867 Pony Express Road 002-0696/002-5075-0306

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1783**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

8069-8093 Pony Express Road 002-0114/002-5075-0305

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1775**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding,Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chimney	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dairy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Ridgely Farm

140 Ridgely Farm 002-5075-0574

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, , Style: , 1903**

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 121

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total: 1
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Rockfish Gap Road

6858 Rockfish Gap Road 002-0086/002-5075-0368

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing	Total: 1

Rockfish Gap Turnpike

Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0369

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: Other, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	Contributing	Total: 1
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40-120 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0378

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Moderne, 1987

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing	Total: 3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	Total: 7
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Non-Contributing	Total: 1

5995 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0002

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	Total: 1
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6013 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0581

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	Total: 1
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6037 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0580

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Non-Contributing	Total: 1
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6059 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0003

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, 1930

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **122**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6077 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0579

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1964

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6084 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0012

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1948

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6098 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0013

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1948

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6135-B Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-2180/002-5075-0014

Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tavern/Ordinary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Lodge	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6162 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0058/002-0015

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1800

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6181 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0577

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1990

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6259 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0852/002-5075-0221

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **123**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 1810

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6317 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0558

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1987

<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mill</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Vehicle/Equipment</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Silo</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Storage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6560 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0222

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1927

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

6562 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0091/002-5075-0223

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1775

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Wall</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6701 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0420

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2003

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6745 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0424

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1973

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 124

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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6767 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0425

Primary Resource Information: Market, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Market</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Privy</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

6768-6788 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0364

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1939

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

6867 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0141/002-5075-0427

Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1840

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Kitchen</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Ruins</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tavern/Ordinary</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

7456 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0370

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	2

7500 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0371

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	2

7504 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0372

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **125**

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7537 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0559

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

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7544 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0373

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7581 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-1207/002-5075-0451

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7585 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0452

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1958

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7599-7601 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0399/002-5075-0434

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1863

<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Meeting/Fellowship Hall</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Parsonage/Glebe</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7644 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0374

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1982

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **126**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing		
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Cornerib</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7653 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0453

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Service Station</i>	Non-Contributing		
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7760 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0844/002-5075-0375

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Vehicle/Equipment</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chimney</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8154 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0459

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8180 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0458

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8195-8211 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0187/002-5075-0431

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1900

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **127**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	6
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gateposts/Entry</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Ice House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Silo</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn,Dairy</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Demolished	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Agricultural Bldg.</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	Total:	6
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

8211 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0454

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

8214 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0457

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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8252 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0456

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1982

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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8311 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0455

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

8632 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-1220/002-5075-0354

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1824

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **128**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well/Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3

8720 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0355

Primary Resource Information: **Shed,Machine, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Quonset Hut	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8799 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0462

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910**

<i>Total:</i>	1

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

8800 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0358

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 2004**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/Office Building.	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8860 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0359

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1890**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Store	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Restroom Facility	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 129

8900 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0360

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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8948 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0376

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

9002 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0377

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1945

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

9055 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0566

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>2</i>

9063 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0565

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Service Station</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>2</i>

9100 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0379

Primary Resource Information: Motel/Motel Court, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1955

<i>Individual Resource Status: Motel/Motel Court</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
		<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
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9266 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0380

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 130

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1953

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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9352 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0381

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1976

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
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9650-9660 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0383

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

9663-9765 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0385

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1

10065-10039 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 062-5122/002-5075-0471

Primary Resource Information: Hotel/Inn, Stories 2.00, Style: Tudor Revival, 1940

Total:	1
Total:	1

<i>Individual Resource Status: Hotel/Inn</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Contributing

10645 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-5075-0567

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Rockfish Gap Turnpike, 5900 Block

5900 Block Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0264/002-5075-0001

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: Other, 1858

<i>Individual Resource Status: Cemetery</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **131**

Rockfish Gap Turnpike at Plank Road

Rockfish Gap Turnpike at Plank Road 002-5075-0460

Primary Resource Information: Privy, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1950

<i>Individual Resource Status: Privy</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Rockfish Gap Turnpike, Crosses

Rockfish Gap Turnpike, Crosses 002-1828/002-5075-0382

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1939

<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Roseland Farm

6640-6550 Roseland Farm 002-5075-0072

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Winery</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Field</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

Royal Orchard Drive

501 Royal Orchard Drive 002-0222/002-5075-0470

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Tudor Revival, 1913

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn,Dairy</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	8
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Corncrib</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court</i>	Contributing	Total:	3

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **7** Page **132**

<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Seven Oaks Farm

200-284 Seven Oaks Farm 002-0071/002-5075-0430

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1848

<i>Individual Resource Status: Slave/Servant Quarters</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Ice House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	6
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Workshop</i>	Demolished	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shelter</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Windmill</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tavern/Ordinary</i>	Contributing (Moved to Mirador)	<i>Total:</i>	1

Shamrock Farm Road

7001-7088 Shamrock Farm Road 002-5075-0122

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Dutch, 1928

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>In</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>di</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>vi</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>d</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>u</i>
		<i>al</i>

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 133

<i>Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	1
		<i>Total:</i>	2
		<i>Total:</i>	1

Smith Road

923 Smith Road 002-5075-0544

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1930

<i>Individual Resource Status: Sanitarium</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Spring Branch Lane

7521 Spring Branch Lane 002-5075-0583

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, 1992

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Stagecoach Road

35 Stagecoach Road 002-5075-0501

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House</i>	Non-Contributing

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 134

Total: 1
Total: 1
Total: 1
Total: 1

Total: 1
Total: 1

Still Meadow Lane

Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0419

Primary Resource Information: Foundation, , Style: , 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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50 Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0418

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1980

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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80 Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0415

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1910

<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Demolished	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

80-A Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0414

Primary Resource Information: Foundation, , Style: , 1910

<i>Individual Resource Status: Foundation</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Demolished	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

95 Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0417

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1973

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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100 Still Meadow Lane 002-5075-0416

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
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Stockton Ridge Place

80-99 Stockton Ridge Place 002-5075-0450

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 135

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

Stoney Run

7415 Stoney Run 002-5075-0166

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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7429 Stoney Run 002-5075-0167

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Bridge</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garden</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

7445 Stoney Run 002-5075-0165

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1965

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Summer Rest Lane

8100 Summer Rest Lane 002-5075-0255

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

8105 Summer Rest Lane 002-5075-0254

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1978

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8114 Summer Rest Lane 002-5075-0253

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8124 Summer

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 136

Rest Lane **002-5075-0252**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960 *Total: 1*

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Non-Contributing*

8191 Summer Rest Lane **002-5075-0256**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Non-Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Shed *Non-Contributing* *Total: 1*

8227 Summer Rest Lane **002-5075-0257**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Non-Contributing* *Total: 1*

Swannanoa Lane

497 Swannanoa Lane **062-0022/002-0572**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1912

Individual Resource Status: Water Tower *Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Garden *Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Stable *Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling *Contributing*

Tanyard Path

162 Tanyard Path **002-5075-0357**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2007

Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer *Non-Contributing* *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Non-Contributing*

174 Tanyard Path **002-5075-0356**

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Non-Contributing* *Total: 1*

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 137

Tucked Away Spring Road

5020 Tucked Away Spring Road 002-5075-0046

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1997

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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5055 Tucked Away Spring Road 002-5075-0048

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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5060 Tucked Away Spring Road 002-5075-0047

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 2000

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

Tucker Way

6410-6435 Tucker Way 002-5075-0045

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1835

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>

Twinkling Springs Road

415 Twinkling Springs Road 002-5075-0224

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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460 Twinkling Springs Road 002-5075-0227

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>	<i>Total:</i>	<i>1</i>
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470-472 Twinkling Springs Road 002-5075-0226

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 138

Primary Resource Information: Church School, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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471 Twinkling Springs Road 002-5075-0225

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 2002

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Valley Green Drive

8421 Valley Green Drive 002-5075-0273

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 2004

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8430 Valley Green Drive 002-5075-0272

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1979

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Way Drive

805 Way Drive 002-5075-0133

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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810 Way Drive 002-5075-0132

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Wyant Hill Lane

38-97 Wyant Hill Lane 002-5075-0407

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 139

Yancey Mill Lane

262 Yancey Mill Lane 002-5075-0423

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1906

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	2

334 Yancey Mill Lane 002-5075-0422

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pump House</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

388 Yancey Mill Lane 002-5075-0421

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
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Yellow Mountain Road

269 Yellow Mountain Road 002-0406/002-5075-0560

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1914

<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling</i>	Contributing	Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed,Machine</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	Total:	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Ice House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Other</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 7 Page 138

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garden	Contributing	Total:	1

Endnotes, Section 7

¹ Andrew Jackson Downing. *Victorian Cottage Residences*, 1873. Reprint, New York: Dover Publications, 1981, page 20.

² Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses*, New York, NY: Knoff, 1984. page 344.

³ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses*, page 344.

⁴ Ernest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*, McGraw-Hill: New York, 1998, page 141.

⁵ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses* pages 342-353; John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture*, Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1989, pages 68-69; Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture*, New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1998, page 224; Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994, pages 186-187; and Ernest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*, page 141.

⁶ Nichols and O'Neal. *Architecture in Virginia, 1776-1958: The Old Dominion's Twelve Best Buildings*. Richmond, Va.: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1958.

⁷ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, page 149.

⁸ K. Edward Lay. *Architecture of Jefferson County*.

⁹ K. Edward Lay. *Architecture of Jefferson County*.

¹⁰ Herman and Lanier. *Everyday Architecture in the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. page 16.

¹¹ Louis Berger Group, taken out of Historic Context for Richmond Dairy Barns (Draft), located at VDHR, VA-56, March, 2003. Original source is David Bottom, *The Virginia Dairy Industry*, Richmond, VA 1926.

¹² Additional school information was gleaned from interview with Frances Scruby and Margaret Washington, via email with Jennifer Hallock, August 24, 2010.

¹³ Langhorne Gibson Jr., *For the Greenwood*, page 67.

¹⁴ Frank Massie. *Map of Albemarle County*, 1907.

¹⁵ Carl Pitner, *Pitner's Map of Albemarle County*, 1928. published by Carl Pitner, Charlottesville, VA and Commonwealth of Virginia, *Map of Albemarle County showing Primary and Secondary Highways*, final revision 1936.

¹⁶ J. Lewis Peyton. History of Augusta County, Virginia. Staunton, VA, Samuel M. Yost and Son, 1882, page 89.

¹⁷ Langhorne Gibson Jr., *For the Love of Greenwood*, page 22.

¹⁸ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville, VA, Moseley and Tompkins, 1835.

¹⁹ Langhorne Gibson Jr., *For the Love of Greenwood*, page 62.

²⁰ George C. Longest. *Genius in the Garden: Charles F. Gillette and Landscape Architecture in Virginia*. Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992.

²¹ For a fuller description of formal gardens in the United States in the early-twentieth century please see *Landscape design: A Cultural and Architectural History* by Elizabeth Barlow Rogers as well as *Design on the Land* by Norman T. Newton.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **8** Page 139

Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Broad Patterns of History

Areas of Significance:

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
ENGINEERING
ETHNIC HERITAGE/African American
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
TRANSPORTATION

Summary Statement

Located primarily in western Albemarle County and incorporating a small corner of northeastern Nelson County and southeastern Augusta County, the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District was initially settled by early Scots-Irish immigrants from the Shenandoah Valley. The district's initial settlement pattern was strongly tied to overland transportation routes, which included early roads and turnpikes that passed through the Blue Ridge Mountain gaps. While these early roads and turnpikes were important in the development of the region's economy and trade networks, the arrival of the railroad and four tunnels through the Blue Ridge dramatically affected the development of the rural agricultural community. The enduring importance of these overland transportation routes in Greenwood gave rise to the area's successful agricultural development and, with the development of the railroad, spurred one of Virginia's most successful early commercial orchard industries. Along with the arrival of the railroad, the pastoral beauty and salubrious climate of the region, which is set against the majestic Blue Ridge Mountains, also drew an influx of wealthy residents who constructed a remarkably large number of high-style architectural retreats and created a cultural renaissance in the district in the early-twentieth century. The same salubrious atmosphere also promoted an early tourist economy that spans from Greenwood's later settlement period, which featured established routes to Virginia's mineral springs and several inns and hotels, into the 20th century to the present day with the attractions of Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

With a period of significance that extends from circa 1734 to 1955, reflecting the earliest extant resource ruins at Piedmont Farm (002-0114/002-5075-0305), the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The district meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of agriculture, commerce, engineering, exploration/settlement, social history, and transportation. Specifically, its significance is derived from its association with the broad historical patterns related to early settlement and historical development of Virginia's Piedmont region, the advance of transportation routes and types, Reconstruction-era African-American community development, as well as the evolution of agricultural and tourism practices. Furthermore, the diversity of the accompanying resources, dating from the eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth centuries reflects the evolving cultural patterns of the district's 276 years of settlement. While dominated by large farmsteads and early-twentieth-century estates,

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 140

the district also includes several early village sites, and accompanying architectural resources, including the first Yancey Mills, New York, and Brooksville, the mid-19th century villages of Greenwood Depot and Afton, as well as early-20th-century communities such as Country Store, and Hillsboro (now Yancey Mills), and the primarily African-American communities of New Town and Free Town. The rise of the American Country House Movement in Greenwood, which transformed the area into a seasonal playground for the wealthy, is also one of the district's important and lasting legacies. The community's high-style and more modest rural housing meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial concentration of domestic architecture and represents the vernacular, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles, including the Dutch and Spanish Revivals. In sum, these resources reflect the area's transformation from a small, eighteenth-century frontier wilderness into a thriving rural agricultural community with a significant collection of estates and dwellings designed by prominent early-twentieth century architects. The primarily intact cultural landscape also retains highly sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, and the feeling of a diverse rural Virginia community.

A total of 584 properties have been documented in the district. Of the approximately 16,300 acres within the district boundary, 2,700 acres have been placed under conservation easement as of January 2010.

Historical Background**Settlement to Society in Western Albemarle County, 1734-1750***Exploration and Settlement*

The first permanent white settlers began patenting land in what would become the eastern portion of Albemarle County in 1727. At that time, the future county was part of Goochland County, which was also established in 1727. Colonizing the land that became Albemarle was somewhat easier than other frontier areas of Virginia due to the fact that the aboriginal population, primarily of the Monacan tribes, had already either been decimated by disease or pushed westward by the large numbers of Scots-Irish and Germans who were filtering into the Shenandoah Valley. The lack of indigenous competition aided the young settlement by limiting the number of raids, which allowed building and field preparation to advance unhindered. Additionally, Native Americans had already cleared some lands and developed pathways through the wilderness during their long occupation, making it easier to establish the first plantations and develop trade networks with the established Tidewater communities. Due to these large areas of safe, unoccupied, and easily settled land, the population of Albemarle increased rapidly in the Early Settlement Period and had a population of 5,275 (3,550 white, 1,725 slave) by 1737.

An Economic and Social Survey of Albemarle County dating to 1922 furthers this point stating that Albemarle County, including the land in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, "was the first 'mountain resort' opened up in America, the frontiers of every other colony being unsafe to any but armed men, while here, owing to the advent of the Valley movement, the Indians had not only crossed the Blue Ridge but were now on the farther side of the Valley. No similar area in America was ever more easily colonized."²² In moving westward, the Monacans settled west of the Blue Ridge along the Rockfish River and in Amherst County.²³

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 141

Correspondingly, the lack of oral tradition in local nomenclature also suggests the Native American population had predominantly disappeared by the start of the Settlement Period in the first quarter of the 18th century.²⁴ While no official archaeological record exists and the exact locations are not known, both oral tradition and archival documentation suggest that two Indian burial mounds were located within the district boundaries, including one at Tiverton and one at Ramsay.²⁵

Significantly, the land that is now Albemarle County was settled by two distinct groups who geographically separated themselves into the future county's eastern and western halves. The eastern half was primarily settled by Tidewater gentry moving westward for economic opportunities and fresh land for tobacco cultivation. The Tidewater settlers often chose the most fertile soils and prime building locations for their patent sites. The eastern half of what became Albemarle County, with its abundance of rich soils, multiple rivers and streams, rolling hills with good drainage, and numerous hardwood forests, presented an ideal landscape to the westward moving Tidewater settlers. While the eastern half of the county as a whole was enticing due to a lack of mountains dividing it from the more populous Tidewater region, the southern portion proved to especially attractive due its proximity to the James River. During this period, the James River was one of Virginia's most important transportation corridors and so easy access to the river dramatically aided in the exportation of agricultural products and the importing of finished goods. Until 1734, all of the land patented in Albemarle was still located in the eastern portion of the county.

In contrast to the westward-pushing Tidewater gentry in eastern and southern Albemarle the western portion of the County, which includes the Greenwood-Afton area, was settled by eastward-moving Scots-Irish, who sought refuge from economic decline and religious persecution. Led by Michael Woods, for whom the mountain gap into present-day Greenwood was soon thereafter named, the first permanent white settlers arrived in 1734 by following abandoned buffalo and Indian trails over the mountain. Woods, who was born in northern Ireland in 1684, immigrated to Pennsylvania with his family around 1720. Briefly settling in Lancaster County, Woods soon headed south along the Great Wagon Road and led a band of twenty-five to thirty persons through what became Woods' Gap. The group laid rightful claim to land along the eastern edge of the mountains by clearing land, establishing farmsteads, and building rudimentary log dwellings. The earliest extant resource in the district is the ruins at Piedmont Farm (002-0114/002-5075-0305), which appear to have been the original log dwelling built by William Wallace. Wallace was the son-in-law of Michael Woods and was among the first group of settlers to arrive in the area. These early Greenwood-area settlers appear to have intended to be permanent settlers and they eventually patented large land holdings throughout the area.

The first land patent in the Greenwood area dates to circa 1735 when Charles Hudson patented nearly 2,000 acres that extended westward from Ivy Creek and incorporated the present-day Mirador estate.²⁶ In 1737, three years after his arrival, Michael Woods would himself patent two tracts totaling 1,337 acres along Mechum's River and Lickinghole Creek, purchase Hudson's original 2,000 acres, and patent a third tract of 400 acres near Woods' Gap (later known as Jarman's Gap). Woods, who is considered the first permanent settler along the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge, eventually lived on the Woods' Gap tract, which he named Mountain Plains.²⁷ Other early land patent holders in the Greenwood-Afton area include the 16,400-acre tract of John Chiswell in 1739, including land on both sides of the Rockfish Gap, 1,200 acres that were patented by the Stockton family in 1739, and the 800 acres John Terrell secured in 1741 near the present Greenwood Country Store, just south

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 142

of Woods' land. The initial settlement period was successful and as a result the area's population and settlement continued to expand. In 1756, a tract of 225 acres was patented to John Kinkead. In 1759, James Woods added 400 additional acres to his holdings that were found between John Terrell's land and included what would become Yancey Mills.²⁸ In 1762, after the death of Michael Woods, his property was conveyed to his son, William Woods. Woods' son-in-law, William Wallace, who was part of the original group of settlers, patented 200 acres on Stockton Creek in 1765. It appears that Woods was already living on the property, with his wife Hannah. The second dwelling at Piedmont, which is the current log wing, was constructed circa 1765.

Presbyterians by faith, the original Scots-Irish settlers worshipped privately in Anglican-dominated Virginia, led by traveling ministers, until 1747, when fifty-seven local residents near Woods' Gap joined with residents near Ivy to call for a Presbyterian minister. Reverend Samuel Black, an Irish native doing missionary work in Virginia, was chosen and Mountain Plains Church was founded. Black also preached at the D.S. Church near Ivy, and traveled to other area churches. The county's first Presbyterian minister, he purchased 400 acres along Stockton Creek from Richard Stockton. Black's son, James, also purchased 600 acres along Stockton Creek, where he established Black's Tavern, a successful ordinary on land that became Clover Plains, and later Seven Oaks.

Transportation

Because a vast majority of the early economy of Albemarle County was at least somewhat dependant on the cultivation and exportation of tobacco, as well as hemp, the early roads in the district were established to tie the large plantations to shipping centers, particularly the ports on the James River. The fairly sophisticated system of roads that developed throughout the county was primarily created to aid in moving the large hogsheads of tobacco to the river ports. However, roads were also laid out to provide an overland trade link between Richmond and the rich, fertile Shenandoah Valley that quickly was growing in population. In the Greenwood-Afton area a majority of the early transportation routes remained extensions and improvements of the buffalo and Indian trails through the Blue Ridge at Woods' Gap and Rockfish Gap on Afton Mountain. However, in 1736, two years after Michael Woods' arrival, he was granted permission to clear a road from the Woods' Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains to Ivy Creek. This road became the western end of the important Mountain Road which was begun on the eastern end the same year.²⁹ Interestingly, it was rare for a road to progress west to east and the fact that the road was started at Woods' Gap reveals the growing importance of the area during the district's early settlement period. Mountain Road was later renamed Three Notched Road and eventually it, along with the Rockfish Gap Turnpike, served as the basis for the existing State Route 250. Several other roads, often leading to Woods' Gap were also established during this period, including roads laid out by Archibald and Michael Woods, Jr. and Benjamin Wheeler.³⁰ In 1748, the Woods' Gap road was chosen for government-sponsored improvement, reiterating the route's dominance over the nearby Rockfish Gap at the time. Currently the much preferred route through Albemarle County's section of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Rockfish Gap was not in widespread use by 1751 when Robert Rose predicted through his diary that "this is a pass that might easily be fitted for carriages of any kind."³¹ Other roads of this period included Joseph Kinkead's and Andrew Wood's petition for a road leading from Kinkead's Greenwood area property to Stockton's Mill, revealing that milling was also gaining importance in the area and so also driving the development of local roads.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 143*Architecture*

The earliest resource in the district is the ruin of the original log dwelling at Piedmont, dating to circa 1734. Now ruinous, the log dwelling was vacated circa 1769 with the construction of the current log wing at Piedmont. Black's Tavern, an early log commercial structure dating to circa 1746 also remains standing at Mirador Farm (002-0100/002-5075-0561), although it was moved from Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430). While no other pre-1750 resources remain, archaeological potential exists for additional resources that are no longer standing, including Indian burial mounds believed to exist at both Ramsay and Tiverton.

Colony to Nation (1750 to 1789)

In 1744, the County of Albemarle was officially established, gaining its nomenclature from the tradition of celebrating the sitting Virginia Governor; William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle. Known as "Big Albemarle," the county included parts of present-day Appomattox and Campbell Counties, as well as the entirety of Buckingham, Amherst, Nelson, and Fluvanna Counties. In 1761, Buckingham, Nelson, and Amherst Counties were carved from Albemarle and a small portion of the northeastern corner of the county was taken from Louisa County. In 1777, Fluvanna County was established, reducing Albemarle to its current configuration. By 1777, much of the land in Albemarle had already been claimed, with both large patents as well as a number of 400-acre or smaller sized tracts filling the countryside. Interestingly, unlike the later frontiers to the west, Albemarle experienced little land speculation beyond the initial "land grab" with much of its patented lands seated and held by consecutive generations of the same family. Historian John Moore relates that the stability of landownership impacted the landscape and culture of the county by "providing the economic basis for a resident landowning class which, in turn, furnished both political and social leadership for years to come."³²

By the time of the Revolutionary War (1776-1783), Albemarle County had been transformed from a speculative frontier settlement into an established, thriving agricultural and intellectual community and the Greenwood-Afton area was no exception. While the county saw little action on home soil during the Revolutionary War, many of its distinguished citizens made political, military, and intellectual contributions to the cause. Additionally, a handful of free black citizens were enlisted as Albemarle County soldiers in the Revolution, revealing that groups of freed African-Americans existed by this point. The action that did take place in Greenwood was due to its proximity to the Blue Ridge gaps. In 1779, Hessian soldiers captured at Saratoga were transferred from New York to Virginia for imprisonment, arriving in Albemarle through Woods' Gap.

An undated account of the Woods' Gap passage by Major Thomas Anbury reveals the good order of the roads at the pass: "...you scarcely perceive till you are on the summit that you are gaining an eminence, much less one that is of such prodigious height, owing to the judicious manner that the inhabitants have made the road, which by its winding renders the ascent extremely easy."³³ Albemarle County, and the Greenwood-Afton region, which emerged almost unscathed by the war, continued to grow and prosper in the last quarter of the 18th century. However, a Public Claims listing after the Revolution reveals that much military pilfering occurred in the Greenwood-Afton area, most likely due to its location near Woods' Gap. A sampling of known Greenwood area residents requesting government reimbursement reveals that James Black furnished whisky and corn, hay,

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 144

and pasturage for horses and cattle for the militia, Isaac Hardin supplied beef for prisoners and guards, and John Blair gave beef, corn, and horse pasturage on several occasions. William Wallace supplied corn, pasturing, oats, bacon, meal, sundries, and numerous meals, while William Ramsay supplied a horse that was killed in service.³⁴

Agriculture

Many of Albemarle County's early settlers did not live on the land until several fields had been cleared and the general plantation was laid-out; often initially building only a small claim house. By 1745, 160,000 acres of land in Albemarle County was divided into 191 patents, averaging approximately 830 acres each. The rural, eighteenth-century farm complexes, spread over vast acreage, resembled small autonomous villages with numerous outbuildings constructed to support the main dwelling, which was often perched on a hill. The supporting outbuildings primarily included kitchens, icehouses, slave quarters, granaries, smokehouses, barns, dairies, schools, chapels, and other domestic and agricultural-related dependencies. As the agrarian "village" grew and the economy became more complex, gristmills, taverns/ordinaries, schools, stores, and churches further enhanced the landscape beyond the self-contained plantation.

Interestingly, the agricultural traditions of German/Scots-Irish in the western portion of Albemarle would affect the farming practices of the Tidewater immigrants to the east.³⁵ However, the groups did not intermix geographically and the Tidewater gentry, who accounted for a majority of the region's settlers, continued to primarily occupy the flatter eastern portions of the county. The Germans and Scots-Irish remained centered in the mountainous western lands. Even though these lands were less fertile, the Germans and Scots-Irish were attracted to them due to their proximity to the existing German/Scots-Irish population centers in the Shenandoah Valley. The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is significant as it includes the nebulous boundary between the westwardly pushing Tidewater gentry and the eastwardly moving German and Scots-Irish settlers of the Shenandoah Valley in Albemarle County. However, this dichotomy of settlement styles resulted not in a clash of cultures, but rather in a significant merging of agricultural practices that was fully integrated by the 1820s. John Hammond Moore explores this idea in *Albemarle: Jefferson's County 1727-1976*, revealing that while the Tidewater settlers were initially interested in "a get-rich quick, single crop outlook," they moderated the risks of the tobacco monoculture by incorporating Valley methods of diversified agriculture into their slave-dominated Tidewater farming practices.⁹

The primary crop of the early Albemarle County plantations was tobacco. Although corn, vegetables, and other crops, including hemp, were planted for individual consumption, tobacco was king. Not only a powerful cash crop, tobacco also served as legal tender at a time when the Colony did not have a widely circulated currency. The transplantation of the institution of slavery into the region was also a direct result of tobacco cultivation. It is important to note that few Albemarle plantation owners during this period had more than fifty slaves, with the vast majority of farms only possessing a handful. The extent of slave labor is more clearly revealed in the population census records. In 1790, the county population was 12,585 with 6,835 white (54%) and 5,750 black (45%).

While the cultivation of tobacco remained an important cash crop and played an important role in the region's economy into the twentieth-century, it began to be supplanted by wheat in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. A 1787 tax list records that slaves were part of the Greenwood-Afton culture, with John Blair of Blair

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 145

Park owning the largest number at twenty-two, while Greenwood neighbors John Commer held sixteen slaves and John Gillam had fifteen.³⁶ James Hayes of Brooksville owned eight slaves and William Ramsay owned fifteen slaves. Analyzing the tax list, historian Langhorne Gibson, Jr. surmises that "Greenwood has been projected by historians as a place away from and not part of the planter economy of eastern Albemarle County, but a place of relatively small homesteads farmed by hardy, self-sufficient men and women not dependent on slavery. Although eighteen of the forty-three Greenwood area landowners owned no slaves, twenty-five did, and judging by the latter's ownership of 126 human beings and their livestock inventory, Greenwood's post Revolutionary War agricultural economy was based on and dependent upon slave labor."³⁷ However, the Greenwood-Afton area did not produce the large number of plantation complexes with architectural masterpieces that were dominating the eastern Albemarle landscape. An exception was Woods' Mountain Plains property, which was one of the district's largest plantations. The property was sold by Woods' heirs in 1780 to Supreme Court Justice John Blair, who was appointed to the first court by George Washington, and the property was renamed Blair Park. Eventually the plantation would become one of the most important in western Albemarle with Blair amassing more than 1,000 acres. Although few known slave quarters are known to exist in the district, several possible examples are located at Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497) and Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430).

The combination of small, self-sufficient farms interspersed with larger, Tidewater-styled plantations further reinforces the idea that Greenwood-Afton area was a transitional zone between the German and Scott-Irish settlers in the Shenandoah Valley and the settlers moving westward from the Tidewater. Agricultural practices of the German/Scots-Irish included raising wheat, corn, and cattle, practicing crop rotation, housing animals in barns, and the progressive use of manure as a fertilizer. While recorded later in the history of the county, an 1815 traveler's account also demonstrates this geographical division of agricultural practices by stating that "From here [the western Albemarle town of New York] westwards tobacco culture completely discontinues."³⁸ This reveals that not only was tobacco production once common in the Greenwood area, but the dividing line for tobacco culture was located right in the middle of the district.

Commerce and Industry

Transected by the numerous rivers and streams, the county developed an important milling industry soon after the area's settlement. Many of the early landholders in Greenwood established local grist mills, including Ramsay's mill and the mill on Stockton's Mill Creek. Although industrial in nature, the milling industry was tied directly to the production of natural resources within the region. Therefore, as the amount of wheat and corn grown in the district increased so did the number of grist and flour mills. Other similarly industrial practices, which were still dependent on the natural resources of the land, included sawmills, brickyards, tanyards, and distilleries. No mills remain standing in the district.

Architecture

Although the early eighteenth-century domestic architecture of these large, self-sufficient plantation complexes often consisted of simple frame or log dwellings, including claim houses, more substantial architecture reflecting the owner's growing wealth soon emerged. Houses that reflect the early move to a more substantial, architecturally-significant model include Piedmont (002-0114/002-5045-0305; 1775), Meadowbrook Farm (002-0696/002-5075-0306; 1783), Tucked Away (002-0091/002-5075-0223; 1775), and Locust Dale (002-

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 146

0398/002-5075-0476; 1782), among several others. There are seven total extant resources dating to the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Even though the population of Albemarle County continued to increase between 1820 and 1860, its rise was sluggish due to the Great Western Migration. The number of enslaved persons also increased during this period, despite the adoption of less labor-intensive and diversified agricultural practices. Joseph Martin's *Gazetteer* notes that the 1830 population for Albemarle County was 22,618 and by 1832 Martin reveals that there were 6,439 slaves.³⁹ The Lebanon Presbyterian Church, an extension of Reverend Black's Mountain Plains Church, was established on Dick Woods Road in 1828, creating a local house of worship in Greenwood, revealing its growing Scots-Irish population. The church was led by Reverend Samuel Blain.

Agriculture

Much of the arable land in the County had been claimed for agriculture by 1790 and agricultural pursuits were by far the dominant economic activity. At this juncture, Albemarle began to wholeheartedly convert from the monoculture of tobacco to a more diverse agricultural base led by the production of wheat. The transition to wheat from tobacco was not representative of an evolution of the general Tidewater agricultural practices and was instead influenced by the region's soils and its proximity to Greenwood as well as other western Albemarle German and Scots-Irish settlers.

While the county reaped the benefits of wheat production into the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the second quarter of the nineteenth century also marked the beginning of a period of decline for Albemarle County as a whole. The western frontier had moved significantly westward and so the young able-minded "men on the make" followed it to fulfill their destinies just as their ancestors had done in settling Albemarle County just a few decades prior. Additionally, the county's average, and often over-worked, soils could not compete with the fertile fields of the Shenandoah Valley.

Even though Albemarle's economy remained driven by the production of tobacco and wheat during the first half of the nineteenth century, other agricultural, industrial, and investment pursuits were increasingly important. Interestingly, Albemarle County historian John Moore points out that the differences between Tidewater and Piedmont culture was subtle, yet dramatic, creating a more democratic, commercially diversified society. He states that "Of utmost importance was the fact that upland tobacco, which usually was too coarse, never produced great wealth. Within three or four decades Thomas Jefferson and his neighbors were searching for new crops to rejuvenate their troubled agricultural economy. In fact, they proclaimed loudly and with much truth that the rude plant was ruining their fields. In the absence of great fortunes there were no Westovers, no vast gangs of slaves numbering in the hundreds....It would appear that the local mansion houses that arose between 1780 and 1850 were paid for, not by agricultural produce alone, but from income derived from the sale of lands outside of Albemarle, shrewd investment in stores, canals, turnpikes, and railroads, and perhaps the loan of money to neighbors at exorbitant rates of interest."⁴⁰

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 147

Transportation

In response to Albemarle's agricultural prosperity, and due to the increase in trade originating in the Shenandoah Valley, existing transportation routes were improved and new ones were created during the early nineteenth century. Many of these improvements were aided by the Fund for Internal Improvements that was created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1816 to spur the development of turnpikes, canals and, later, railroads across the state. The first major new transportation route in the district to take advantage of the fund was the circa 1818 Rockfish Gap Turnpike. This connection was envisioned to directly link the Shenandoah Valley to Scottsville's ports on the James and thus to the larger market's in Richmond. The turnpike's route had its origins in 1764 and it was used as a popular unimproved route for many years. The creation of a road to Scottsville from the Blue Ridge was first discussed in 1790 but it was not until 1811 that the Albemarle Turnpike Company was formed to aid in the creation of the road. However the 43 1/2-mile Staunton and James River Turnpike, as the Rockfish Gap Turnpike came to be called was not successfully completed until 1826.

However, once the Staunton and James River Turnpike was completed, the route was not without problems. Despite touting that "it will nevertheless be one of the best roads in the state," Virginia's Chief Engineer, a Frenchman named Claudius Crozet, reported numerous too-steep grades and miry places.⁴¹ A tollgate for the turnpike was located at Rockfish Gap and the road also resulted in the decline of the road leading through Woods' (Jarman's) Gap. An 1830 report by the turnpike president, William Kinney, Jr., proclaims that "The principal object contemplated by the construction of this road in the first place is believed to have been to furnish to the planters and farmers of a good part of Albemarle, Nelson and Augusta, a more convenient and easy communication to the James River at Scottsville. Since the improvement has been made, it has drawn to it a considerable quantity of produce from the counties of Rockingham, Rockbridge, Bath, and Pendleton. It is also traveled by many wagons, carriages, and horseman destined for Richmond."⁴²

In order to link the northeastern portion of the County, including the ports of Milton and Shadwell, to the Shenandoah Valley, Claudius Crozet (1789-1864) also suggested the establishment, or improvement of, several roads in the area in 1827. Primarily he suggested a route from the Blue Ridge to Charlottesville in his report. In 1828, the Rivanna and Rockfish Gap Turnpike Company was formed along an existing stage road to fulfill Crozet's vision. Operated by John N.C. Stockton, and later by Benjamin Ficklin, the new road created an eastern route from Brooksville to Charlottesville through Mechum's River, and ultimately to Richmond along the Three Notched Road. As early as 1748 this route through Greenwood, which was an authorized road, was often known as the Staunton Road or the Rockfish Road. The historic road follows today's Route 250 and is still known as the Rockfish Gap Turnpike. By 1821, accounts reveal that 130 wagons filled with flour were passing through Charlottesville per week.⁴³

The influence of the turnpikes on the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is visible in the rise of development in the eastern section of the district. Importantly, the new transportation routes resulted in the development of small crossroads communities along the route, including Brooksville, Yancey Mills and New York. Even though the Rockfish Gap Turnpike was not established until 1826, the traffic through Rockfish Gap must have been significant by as early as 1799 when New York, also known as Little York, was established on the eastern slope of the mountain. Although the village's precise location is not known, historic maps and accounts site it between Afton and Brooksville on the north side of the road. Established on the land of James

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 148

Hays, New York was laid out in lots along the Staunton Road through Rockfish Gap. Early residents included a number of Pennsylvania Germans, including Greegors, Spieces, Hallers, and Landcrafts, while it also featured a meetinghouse, tanyard, blacksmith, and post office by the early 19th century.⁴⁴ An 1810 *Gazetteer* by Jedidiah Morse lists New York as one of four post offices in Albemarle County.⁴⁵ An 1815 account reveals it as a shipping point "on Rockfish Mountain itself and consists of miserable block houses, among which is a taproom, and a general store in which local products are sent to Milton and Richmond."⁴⁶ John Hammond Moore suggests that the increase of wheat transportation from the Valley gave rise to New York, "a short-lived boomtown, a wagononers' stop of sorts."⁴⁷ In 1835, a map of Albemarle depicts New York, while a *Gazetteer* of the same year places fifteen houses, two general stores, a tanyard, a jackscrew manufacturer, a boot and shoemaker, and a blacksmith shop in the village of seventy persons.⁴⁸ However, even with this apparent prosperity, New York quickly disappeared from accounts soon after 1835. While historians have long wondered what happened to New York, it appears that Brooksville, located just to the east of New York, gained regional prominence after the turnpike was established, as it was located at a crossroads of two prominent routes. Brooksville (002-1220/002-5075-0354), the home of Isaac Hays and location of a tavern, included the area's post office by 1831. The number of stores and commercial interests along overland transportation routes also significantly increased with the establishment of the turnpikes. In addition to Black's Tavern, two ordinaries were licensed near Afton, run by Hugh McGarrough and John Hays, and both were located along early roads. At least one early store, probably dating to the early-19th century, was located on the Staunton Road near Piedmont, run by William Wallace and his cousin John Pilson.⁴⁹ With the rise of the Staunton to James River Road, several stores and villages were built along its route in the late eighteenth century, including the first Yancey Mills. There are no extant resources associated with these commerical enterprises.

Along with the turnpikes, the increase in commercial activity in the County was primarily tied to the expansion of wheat and the associated milling industry, as well as the growing trade at the county's eastern river ports of Milton and Scottsville. Mills, including Ramsay's and the mill on Stockton Creek, were being established in the community, with roads leading there from prominent farms, to process the areas crops. A grist mill that was established on Stockton Creek near The Cedars in 1748 by Hugh Alexander would later be known as Keye's mill before being renamed again to Yancey's mill after the owner Charles Yancey. The mill spurred early commercial development in the area and by 1804 the site featured a post office that was originally known as Keye's Post Office after its original postmaster Salma Keys. The mill village grew to also feature a tavern, store, tannery, and distillery.⁵⁰ The tavern, which was also established by Charles Yancey, is later recorded as being called May's Tavern, but by 1824 it was known as Cocke's Tavern due to the proprietorship of John S. Cocke. Cocke's Tavern became an important site in the local community and even served travelers en route to Virginia's mineral springs, providing early documentation of the tourism industry in the district.⁵¹ Historian Reverend Edgar Woods notes that Yancey Mills was "at one time...a noted centre in that section; roads were made to it from everywhere."⁵² No resources associated with the milling community are known to survive.

Commerce and Industry

By 1820, the County included ten tanneries, seventeen saw mills, seven tobacco factories, twelve flour mills, four carding machines, a printing office, a hatter's shop, a carriage shop, and two distilleries.⁵³ There were also forty-eight mills and manufacturing facilities within the county, with two-thirds of those located in the northern

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **8** Page 149

Fredericksville parish, which included the Greenwood area.⁵⁴ At least three mills were in operation in the Greenwood area, including Ramsay's mill, Yancey's Mill, and the mill on Stockton's Mill Creek.

Architecture

The Early National Period (1789-1830) includes twenty-one extant resources in the district. Castlewood (002-0230/002-5075-0562), dating to circa 1790, stands as an example of the restrained Georgian style, while other circa 1800 resources include the original log section of Glentivar (002-0121/002-5075-0309) and Mountain View (002-0058/002-5075-0015). After the turn of the nineteenth century, the architecture of the district began to expand with an increased number of resources built. While small log dwellings were still being constructed (002-5075-0209 and 002-5075-0553), more substantial architecture was also beginning to emerge. The Brooksville Tavern (002-1220/002-5075-0354) was constructed circa 1827, while dwellings such as Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561), among other examples, featured architecture that began to exhibit the growing wealth in the district.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

With the increased economic prosperity of the region during the Antebellum Period, Greenwood witnessed the rise of several private schools. One of the earliest schools in the Greenwood area was run by Reverend Samuel Black at Mountain Plains. Other schools established in Greenwood included the Brookland School, which operated at The Cedars prior to establishing a campus adjacent to the Greenwood Depot on Dinwiddie Lane (002-0402/002-5075-0216). Run by Reverend William Dinwiddie, the school was established in 1853. Other schools included the Locust Valley Academy and The Cedars, which was run by John S. Cocke and served as a "rustication" school for students who were suspended from the University of Virginia. By 1871, the Brookland School was operating as a female academy, but by 1887 it was transformed into the Piedmont Male Academy and eventually the school closed altogether and the building was used as a summer hotel. Several small private schools were also in operation throughout the Antebellum Period.

Commerce and Industry

Although the district historically sustained an active agricultural economy before the Civil War, manufacturing was on the rise in Albemarle County by 1840. A sampling of the agricultural census that year reveals a cotton manufacturer (1), tanneries (13), distilleries (4) (producing 1,900 gallons of distilled spirits), flour mills (15), gristmills (51), and sawmills (46), among other industries found throughout the county. However, these enterprises were primarily related to the processing of the county's agricultural production and natural resources. In the early 1860s, the county's economy had also begun to decline, but records reveal that flour and gristmills (34), saw/lumber mills (16), and plaster mills (4), along with other industries, were still in existence. Albemarle County was also home to a small number of successful manufacturing establishments in the 1860s. The greatest number of these was devoted to the milling of flour and meal, but also included cooperages (1), woolen goods (2), boots/shoes (5), leather (6), and (1) thresher/agricultural implement shop. The records do not relate which of these establishments were in the district, but the historical association with milling in the district suggests that at least some processing of raw materials continued during this period. No known milling-related resources remain standing in the district.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 150*Agriculture*

Agricultural pursuits remained dominant at mid-century with tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and oats being the principal crops cultivated. Additionally, there was a surge in tobacco production and profitability in the county by 1860 due to improved market conditions, the widespread use of fertilizers, the development of railroad, turnpike and canal systems, and favorable weather conditions.⁵⁵ By the Civil War, Albemarle County was also at the forefront of livestock production in Virginia.⁵⁶ This early focus on livestock would continue to grow throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Agriculture remained the prime economic force with the newly established orchard business producing apples and peaches, viniculture becoming profitable (by 1900, census records reveal that there were 240,864 grape vines in the county), and a significant emphasis was placed on raising sheep and cattle (both for beef and dairy products).

Slavery also remained widespread and, as the 1850 census records reveals, of the 943 farmers in the county, 734 were slaveholders.⁵⁷ By 1860, the slave population had increased to over sixty percent of the 22,924 persons living in Albemarle County. As the economy of the county was largely agricultural, the majority of slaves worked as field hands, although skilled craftsman and domestic servants were also significant in number. While there were free African Americans in the county throughout this time, they represented less than three percent of the population during these years.⁵⁸ The very small free African-American minority was primarily due to a law requiring relocation from Virginia within twelve months of freedom.⁵⁹ Albemarle County census records for 1850 reveal that most free African Americans were farmers or domestic servants living not in the cities or villages but in small rural African-American enclaves, or scattered dwellings. In 1850 there were 104 free black households in the county. After the Civil War, the numbers of rural free black communities would increase and persist in the district, eventually including the areas of Free Town, New Town and the northern edge of Hillsboro, where the Piedmont Baptist Church and school were established.

Transportation and Engineering

Efforts at improving roads and turnpikes continued during the mid-nineteenth century, although the improvements did not bring much success. In 1847, the Staunton and James River turnpike was reorganized and the headquarters of the company moved from Staunton to Scottsville. Much-needed improvements were made to the road, but the choice of using wooden planks instead of macadam to pave the road proved to be a crippling one and signaled the beginning of the turnpike's decline. By 1852, only ten miles had been laid in planks while a successful macadamized portion of the Valley Road was constructed between Staunton and Winchester.

As roads and turnpikes became more established, the plantations in Albemarle slowly grew less isolated and citizens embraced the growing market villages and social/political centers. These routes, and the tobacco and milling culture which spurred them, further helped to define the district by dictating the location of later settlements, including the sites for plantations and farms, as well as stores, post offices, villages, crossroads communities, churches, schools, and taverns, with the first Yancey Mills, Brooksville, and Black's Tavern being

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **8** Page 151

no exception. Even though a large overland transportation network had been established by the mid-nineteenth century, the district's roads remained difficult to pass even in the most favorable weather conditions.

The Staunton Road also continued to spur development in the district, including expansions of Yancey Mills and the continued existence of several taverns. The village of Hillsboro also arose lining the Staunton Road, which was later called the Rivanna and Rockfish Gap Turnpike, beginning in the 1830s. The original Yancey Mills community, located a mile to the west, was also expanded and prospered in the 1830s. An 1835 *Gazetteer* lists Yancey Mills as one of two Greenwood-area post office villages, complete with a tavern, mercantile store, blacksmith shop, and the non-denominational Liberty meetinghouse.⁶⁰ In the 1830s, Yancey Mills was also home to a distillery and tannery, but no traces of these operations are known. In 1835, when the turnpike was established, the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church arose just west of Hillsboro and Thomas Bowen established a school there. Several dwellings were also built beginning in the 1830s near the church and the Hillsboro Baptist Church was built in 1839. Slowly gaining in prominence, Hillsboro, known as Hillsborough until 1843, usurped Yancey Mills, and in circa 1875 the post office was relocated there. With another Hillsboro already in existence in Loudoun County, the linear, transportation-inspired village later took the Yancey Mills name along with the earlier community's prosperity. Later, after being bypassed by the railroad, the village remained a small, rural community. An 1884-85 *Gazetteer* by Chataigne lists Yancey Mills as having four general merchants, a florist, a corn mill, a wool dealer, and twenty-six area principal farmers.⁶¹ Three years later, two sawmills were also in operation, an industry that continues to the present. A Masonic lodge (002-5075-0026) was added in 1911, when the population was recorded at twenty-five persons. However, even though Yancey Mills was bypassed by the railroad, it would again gain popularity with the rise of the automobile when tourism to the Blue Ridge began to flourish.

The rise of the railroad brought an unprecedented change to the Greenwood-Afton area. In 1822, Claudius Crozet was appointed the State's Chief Engineer and campaigned for the ascendency of the railroad over the ubiquitous, but increasingly unreliable, turnpikes and canals. By 1848, the Louisa Railroad Company, a feeder line to Richmond, was established in Gordonsville, close to the northeastern line of Albemarle County. Two years later, in 1850, the line was extended to Charlottesville and it became the Virginia Central Railroad. The line was soon extended westward and the railroad reached Mechum's River near Greenwood in 1852. In 1853, the railroad line was pushed even further to the west when its western terminus was established in Greenwood. Gaining its name from the nearby Greenwood Tract, originally the property of Isaac Hardin and later Thomas Bowen who gave the right-of-way, the railroad stop was named Greenwood Depot, with "Greenwood" quickly becoming the colloquial term for the whole area. Bowen was paid five dollars for five acres of land for the purpose of establishing a station, station master's house, warehouse and tunnel. Greenwood Depot soon expanded into such a destination with a store, post office, and depot building at the railroad stop, and the station master's house and tunnel nearby. Four years later William Dinwiddie established the Brookland School just southeast of the depot.

In 1849, Claudius Crozet was appointed Chief Engineer of the state-financed Blue Ridge Railroad, a project he had proposed and surveyed ten years earlier during his railroad campaign. Crozet's task was to complete the seventeen-mile section of the railroad line from Mechum's River through the Blue Ridge to Waynesboro; this was no small feat. As part of the project Crozet designed four railroad tunnels, all located within the district,

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 152

including the Greenwood (538 feet), Brooksville (869 feet), Little Rock (1,000 feet), and Blue Ridge (4,273 feet) tunnels. Headquartered at Brooksville, the construction contract for the tunnel was awarded to John Kelley and John Laraguay, who led a team of unskilled Irish workers and local slaves. They began the painstaking work of cutting through the mountain in 1850.⁶² The workers primarily lived in temporary shanty towns located along the route. Due to the slow progress of the tunnel excavations, a temporary track was built over the mountain and the railroad line officially opened in 1854. The tunnels were opened by 1856, but the construction was not officially complete until 1858. At the time of its completion, the Blue Ridge Tunnel was the longest tunnel in the United States and represented a significant engineering achievement. After the completion of the tunnels, Shenandoah Valley trade was once again routed through Rockfish Gap into Albemarle County, with goods costing less money to ship and arriving two days earlier at their destinations.

The mountainside village of Afton, located just over the Nelson County line on the east side of Rockfish Gap, was established with the arrival of the railroad circa 1855. Begun as a staging area and campsite for tunnel workers, Afton sat at the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Tunnel, which opened circa 1858, and soon burgeoned into a thriving early-twentieth-century village with a depot, post office, a church, and several dwellings, many of which remain intact. Local historian, Phil James, writes that Afton had moved from a shipping and receiving point to a travel destination by 1869. He continues that "local residents were working as coopers providing barrels to orchardists, support staff at the hotel, several general merchants, blacksmiths, and those performing repair work, all in all in addition to orchard and farm work, and a variety of railroad jobs."⁶³ The Afton House hotel (on site of 002-5075-0399, burned), established by James Goodloe, was an "imposing four-story resort...Sited with a grand view of the celebrated Rockfish Valley, its welcome breezes and gracious accommodations were especially popular among those from Richmond and the Tidewater lowlands. Guests arriving on the C&O trains had only a short stroll from the railroad depot to where they could relax."⁶⁴

Architecture

The architecture of the Antebellum Period (1830-1860) includes fifty-six extant resources in the district. With the arrival of the railroad, the region was significantly transformed. The population expanded and ready-made materials were easily accessible, resulting in nationally-popular architectural designs for new buildings and additions. Architectural resources dating to the period represent a number of different styles and forms, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival. Examples of specific dwellings constructed or remodeled during the Antebellum Period include Glentivar (002-0121/002-5075-0309), Port-a-Ferry (002-1189/002-5075-0513), Locust Dale (002-0398/002-5075-0476), and The Cedars (002-0086/002-5075-0368). Railroad depots at Greenwood and Afton were also constructed in the mid-1850s (only the Afton Depot survives), as were the four tunnels through the Blue Ridge.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Significantly, Greenwood was not devastated by the Civil War. The railroad was also able to continue operation throughout most of the war, as it was not yet seen as a major element of Virginia's economy. Due to the late arrival of the railroad and the area's relative rural nature, the district also did not witness any major action during the Civil War. Instead, the war's impact was most heavily felt on the larger region's economic viability, including a profound change in culture that came with the abolition of slavery. Impacts of the

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 153

Civil War on the district included the plundering of many of the district's farms and estates. Greenwood was specifically plundered as it was located along the popular thoroughfare for troop movement between the Piedmont and Valley regions. Historian John Moore recounts the considerable damage to the area's many country estates in 1865, stating "food was seized, storehouses and homes broken into, horses taken, and slaves by the hundreds joined the triumphant army."⁶⁵ Additionally, the Brookland School and The Cedars were used as Confederate military hospitals and several Union and Confederate camps were located within the district boundaries, including camps at Locust Dale and Blair Park. The district was also the starting point of Sheridan's Valley Campaign and the Greenwood Depot was raided several times for supplies and munitions. General George A. Custer's March 1865 account from Greenwood illustrates one of these raids and gives evidence of the depot's prominence: "I have just captured Greenwood Depot with seventy-five prisoners and three guns together with an immense quantity of Government Stores and cotton. Have destroyed all of these stores together with 500 saddles complete." However, the depot building itself, and the railroad line, was spared and continued as a central focus of the community for the next seven decades.

Maps made at the end of the Civil War provide a record of the important local population centers as well as principal land owners during this period. An 1864 map of Albemarle County by Major General J.F. Gilmer, shows Greenwood, Hillsboro, Brooksville and Afton as the most prominent communities. Other notations include the Virginia Central Railroad, Lebanon Church, Jarman's Gap, as well as the principal roads. Area property owners shown on the map include McCue, Goodloe, Bowen, Dettor, Timberlake, Wallace, Jarman, Lane, Dollins, Dettor, Smith, and Leake, among several others. The map is interesting as it depicts woodland and pastures, and indicates that much of the district was still covered in forest in 1864. Confederate army maps by Major Jedediah Hotchkiss show Hillsboro as the largest community with buildings, including the church, lining the central road, although Greenwood Depot, Yancey Mills, and Brooksville are displayed more prominently with a slightly larger font. Lebanon Church, the railroad, Stockton's Branch, and several property owners are also depicted. Another 1860s map by Hotchkiss details the road from Charlottesville to Afton, showing its strategic importance during the War. Hillsboro, Cox's Tavern, Brooksville or New York, Afton, Afton Depot, Greenwood Depot, Jarman's Gap, and Blair Park are all denoted. Blair Park has several squares and dotted lines drawn to it from several directions, suggesting it may have been intended as a camp or headquarters.

Architecture

Significantly, while the economy slowed during the Civil War and few new houses were constructed, Greenwood undertook a key building project with the establishment of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in 1860. Initially envisioned in Hillsboro, the church was sited on a prominent hilltop in central Greenwood after a last-minute donation of land by James Bowen, the church opened for services on Christmas Day 1863.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

The most significant result of the Civil War, other than emancipation, was its effect on the local economy. With the destruction of the transportation routes and the slow construction of a new labor system, the district's economy came to a grinding halt during the war and reconstruction period. The depression in the local and regional economy following the Civil War can be seen in the limited building construction during this period.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 154

Notable exceptions to this trend are the African-American villages that were established and flourished after the war when freed African Americans were a majority in the county's population. New Town and Free Town are surviving examples of these post-Civil War settlements. The small African-American enclaves were self-sufficient communities. An account of a former New Town resident recalls the presence of Brown's Grocery, but "All they bought from the store was coffee and sugar. Everyone had their own gardens, and nearly everyone had hogs, chickens, and cows. In 1902, some of them had small apple orchards. It was only a little village, only about twenty-five houses."⁶⁶ By the mid-20th century, New Town would also boast a school and a church.

Chataigne's *Gazetteer* of 1888-89 gives a general description of the professional and commercial composition in the district in the late 19th century. A separate listing of principal farmers is given for Greenwood and Yancey Mills (which changed its name from Hillsboro in the 1870s) revealing the prominence of these post office villages in the mid-1880s. Listings for the owners of commercial interests include: M.W. Wallace who ran a boarding house and general store in Yancey Mills, A.C. Bruce who was a general merchant and hotel keeper in Greenwood Depot, A.P. Boyd who ran a corn and saw mill in Yancey Mills, J.B. Funston who operated a corn and flour mill, B.E Smith who owned a saw mill in Yancey Mills, Buck and Wallace' nursery and seed company in Yancey Mills, local physicians L. Hall of Yancey Mills and M.L. McCue of Greenwood Depot, and wool dealers including J. Taylor Morris and M.W. Wallace of Yancey Mills. Finally, Greenwood Depot's farmers in 1888 included Davis, Elder, Funsten, Hughson, Kyle, Miller, Hibers, Parkinson, Grayson, McCue, Farrow, Dinwiddie, Heath, Shirley, Robertson, and Blackburn. Yancey Mills farms included Black, Wheeler, Lyons, Dollens, Yancey, Foster, Wallace, Burton, Leake, Cook, Rea, Hall, Jones, Robertson, Ellison, Deane, and Blackburn.

In 1870, Albemarle County's population was 27,544 of which 12,500 were white and 14,994 were black. A sampling of area census records from 1870 reveals local occupations in "Green Wood", "Hillsborough", and "Afton", all of which were located within Albemarle's Samuel Miller Township. Greenwood listings include domestic servants, farmers, farm hands, cooks, merchants, nurses, a shoemaker, housekeepers, at home, depot agent, telegraph operator, blacksmith, boarding house, teacher and railroad hand, among others. Afton shows farm hands, farmers, domestic servants, a brick mason, housekeepers, at home, day laborers, railroad hands, a merchant, a school teacher, and a carpenter. Hillbororough residents included farm hands, nurses, farmers, housekeepers, at home, merchants, domestic servants, a physician, school teachers, cooks and a shoemaker.

After the Civil War, Freedman's schools were established and an emphasis was placed on rural education. In 1866, the Freedman's Bureau, under direction of Captain Tidball, suggested that twenty schools be set up within the county, including ones at Greenwood Depot and Yancey Mills. However, census records from 1870 reveal that most of the county's 10,000 residents, a majority of whom were former slaves, could not read or write, and only a total of seven African-American schools were in operation in the county.⁶⁷ It is unknown if any of these survive. The state of education appears to have changed soon after; in 1870 the state of Virginia instituted a public school system that included fifty-seven schools throughout the county. However, even with the new public school system, many wealthy students were still educated in private academies and others continued to be educated at home.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 155

Later in the period, the Green Peyton map of Albemarle County, drawn in 1875, gives a more detailed view of the Greenwood area than previous maps.⁶⁸ The major villages are unchanged from most earlier depictions, except that New York and Yancey Mills are not shown. Villages include Hillsboro, Greenwood and Afton, while Brooksville is also noted. Blair Park, Royal Orchard, Mirador, Fair View, Lebanon Church, "Immanuel" Church and Parsonage, Tiverton, Alton Park (which later became Blue Ridge Farm), the railroad (with tunnels), and Jarman's Gap are also shown. Several shops, Wallace's Tanyard, Bowen's mill, and a store are also located within the district. Principal landowners include Farish, Wolfe, Davis, Bowen, Hansborough, Wallace, Garrett, Detter, Kyle, Hilford, Goodloe, McCue, Baylor, Critzer, Shepherd, Yancey, Smith, Gentry, Miller, Cocke, Clements, Purcell, and Grayson. Dollins Nursery is located just outside the district. An 1880 *Gazetteer* reveals that Greenwood's commercial endeavors included A.C. Bruce and Company, dealers in stoves, lime, hay, furniture, groceries and hardware, as well as O.C. Lipscomb's distillery.⁶⁹ The crossroads south of Greenwood Depot, which eventually became known as Country Store, got its start during the last quarter of the nineteenth century with the establishment of Woodson's blacksmith shop. Later, in the 1880s, H.R. Boswell opened a sassafras oil extraction mill and store across the street from the blacksmith shop.⁷⁰

Even as Charlottesville developed into the region's unrivaled city-center in the early 1900s, the surrounding county remained predominately rural. The population of Charlottesville had risen to 6,449 in 1900, while the county as a whole featured 28,473 residents. As better roads were created to access Charlottesville, many small general stores and villages throughout the countryside saw a steep decline in business. However, due to the influx of summer residents to resorts such as Summer Rest, Brookland, and Afton House, the district's small depot villages defied this county-wide trend and instead thrived. Additionally, as the orchard business was continuing to grow and prosper, Greenwood was further bolstered economically. The train stops at Greenwood Depot and Afton served numerous passengers, both black and white, who were employed in the orchards, the cooper shops, and the railroad packing sheds, as well as tourists visiting the "salubrious" Blue Ridge region and shipments of apples from the important local orchards.⁷¹ A 1908 automobile guide routes tourists through Greenwood en route to Afton and the springs at Rockfish Gap.⁷² With the continued rise of the tourist economy and the widespread adoption of the automobile, non-depot villages, such as Yancey Mills, returned to prosperity. The Green Teapot hotel was established, as was the Dutch Gardens motel and restaurant in response to the rise in automobile traffic. According to the *Historic Architectural Survey of Albemarle County Villages*, the tourist cabins at Dutch Gardens are among the earliest associated with the automobile era in Albemarle County.

The 1907 Massie map of Albemarle County reveals the district's primary early-twentieth-century villages and post offices. The map also provides the locations of both white and African-American schools, as well as the names of the prominent roads, waterways, land owners, estates, and mineral deposits. While much of the landscape appears much as it did on maps from 1875, the most significant changes include the addition of New Town as a named community. Additionally, Summer Rest resort and Emmanuel Church are also noted.

Agriculture

Albemarle's growing agricultural success in the last quarter of the 19th-century is noted in the 1880 agricultural census records. The records reveal that Albemarle remained the fourth richest county in Virginia with a farm value of \$6,015,736. An additional 1888 account specifically states that Albemarle as whole was unrivaled in

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 156

the state for its soil, climate, landscape advantages, and accessibility to markets. Corn and wheat were listed as its most significant crops but stock-raising, dairying, and orchard production are also listed as important agricultural pursuits.⁷³ The 1880 census records the county included 5,897 horses, 636 mules, 986 oxen, 4,834 milch cows, 7,617 other cattle, 10,832 sheep, and 20,302 swine. By 1887, the number of dairy and beef cattle had remained relatively constant with a value of \$260,000. However, as the orchard business increased, cooper shops, packing sheds, and other buildings supporting the orchards were all built.

The decline of wheat's profitability, due to a combination of smaller farm parcels and the increased production in the Midwest, began to slow the economy. The district responded by further diversifying agricultural production during the Reconstruction period. Included in the new agricultural pursuits were sheep husbandry, orchards, vineyards, and beef/dairy cattle operations. The new diversified agricultural patterns affected the landscape by turning the large tobacco and wheat growing tracts into pasture land and orchards. Coupled with an influx of Northern capital, these diversified agricultural pursuits slowly spurred the local economy in the decades following the Civil War. The arrival of the railroad and the mountainous landscape were the primary factors leading to the successful planting of commercial apple orchards, significantly transforming the local economy and leading to subsequent years of prosperity. Not only did the orchards bring new wealth into the community, but the large orchards also required a significant amount of labor.

Much of the success of the large-scale commercial orchards in the late-19th century, including the orchards founded in Greenwood, was due to the development of pesticide sprays, more effective farming methods, better transportation systems and improved exportation techniques, all of which were developed in the 1870s and 1880s. The pesticides allowed more fruit from each tree to be harvested and thereby increasing the total yield without also increasing the number of trees. Similarly, the introduction of fertilizers also allowed the crop yield to increase. Finally, improved exportation and transportation techniques allowed the crops to be shipped farther and faster than ever before, opening up new and more profitable markets. When refrigeration and cold storage facilities were being fully utilized in the early 20th century, particularly in Crozet, the lifespan of each crop was extended and so the apples could be sold gradually throughout the year at optimum profit.

Several other factors specifically contributed to the development and success of the commercial orchard industry in Albemarle County. Of first importance was the establishment of commercial nurseries in the region. These nurseries allowed commercial growers to quickly and efficiently plant large-scale orchards in a very short time. The first commercial nursery in Virginia began circa 1850 and is credited to Franklin Davis of Rockbridge County. Particularly important to the establishment of the Greenwood apple industry was the Dollins nursery, which was also known as Old Yellow Mountain Nursery and, later, the Albemarle Apple Nursery. The Dollins nursery was operating between Greenwood and Batesville in Albemarle County in the 1850s and eventually served as the supplier for many of the region's commercial orchards. Sales catalogues from Dollins nursery dated 1871 stated "My stock of trees is large, embracing the finest tested kind of apples to ripen in succession," suggesting a marketing campaign toward commercial growers.⁷⁴

The success of Albemarle's apple industry was also reliant upon the development of the Albemarle Pippin variety. The Albemarle Pippin apple, which many Albemarle County farms specialized in, was one of the most prized apples ever grown in Virginia. Originating in the State of New York in circa 1700 as the Newtown

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 157

Pippin, scions (the dormant budwood of a fruit tree) from the New Town Pippin were first transported to Albemarle County by Colonel Thomas Walker of Cismont's Castle Hill after the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. By the late 1700s, the variety had gained popularity and was grown widely across the state by leading agriculture enthusiasts, including Thomas Jefferson, John Hartwell Cocke, and George Washington.⁷⁵ The value of the Albemarle Pippin was described in an 1843 editorial which brooded on the importation of apples from other states in Richmond's *The Southern Planter*. The writer, who was arguing against the importation of apples from outside of Virginia, states that "the very best pippin we know is grown in the county of Albemarle."⁷⁶ Acclaimed for its crisp texture, succulence, sweet yet tart flavor, and excellent keeping qualities, the Albemarle Pippin was widely popular throughout Virginia in the late 18th century. The apple eventually gained a larger popular following and was catapulted into international renown in 1838 when Albemarle County resident Andrew Stevenson, the American minister to Great Britain, presented Queen Victoria with several barrels of the fruit. Some of the barrels are thought to have been from the Scott property near Afton, which was later appropriately given the name Royal Orchard. In appreciation of both the gift and the apple, the taxes for importing the Pippin into England were abolished which caused the fruit to become a popular, and profitable, export. By 1850, Michael Woods had planted large orchards in the district on the mountain land above Glentivar.

Agricultural census records for 1860 reveal that Albemarle County was developing a small commercial orchard presence at that time with the total value of orchard products being \$16,686. In comparison, Isle of Wight County was the state's largest producer with \$32,145 worth of orchard products.⁷⁷ It was not until after the close of the Civil War that the apple industry exploded in Virginia. Evidence of this success can again be seen in the census records. By 1879, according to Federal agricultural statistics, the total value of Albemarle County's orchard crops was \$53,239 and was the state's third largest producer (led only by Augusta [\$56,053] and Fairfax [\$64,589] counties).

By 1890, Albemarle boasted 134,660 apple-bearing trees that produced 153,219 bushels of fruit. In contrast, the peach orchards, which had not been commercialized, only reported 11,300 trees and 1,166 bushels of fruit.⁷⁸ By 1890, over 5,000 acres were devoted to apple orchards. Three of the most prominent and productive early commercial orchards in the state at this time were Royal Orchards near Afton, Lupton's Orchards near Winchester, and the Boaz Orchards in Covesville. According to the 1938 *Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia*, the planting of apple trees in Virginia continued to increase after 1890, but the establishment of new trees reached its peak between 1910 and 1925.⁷⁹ Other important Greenwood area orchards included Clarewin, Blair Park, and Appledore, which included commercial apple, cherry, strawberry, and raspberry production. Several other smaller operations were also known to exist, including those run by Dr. William Palmer and Joseph Martin, who supplied fruit to Bruce's store at Greenwood Depot, and orchards run by the Higginsons, Crees, and Malboreys.⁸⁰

Toomb's Nursery, established in 1856 just east of the district, was one of the first apple and peach orchards in the area, while the nearby Dollins Nursery was one of the first commercial nurseries selling rootstock. However, the first commercial fruit orchard in the area, located near Crozet, was the Wayland Brothers Nursery. The success of the operation, which began bearing fruit in 1890, encouraged other similar businesses in the area with numerous orchards of all sizes soon following suit. The Greenwood area's importance and its long-

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 158

standing success in the national apple industry is testified to by the awards won by the local orchards at statewide fairs and exhibitions. In 1929, Albemarle orchards were awarded thirty-nine awards at the Virginia State Fair in Richmond. Awards to Greenwood/Crozet growers that year included the Consolidated Orchard Company (second premium barrel Albemarle Pippins), Blair Park Orchard (first premium plate Senator), C.T. Wiley (second premium plate Senator), and T.E. Wiley and Sons (third premium plate Senator).⁸¹ Historic photographs in *Crozet: A Pictorial History* reveal the everyday life at various orchards around the turn of the twentieth century. Images include a field barn with horse carts carrying bushels of apples, orchard workers picking and spraying apples, fields of apples trees in bloom, wagon carts during harvest, barrel making, packaged barrels of apples, and cold storage plant workers.⁸² The industry created significant economic success and widespread employment for local workers. The orcharding business remains a significant agricultural operation in Greenwood, including several large-scale orchards growing apples and peaches. Packing sheds and barns, orchard sheds, water tanks, fruit stands, and worker's housing stand in the district, particularly in the northeastern section.

Transportation

While the turnpike era lasted until after the Civil War in the District, the stagnant economy caused many roads to fall into disrepair. Additionally, the rise of the railroad ultimately heralded the death knell for Greenwood's turnpikes. However, the demise of the turnpikes did not dramatically affect Greenwood. Just as the advent of the railroad would effectively bypass Scottsville and anoint Charlottesville as the region's principal population center, it would also allow the Greenwood area to flourish while other parts of the county declined. The ascendancy of the railroad spurred development in the district through the establishment of railroad communities, including Greenwood Depot and Afton, improved access to markets for Greenwood's agricultural produce, and provided stations for easy access to visitors.

Architecture

After the Civil War, the region's economy slowly rebounded with significant architectural undertakings happening by the 1870s. There are approximately 205 resources within the district dating between 1865 and 1917. Several of Greenwood's significant architectural dwellings associated with the American County House Movement were constructed or redesigned during this period, including Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478), Mirador (002-0100/002-5075-0561), Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430), Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470), Fair View (demolished by fire), and Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572), among numerous others, reflecting the growing personal wealth and prosperity of the Greenwood area that was brought by the railroad.⁸³ These estates included gardens, barns, greenhouses, sheds, chicken houses, stables, icehouses, smokehouses, and numerous other supporting resources. Non-residential architecture during the late-nineteenth and early 20th centuries also included a number of inns and motels, such as Blue Ridge Terrace Inn (002-5075-0471) and the Green Teapot (002-0836/002-5075-0023), as well as churches (Emmanuel Episcopal Church 002-0399/002-5075-0434), and stores (a general store and hotel were associated with the Greenwood Depot but are no longer standing). A general store (002-1215/002-5075-0197) at the present Greenwood Country Store crossroads remains in use.

Social History

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 159

In the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, Greenwood became a summer haven for wealthy residents from Richmond, the Northeast and beyond. The American Country House Movement, which this influx of residents reflected, spanned from the 1880s through circa 1929 and revealed the desire of a new class of wealthy Americans to establish often grand rural retreats for leisure activities and, occasionally, philanthropy. Inspired partly by the Country House Movement in England, the American Country House Movement produced grand estates that catered to the idea of rural retreat as well as serving as a setting for social events and rural sports. In addition, the American Country House Movement was often associated with some aspect of agricultural or animal husbandry, including cattle and horse breeding, and the promotion of good farming practices such as crop rotation and fertilizers. Known as gentlemen's farms, these ventures were not designed to be primary money-making operations. Nationally prominent examples of estates associated with the movement include Biltmore in North Carolina, Winterthur in Delaware, Olana in New York, Shelburne Farms in Vermont, and Hearst Castle in California. While Guthrie Hall and Nydrie in Southern Albemarle fit the Country House model, perhaps nowhere else in the Southern United States was it more evident than in Greenwood. Whether remodeling an existing house or constructing a lavish new estate, Greenwood blossomed as a playground for the rich, wealthy families, who initially came from Richmond, to escape the urban heat. Blue Ridge Farm (002-0498/002-5075-0478), Tiverton (002-0187/002-5075-0431), Ridgely (002-5075-0574), Ramsay (002-0844/002-5075-0375), Greenwood Farm (002-1236/002-5075-0449), Seven Oaks (002-0071/002-5075-0430), Royal Orchard (002-0222/002-5075-0470), Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563), Casa Maria (002-0829/002-5075-0582), Wavertree Hall/Bellevue (002-0847/002-5075-0497, and Swannanoa (062-0022/002-5075-0572) formed the nucleus of the newly anointed community. Many of these houses were also designed by nationally prominent architects from outside of the area, including William Bottomley, William Adams Delano, Frederick Hill of McKim Mead and White, Baskerville and Noland, John Russell Pope, and Waddy Wood, among others. Successful local architects were employed as well, including Eugene Bradbury and Milton Grigg. Landscape architect Charles Gillette also created extensive garden landscapes at Rose Hill, Casa Maria and Blue Ridge Farm and significant gardens also existed at the other area estates.

Beyond the magnificent architectural additions to the neighborhood, Greenwood's turn-of-the-century elite also contributed socially, culturally, and philanthropically to the neighborhood. One of the first families to retreat to Greenwood was the Langhorne family, who purchased and expanded the Mirador estate in 1893. Colonel Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, a self-made Richmond railroad magnate, was the center of the Greenwood social scene. Of five daughters, two became internationally-known. One was the wife of artist Charles Dana Gibson and known as the "Gibson Girl" while the other was Lady Astor, who was the wife of Viscount Astor II and the first woman to serve in the British House of Commons. Other prominent "Gilded Age" families in Greenwood included the Owsleys at Blue Ridge Farm (called Glooston Manor) and Tiverton, the Scotts at Royal Orchard, the Shaws at Wavertree Hall, the Boeings (Owsley heirs) at Ridgeley, the Harris' at Seven Oaks, the Ortmans at Blue Ridge Farm, the Cravens at Whilton, and the Massies at Rose Hill and Casa Maria, among others. This leisure class at play, which included elite from Richmond, England, Chicago, New York, and beyond, threw lavish parties, held cockfighting matches, had a foxhunting club, played polo, established a private casino, built steeplechase courses, and constructed golf courses. As a rural recreational movement, swimming, riding, and gardening were all part of the daily routine.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 160

However, all was not play and the residents of Greenwood contributed significantly to the local community. Ella Williams Smith, daughter of Mrs. William R. Massie of Rose Hill, recounts much of the early 20th century in her memoir *Tears and Laughter In Virginia and Elsewhere*.⁸⁴ Although her early impressions of Greenwood were less than favorable when she was taken from urban Richmond to muddy, rural Greenwood, she soon developed a love for Greenwood and would reside there for the rest of her life. Her accounts of riding her horse through the countryside, descriptions of local parties, and musings of estate life give a small glimpse into everyday life in Greenwood in the first quarter of the 20th century. A highlight of her youth was recalled fondly as "Late every afternoon in the summer there was a neighborhood get-together when the C&O's Number Five came puffing into the station, We often went, whether or not we were expecting guests, as there was always mail to be picked up, pleasant conversations in the offing..."⁸⁵ She also recounts the formation of the Greenwood Community League and her efforts to help the League reform rural education practices with medications, sanitary toilets, bus service, and nutritious lunches. The League's success was followed by other outreach projects including the construction of the Greenwood High School and its accreditation. She describes the Depression era where large estate owners such as the Ortmans created projects to put people to work and how the Greenwood Welfare Committee partnered with the Red Cross to provide clothing, social needs, school lunches, Christmas gifts for needy children, and even contributions for needed road-improvement projects. Randolph Ortman coupled with Clarence Edwin Starkweather of Clarewin (002-5075-0115) to survey and built roads for orchard use, including a railroad siding at Blair Park. Progressive in their thinking, the Greenwood Welfare Committee even encouraged local vegetable garden planting by supplying seeds, plants and fertilizers, giving canning demonstrations, using local produce in school lunches, and awarding prizes for the best local gardens. After World War II, the community also came together to honor Greenwood's fallen heroes. Finally, headed by the Memorial Committee of the Greenwood Community League, the Greenwood Community Center was opened in 1949 as a community gathering place with a swimming pool, baseball fields, bowling alleys, dance hall, and pool tables. Greenwood High School (002-1219/002-5075-0205) and the Greenwood Community Center (002-5075-0191) remain standing in the district.

The social critics and architects that promoted the American Country Place Movement also supported the idea of smaller, simpler farms alongside the larger estates. Through books like *The Country House: A Practical Manual of the Planning and Construction of the American Country Home and its Surroundings* (1905) by Charles Hooper and magazines such as *Town and Country*, the movement showcased houses and lifestyles that were within reach of the upper-middle class. The influence of these is seen in several lovely, although more modest by Greenwood standards, properties such as Greenwood Farm (002-1236/002-5075-0449).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)***Agriculture***

Agriculture during the first quarter of the twentieth century in Albemarle County continued to dominate the rural economy with considerable progress made in farming methods. Non-population census records from 1920 show that the 3,165 farms in Albemarle County were worth \$28,189,780, with almost seventy percent of the population relying on agriculture for a living. That value ranked Albemarle sixth in the state for farm values. Although there were 133 farms larger than 500 acres in the county, farm size in general was smaller than in

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 161

previous decades with the majority holding between 100 and 175 acres. Approximately 464 of the farms were run by tenants in 1920, which declined from 590 in 1900. By 1910, the renowned Albemarle Pippin apple began to be grown in commercial quantities in the county and by 1919 Albemarle was the third largest producer of apples in the state. Livestock values rose forty-seven percent between 1910 and 1920, with a total value of \$2,189,442 that year. Other important crops were hay, orchard fruits, corn, oats, and rye with the production of beef cattle also being important. Interestingly, while 48,000 pounds of tobacco were produced, Albemarle only ranked 38th in the state in production quantities. By 1921, Albemarle was the ninth wealthiest county in Virginia. While Greenwood's agricultural prowess was primarily tied to the successful apple and peach orchard industry, small pockets of other successful businesses were also emerging in the area. Tiverton featured a successful large-scale dairy operation, while smaller dairy operations included properties such as Wavertree Hall. Countess Judith Gyurky established a renowned horse-breeding business at Port-a-Ferry farm in the 1940s. During World War II, Gyurky fled across Europe to Virginia from her estate in Hungary with 64 horses, 17 carts of feed, and a cart for foals as the Russian Army approached.⁸⁶ Sheep were also raised in the district, with the best known example being Clarence Starkewether's Clarewin property. However, Clarewin was a diversified farm which also featured apple orchards and an early experimental peach orchard.⁸⁷

After 1925, the number of apples trees began to decline and by 1935, the number of trees statewide had dropped by twenty-five percent due to drought, import taxes, and a change to motor truck transportation from the railroad. However, the largest orchard crops as a whole were noted in 1926, 1931, and 1937, suggesting that while there were fewer trees, advances in orchard management had enabled the producers to maintain crop levels. Similarly, the development of large packing sheds, industrial graders, and the food safety laws governing the removal of pesticides also helped to modernize the industry. These changes resulted in an increased gulf between large-scale, and often out-of-state commercial orchards and small, family-run farms due to the greater efficiency of the larger operations. To combat this trend, Albemarle orchard owners appear to have formed a cooperative to compete with the larger, out-of-state orchards. Their cooperative, which was formed by 1922, was called "Crest Orchards" and included E.M Wayland of Heards, J.N. McBride of Charlottesville, J.A. O'Neill of Crozet, C.A. Green of Ivy, and W.H. Boaz of Covesville on its Board of Directors. Even with the formation of the cooperative, by 1938, according to the *Survey*, Albemarle County's orchards were second in the state with 413,466 trees. By this time Albemarle was well behind Frederick County, which boasted a nearly double 795,027 trees. Albemarle's orchards had also slowly became dominated by the more popular Winesap variety, with the Pippin falling to a very distant second. In 1938, the variety of apple trees in Albemarle County included 68,258 Albemarle Pippin, 4,172 Ben Davis, 4,897 Black Twig, 2,849 Bonum, 24,346 Delicious, 876 Gano and Black Ben, 2,312 Golden Delicious, 5,499 Grimes Golden, 5,039 Jonathan, 839 King David, 1,284 Lowry, 876 Rome Beauty, 26,801 Stayman, 238,131 Winesap, 3,652 Yellow Transparent, 15,081 York, and 8,554 miscellaneous others.⁸⁸

Specific reasons that the international markets for Virginia-grown apples began to wane include France's tripling of the duties on imported apples in 1932 and its quarantine regulations instituted to stop the San Jose scale, an infectious and debilitating insect. The new duties and extended quarantine meant that apples from Virginia would not only be more expensive, but also not as fresh. Similarly, increased shipment prices imposed by the Southern Railway to increase profits also affected the success of the Albemarle apple industry by again increasing the cost of the apples to the consumer.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8Page 162*Transportation*

By the 1920s, transportation networks were again expanding due to the growing popularity of the automobile. Automobile travel, road building campaigns, and the rise of truck farming resulted in changes to the agricultural economy and the rural landscape. The widespread adoption of the automobile impeded development of rural towns as local residents often bypassed regional rail stop towns and crossroads communities in favor of larger commercial interests in the city centers of Charlottesville, Waynesboro and Richmond. As Charlottesville grew and prospered, the county grew more and more rural. As the small, crossroads communities declined, many schools and churches were consolidated and community life began to be centered in Charlottesville. The Good Roads Movement of the 1920s greatly improved prominent roads in the district, promoting tourism and truck farms. With the rise of the tourist industry and the nationwide lure of the Blue Ridge mountains, tourism in the area was on the rise. However, agricultural pursuits remained the dominant economic force in the county. Corn, hay, fruit, dairy products, and beef cattle, as well as horse husbandry, were the dominant agricultural products from the 1930s to the 1950s. Fruit stands dotted the highways through the district en route to the Blue Ridge and this practice remains today. The village of Yancey Mills was revived by the tourists and boasted several tourist stops, including the Green Teapot and Dutch Gardens motel, while other tourism spots included Summer Rest, the Blue Ridge Terrace Inn, and Afton House.

Construction began on Skyline Drive, north from Rockfish Gap, in 1931, with the Blue Ridge Parkway, south from Rockfish Gap, beginning in 1935. The scenic drives would further increase tourism through Greenwood, and their development spurred the construction of fruit stands as well as several motels, including the Blue Ridge Terrace Inn.

African-American Education in Greenwood

Significantly to African-American education in Greenwood, Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald in 1913 initiated the largest single program benefiting public schools for African Americans in the South since the Reconstruction years. His private contributions and subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program motivated rural communities desiring better educational opportunities for their children to construct schools. His program was a success and by 1928, one in every five rural schools for African-American students in the South was a Rosenwald school and the schools housed one-third of the region's rural African-American schoolchildren and teachers. At the program's conclusion in 1932, Rosenwald's financial aid had produced 4,977 new schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties of fifteen states, representing a total investment of over \$28 million in contributions and tax revenues. Within the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Rosenwald Fund was responsible for the construction of 382 schools. The schools were constructed using standard plans with large banks of large windows. Of the seven Rosenwald schools constructed in Albemarle County, only one, the Greenwood School (002-0373/002-5075-0262), is located within the district boundaries in New Town. However, it is also the largest Rosenwald school in the county. Additionally, the Hillsboro School, also built for black students, while not constructed using Rosenwald Funds, was based on the same ideas and features a very similar plan to those proposed by the Fund, demonstrating the influence of the Rosenwald plans in general school construction. Greenwood included two historically African-American neighborhoods, including New Town and Free Town.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 163*Architecture*

The period between World War I and World War II (1917-1945) features approximately 604 surveyed architectural resources in the district. By 1917, the American Country House Movement continued to dramatically impact the district architecturally. Casa Maria (1921; 002-0829/002-5075-0582) and Rose Hill (002-0163/002-5075-0563; rebuilt in 1930 after fire) both date to this period, as does the redesign of Whilton (002-0406/002-5075-0560). Other prominent residential resources constructed during this period include examples such as Blair Park (002-0371/002-5075-0099), Millbank (002-5075-0480), and Sunnybrae (002-5075-0310), which each reflect a Colonial Revival style aesthetic. Non-residential architecture during this period is closely related to the orchards, large dairy operations, and other agricultural pursuits tied to the area farms. With the rise of the automobile, this period also saw a rise in architectural resources related to the tourism industry with the establishment of several inns and hotels. With an increased population, the need for schools also increased with the Greenwood High School (002-1219/002-5075-0205) and the Greenwood Rosenwald School (002-0373/002-5075-0262) both built.

The New Dominion (1945-2010)

By the 1940s the nearby town of Crozet had risen in prominence to such a degree that the Greenwood Depot was closed. In its absence, Country Store became Greenwood's community nucleus. By the mid-20th century the small crossroads featured the store, a blacksmith shop, a barber, a post office, the Greenwood High School, and the nearby community center.

The Great Depression, World War II, and a regional depression in land prices that lasted until the 1960s further insulated the district from drastic change. Although the county did see two war-time industries arise during World War II, including a rubber plant in Scottsville and a frozen foods company and Acme Visible Records company in Crozet, the Greenwood area remained distinctly rural. This period was also marked by the slow decline and stagnation of the local economy. Exceptions included a continued influx of wealthy newcomers who contributed to the preservation and renovation of many of the area's early estates. Many of the estate owners were wealthy part-time residents who wanted an idyllic pastoral retreat that remained in close proximity to Charlottesville, which had slowly risen to be a prominent Virginia town. John Moore points out that Charlottesville, by 1945, "no longer saw itself as a potential rival of bustling Roanoke or a small Upper South Atlanta, but rather as a pleasant, well balanced university community, a crossroads of tourism, the county seat of historic Albemarle, and above all else, a nice place to live."⁸⁹

Agriculture

The agricultural focus of the district's economy reached its zenith at the end of the district's period of significance. In 1950, one-third of the county's work force was employed in agriculture, which dropped to less than fourteen percent by 1960, marking 1955 as approximately the year when the county's agricultural dominance was overtaken by other industries.⁹⁰ The rise of Charlottesville as a regional city-center continues to support the rural economy and has helped to preserve the rural areas of the county. This is significantly seen in the widespread promotion of landscape preservation and the donations of large conservation easements.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 164

Another major blow to the apple industry in Virginia came after World War II, when taxes were re-levied on Pippins imported into Britain. These facts, coupled with the difficulties inherent in growing Pippins and the rise in large-scale, industrialized food production, caused the apple's popularity to further decline. Finally, consumer's demand for the varieties such as the Pippin that were grown in Albemarle greatly declined with the rise of the Red and Golden Delicious varieties.

Based on U.S. agricultural statistics from 2000, Virginia currently ranks sixth in the nation's apple producing states, following Washington, New York, Michigan, California, and Pennsylvania.⁹¹ Virginia's orchards include approximately 18,600 acres producing approximately 350 million pounds of apples per year, with the most production occurring in the western part of the state. Frederick County is the largest producer with 6,466 acres devoted to apple orchards, while Albemarle County ranks sixth in acreage with 703 acres. The five leading varieties of apples produced in the state are Red Delicious, York, Golden Delicious, Rome, and Fuji with a five-year average crop value estimated at thirty-one million dollars and accounting for 2.6 percent of the national apple production. Crown Orchards, which owns Chiles Peach Orchards in the district, is Albemarle County's largest producer of apples and peaches. Their current holdings include 650 acres of apple orchards and 350 acres of peach orchards located in seven orchards spread throughout a fifteen-mile radius. Although most of the original orchards are no longer used for commercial production, Greenwood and neighboring Crozet continue to produce high-quality peaches and apples and still serve to support the local economy. Some of the original scenic orchards and their commercial success continues to be a mainstay of the historic Greenwood area community, both visually and economically

Despite the subdivision of some parcels for suburban development, the district has remained primarily intact, with its historic development and agricultural past remaining at the forefront of its characterization. Farms and field patterns have remained relatively stable and little new development has been interwoven into the historic villages. Large tracts of land feature cleared pastures and fields, resulting in a bucolic atmosphere of small farms and sprawling estates. Although some infill development has occurred, it is primarily located on the edges of larger tracts and along the more traveled roadways. While today's farms in Greenwood are not the primary economic forces they were in the past, their pastures still remain open and are used for livestock, including sheep, cattle, and horses. In addition to livestock, orcharding, soybeans, corn, forestry, viniculture, organic farming, and hay are other commercial agricultural practices still active in the district. While Interstate 64 extends through the district, it has little impact on its integrity. The off-ramps are located near the eastern and western edges of the district, with little commercial development located at either. There are no large-scale commercial gas stations or fast-food restaurants, with the existing gas stations being local, small enterprises that are woven into the landscape. Significantly, the interstate took modern traffic off of Route 250 in the 1960s, preserving the rural community from commercial and traffic intrusions after its period of significance. Although changes have occurred in the development of Greenwood, the district retains a high level of integrity and historic association from the mid-1730s to the mid 1950s. While the rural region continues to evolve, its agricultural, architectural, social, and commercial history remains visibly intact, resulting in one of the best preserved landscapes in Piedmont Virginia. Both Greenwood and Yancey Mills were recommended for National Register nominations in 1995 in the *Historic Architectural Survey of Albemarle County Villages*.

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 165**CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE****Areas of Significance:****ARCHITECTURE**

The architectural vitality of the district is documented through its collection of high-style resources that represent common architectural styles, as well as a few examples of more unusual designs. Notably, the district contains a large number of high-style dwellings that represent the American Country House Movement, with the resources in the district presenting one of the best representations of the style in Virginia. Additionally, vernacular residential architecture is prolific throughout the district, dating from the late eighteenth century. Due to the district's rural nature and economic history, the landscape was home to a large number of early Scots-Irish settlers, farmers, and merchants. Lacking the finances to produce high-style dwellings, these early residents built their own buildings using regional construction techniques and plans. The later inhabitants of the district were similarly employed and consequently the majority of the resources documented in the district are vernacular in nature, lack significant embellishment, and differ in plan types as compared to high-style examples, including log dwellings, hall-and-parlor houses, mill houses, I-houses, and workers' housing. Non-residential architectural resources are also located throughout the district, including agricultural buildings, schools, churches, commercial buildings, railroad tunnels and supporting outbuildings found throughout the district. The district is also important for its designed landscapes, including high-style Colonial Revival gardens. Additionally, the district contains a number of small villages and enclaves, including Yancey Mills, New Town, Free Town, Greenwood Country Store, and Afton. An in-depth analysis of the architectural character of the district is discussed in Section 7.

Important Architects and Landscape Architects

Baskervill and Noland (1894-1951, became Baskervill and Son). A prominent Richmond architecture firm run by William Church Noland (1865-1951) and electrical engineer Henry Baskervill (1867-1930). After Noland's retirement in 1918, the firm underwent several name changes, but became Baskervill and Son in 1932 with the addition of H. Coleman Baskervill. The firm's early work was concentrated in Richmond, and by the turn of the 20th century, commissions included Charlottesville's Blue Ridge Sanatorium, the University of Virginia Hospital, and renovations and designs of numerous prominent schools, colleges, churches, museums, libraries, hospitals, and commercial buildings throughout the state. Residential architecture was linked to the "Gilded Age" aesthetic, and included both Royal Orchard and Swannanoa in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District.⁹²

William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951) Born in New York City, Bottomley rose to be a prominent architect after studying at the Horace Mann School and Columbia University. He briefly worked for several New York architecture firms before continuing his education at the American Academy in Rome and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Formally trained as an architect, Bottomley returned to New York in 1909, where he started a fruitful forty-year career and established the firm of Hewitt and Bottomley. Bottomley had an illustrious career along the entire East Coast from Maine to Florida, with a significant number of architectural

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 166

commissions in Virginia beginning in 1915. His buildings were designed in an elaborate, high-style Colonial Revival idiom and he often collaborated with renowned landscape architect Charles Gillette. In Greenwood, Bottomley renovated Blue Ridge Farm and built Rose Hill, both of which were collaborations with Gillette.

Eugene Bradbury (1874-1960). Born in Arlington, Virginia, Bradbury attended the Virginia Military Institute and George Washington University. His architecture training included tutelage under famed Washington, D.C. architect Waddy Wood. Setting up a firm in Charlottesville, Virginia, Bradbury's designs rose to local prominence. Designing over forty buildings in the area, his work in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District was most evident at the original Whilton dwelling in 1914. Whilton was later expanded in 1936 by Milton Grigg.

Benoit Claudius Crozet (1789-1854) Born in France, Crozet came to America in 1816 after serving in the French Military under Napoleon. An engineer by trade, Crozet taught at West Point and VMI before employment as the State of Virginia's Chief Engineer in Richmond. Surveyor of roads, canals, turnpikes, railroads and bridges, Crozet's career culminated with the construction of four railroad tunnels through the Blue Ridge Mountains beginning in 1839. All four tunnels are located within the district, with the 4281-foot Blue Ridge Tunnel being the longest in the world at the time of its construction. The tunnel was taken out of use in 1944 when a larger tunnel was needed to accommodate modern rail cars. The new tunnel was constructed adjacent to the existing tunnel. The Blue Ridge Tunnel has been further honored with a Historic American Engineering Record landmark designation and is currently under redevelopment as part of a rails-to-trails pedestrian project.

William Adams Delano (1874 –1960) was a prominent Colonial Revival architect.⁹³ William Delano was born in New York City, was a member of the prominent Delano family of Massachusetts and was a cousin to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Delano was educated at Yale and Columbia's School of Architecture and later worked for the New York firm of Carrère and Hastings, where he met partner Chester Aldrich. In 1903, Delano and Aldrich formed their own firm. The firm had commissions for townhouses, country houses, banks, and private clubs from many prominent families, including the Rockefellers, Astors, Vanderbilts, and the Whitneys. In 1921, Delano designed the largest residence in the country, Oheka, on Long Island. Delano was revered for his skill at architectural detail and was responsible for the ornamentation of numerous apartment buildings in New York and the Marine Air Terminal at LaGuardia. Other important works included Kykuit for the Rockefellers, the Knickerbocker Club in NYC, Baltimore's Walters Art Gallery, the National Audubon Society headquarters, the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C., as well as numerous private residences, schools, and clubs in New York City, among other designs. In Greenwood, Delano was responsible for the renovation of Mirador, but he also was responsible for the design of both Kenwood and Colle in Southern Albemarle. In 1953, Delano received the American Institute of Architects Gold Medal award and the Delano and Aldrich Archive is located at Columbia University.

Charles Freeman Gillette (1886-1969). Born in Wisconsin, Gillette began his career in Boston as an apprentice to noted landscape designer Warren Manning in 1909. By 1911, Gillette was working on several projects in Richmond, Virginia, which became his lifetime home several years later. Rising to prominence, Gillette undertook over 2,500 projects marked with his own Colonial Revival-inspired aesthetic that led to his

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 167

renown as one of Virginia's most important landscape architects. Gillette often collaborated with renowned architect William Bottomley and some of his most important works include Virginia House, Agecroft Hall, and Kenmore among others. In Greenwood, he designed the extensive gardens at Rose Hill, Blue Ridge Farm, Tiverton, and Casa Maria. However, his work at Casa Maria included the house design as well as the garden design and, according to the National Register nomination and K. Edward Lay's *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, the only known architectural design by Gillette in Virginia, and perhaps anywhere.

Milton LaTour Grigg (1905-1982). Grigg was born in Alexandria, Virginia and worked with the firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn on restorations at Colonial Williamsburg between 1929 and 1933. In 1933, Grigg established his office in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he had matriculated from the University of Virginia's school of architecture. Many of his commissions came from wealthy northerners who had relocated to the area after the depression to take advantage of the lower cost of living and the impressive stock of high-style eighteenth and nineteenth-century dwellings. In addition to projects in the Charlottesville area, Grigg also worked for the Army Corps of Engineers as Chief of the Design Section and undertook local and federal governmental projects, such as the expansion of the United States Embassy in Canberra, Australia as well as city halls for Alexandria, Falls Church and Charlottesville.⁹⁴ Grigg also undertook restoration work at Monticello. In Greenwood, Grigg redesigned and enlarged Ramsay in 1936 and was responsible for the redesign of Bradbury's Whilton in 1936. He was also responsible for the Emmanuel Church Parish Hall expansion.

Fredrick Parsell Hill (1862-1957) was an architect with the renowned firm of McKim, Mead, and White in New York City.⁹⁵ The firm, one of the premiere American architectural firms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was pioneering in its use of the Beaux Arts and Colonial Revival styles. One of the firm's principals, Stanford White, was responsible for bringing the firm to Albemarle County when he was awarded commissions at the University of Virginia, including the restoration of the Rotunda and Carr's Hill. Fredrick Hill, while serving as an architect with the firm, is known to have constructed the Casino in Nantucket, as well as Guthrie Hall in Southern Albemarle, where he partnered with engineer Fred Kennedy. Ridgely, which he may have done in collaboration with Stanford White, is located in the district. Hill graduated from Rutgers University in 1883. Renowned architectural projects include Penn Station, Boston Public Library, and the Rhode Island Capital building.

Floyd Elmer Johnson (1909-1994) was a local architect who worked in the Colonial Revival mode and was involved with many prominent restoration projects.⁹⁶ Born in Charlottesville in 1909, Johnson graduated from the University Of Virginia School of Architecture in 1934. He partnered with Milton Grigg from 1936 to 1940 and was responsible for numerous projects including the Albemarle County Courthouse restoration and work at Monticello as a consulting restoration architect after Milton Grigg's tenure. Other restoration work by Johnson included Farmington, Shadwell, and Windsor Hill. He was the recipient of an American Institute of Architects (AIA) award and the Ross Award from the Classical America Society. In Greenwood, Johnson assisted Milton Grigg on Ramsay in 1936 and worked on a renovation of Mirador in 1976.

Stanislaw Makielski (1893-1969). Born in Indiana to Polish immigrants, Makielski graduated from the University of Virginia in 1922. He later became UVA's first architecture school professor, a position he held for

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 8 Page 168

over 40 years. Makielski designed a number of locally significant buildings in Charlottesville in the UVA and Rugby Road area, including a number of UVA buildings, multiple sorority and fraternity houses, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Church, and the Preston Court Apartments. He designed several buildings in the Pantops area of Albemarle County, including the Town and County Motor Lodge and the iconic Monticello-inspired Aloha restaurant. In Greenwood, he designed the Greenwood Post Office at the intersection of Greenwood Road and Greenwood Station Road.

John Russell Pope (1873-1937). Born in New York, John Russell Pope rose to architectural acclaim after attending Columbia University and the American Academy in Rome and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Initially employed in New York in the office of Bruce Price, Pope soon opened his own firm. Designing for the Vanderbilt family, Pope also was employed to design several public monuments including Washington's Masonic House of the Temple and the American Museum of Natural History in New York, as well as the Jefferson Memorial and the National Gallery of Art in Washington. In Richmond, he designed the Branch House on Monument Avenue, Broad Street Station (which now houses the Science Museum of Virginia), where he likely was introduced to the prominent Scott family, who employed his skill in the design for the interior of their Greenwood masterpiece, Royal Orchard.

Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944) was born in St. Louis, Missouri although his father had roots in Albemarle County, Virginia, where the family resided soon after his birth. Wood gained his early training at Virginia Polytechnic Institute before moving to Washington, DC in 1892 and establishing himself as a prominent architect. He was responsible for the design of several streetcar barns, churches, hospitals, apartment buildings, private residences, and governmental buildings in Washington, including the Woodrow Wilson House (designed as the Henry Parker Fairbanks house), the Department of the Interior Building, and the Masonic Temple. In Albemarle County he designed Edgewood, and specifically in Greenwood he proposed plans for Blue Ridge Farm, later remodeled and expanded by William L. Bottomley, and redesigned Emmanuel Episcopal Church in 1911-1914.

Archaeological Potential

While no known archaeological excavations have been performed around any of the dwellings or sites located within the district, the relative age of many of the resources, their long history of occupation and the apparently undisturbed grade found around the sites suggest that there are potential archaeological resources. Particularly of note are the possible Native American burial mound sites that oral tradition places at Tiverton and Ramsay. Other early, possibly intact resources that may yield archaeological potential include Piedmont, Greenwood Depot, Millbrook, The Cedars/Long House, Mountaintop Inn, and the unknown location of New York, as well as tavern and mill sites and gap locations. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources' DSS database also includes one site 44AB0186, near Beagle Gap, which was shovel tested for Virginia Indian information, but no evidence was discovered at that time. Future testing and research may reveal much more information about the Greenwood-Afton area's archaeological past.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 169

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²³ Karenne Wood. *The Monacan Indians of Virginia*. Available online: <http://www.monacannation.com/history.shtml>. Accessed 7/28/2010.

²⁴ Current research undertaken at UVA's Morven Farm suggests that some Indians did remain in Albemarle County after the first settlements by white colonists. *Early Archaeology at Morven Taps Into Little-Studied Veins of History*. April 1, 2010. Available online: <http://www.virginia.edu/uvatoday/newsRelease.php?id=11429>. Accessed 4/2/2010.

²⁵ Oral history reveals that the burial mounds were visited by descendants until after the Civil War. Interview with Frances Scruby by Jennifer Hallock, August 4, 2010.

²⁶ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p. 230.

²⁷ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p. 351.

²⁸ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*. and Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*, p. 17. Gibson notes the work of Bob Vernon, platting the patents on Google Earth.

²⁹ Nathaniel Pawlett. *Historic Roads of Virginia: Albemarle County Roads, 1725-1816*, p. 14.

³⁰ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p.11.

³¹ Nathaniel Pawlett. *Historic Roads of Virginia: Albemarle County Roads, 1725-1816*, p. 27.

³² John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1976, p. 21.

³³ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p.38.

³⁴ Janice L. Abercrombie and Richard Slatten. *Virginia Publick Claims*.

³⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 18.

³⁶ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. p.24.

³⁷ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. p.24.

³⁸ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 93.

³⁹ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*,1830.

⁴⁰ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 17.

⁴¹ Douglas Young. *Brief History of the Staunton to James River Turnpike*, page 4.

⁴² Douglas Young. *Brief History of the Staunton to James River Turnpike*, page 5.

⁴³ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 29.

⁴⁴ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County in Virginia*, page 60.

⁴⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 92.

⁴⁶ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 93.

⁴⁷ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 89.

⁴⁸ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1835.

⁴⁹ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 297.

⁵⁰ "Yancey Mills VA. Real Estate" Available online:http://www.charlottesville-area-real-estate.com/yanceymills_real_estate.html. Accessed 8/19/2010.

⁵¹ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 171.

⁵² Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 246-7.

⁵³ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 95.

⁵⁴ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1830.

⁵⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 168.

⁵⁶ Charlotte D. Buttrick and Tamara A. Vance. *Southwest Mountains Area Natural Resource and Historic Preservation Study*, page 18.

⁵⁷ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 124.

⁵⁸ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 115.

⁵⁹ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, Report Prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1995, page 80.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 8 Page 170

⁶⁰ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville, VA: Moseley and Tompkins, 1835.

⁶¹ J.H. Chataigne. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*. 1884-5

⁶² Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC. Historic Resources along the Proposed Route of the Blue Ridge Tunnel Greenway. March 2006. page 10.

⁶³ Phil James. *Crozet Gazette* "Secrets of the Blue Ridge: Old Afton Village". May 10, 2010.

⁶⁴ Phil James. *Crozet Gazette* "Secrets of the Blue Ridge: Old Afton Village". May 10, 2010.

⁶⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 209.

⁶⁶ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 64.

⁶⁷ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, page 64.

⁶⁸ Green Peyton. "A Map of Albemarle County, Virginia." 1875.

⁶⁹ J.H. Chataigne. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*. 1880-1881.

⁷⁰ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 62.

⁷¹ Thomas Jefferson described Albemarle's healthful climate as salubrious.

⁷² John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 293.

⁷³ William Henry Seamon. *Albemarle County (Virginia): A Handbook*, page 33.

⁷⁴ John Dollins. *Descriptive Catalogue of the Albemarle Apple Nurseries*.

⁷⁵ It is interesting to note that Jefferson, Cocke, and Walker were all members of the Albemarle Agriculture Society in 1817.

⁷⁶ Peter Hatch. "New Town Pippin: The Prince of Apples." Twinleaf Journal Online, www.twinleaf.org/articles/pippin.html. Viewed 6/24/2004.

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⁷⁸ Peach orchards would eventually be commercialized as well and by 1925 Albemarle was the state's largest peach producer with 113 orchards containing 305,621 trees.

⁷⁹ Virginia Department of Agricultural and Works Progress Administration of Virginia. "Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia," 1938.

⁸⁰ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*, pages 52 and 60.

⁸¹ "Fruit Awards Go To Albemarle Men". *The Washington Post*. Nov. 6, 1929. p. 24.

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⁸⁵ Ella Williams Smith. *Tears and Laughter in Virginia and Elsewhere*, page 35.

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⁸⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Census of 1790-1930, Albemarle County, VA*.

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⁹⁰ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 443.

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⁹² Steven McLeod Bedford. John Russell Pope Architect of Empire. New York Times Books. Available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/books/first/b/bedford-pope.html>. Accessed August 23, 2010; Internet.

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⁹⁴ National Park Service. *Ramsey, National Register Nomination*. (Albemarle County, VA).

⁹⁵ K. Edward Lay. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, page 257.

⁹⁶ K. Edward Lay. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, page 283.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **9**

Page 171

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section number 9 Page 173

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 9 Page 174

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number 9 Page 177

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number **10** Page 178**Geographical Data**UTM References

UTMs were obtained from Terrain Navigator Pro, NAD 27, Waynesboro East, Waynesboro West, and Crozet USGS Quads

1) 17/685642/4210711	7) 17/701109/4213674
2) 17/695352/4218544	8) 17/700140/4212355
3) 17/697699/4216829	9) 17/700188/4209583
4) 17/698664/4215995	10) 17/691766/4208676
5) 17/699778/4215470	11) 17/698448/4211170
6) 17/699562/4213389	12) 17/688012/4210356

Verbal Boundary Description

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is located in western Albemarle County, extending into northeastern Nelson County and southeastern Augusta County, Virginia. The large rural historic district is primarily located along the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, although the Nelson County and Augusta County parcels extend to the top of Afton Mountain at Rockfish Gap. This area reflects the early settlement and growth of the county from circa 1734 to 1955. Although the boundary follows roads, county lines, and mountains, it is important to note that any historic resources adjacent to the boundary were included along parcels lines. Areas of non-historic development on the boundaries are omitted. The large rural district currently occupies approximately 16,300 acres and contains 584 individual surveyed properties.

The boundaries for the district encompass many of the historic roads, mountain gaps, and creeks that defined the region's early transportation routes. The surviving historic roads generally follow their original paths, allowing much of the region's early settlement and growth patterns to be preserved. The boundaries of the district include 16,300 acres and roughly extend from the intersection of Rockfish Gap Turnpike/Route 250 at Old Trail Drive on the eastern edge. Following Rockfish Gap Turnpike to the west, the boundary extends through Yancey Mills and follows Half-Mile Branch Road north to the intersection with Jarman's Gap Road. The boundary then extends northwest to the top of Buck's Elbow Mountain at the Albemarle County and Augusta County line. Extending southwest along the Blue Ridge Mountains, the boundary follows the boundary of the Shenandoah National Park, which runs parallel to the Albemarle County and Augusta County line in Albemarle. At the intersection with Nelson County, the boundary extends into Nelson County and Augusta County along the Blue Ridge Parkway to include Swannanoa and the village of Afton. Extending southeast along the Nelson County and Albemarle County line, the boundary extends to Dick Wood's Road, which roughly forms the western half of the district's southern boundary. At the intersection with Ortman Road, the boundary moves slightly north to follow Plank Road eastward, including Blue Ridge Farm. Plank Road extends southeast back to Dick

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number **10** Page 179

Wood's Road. The southeastern boundary of the district roughly follows Burch's Creek Road north to Rockfish Gap Turnpike/Route 250, although a large pocket of development along Burch's Creek has been excluded moving the boundary to the east along included parcel lines. The boundary then extends east back to the intersection of Rockfish Gap Turnpike and Old Trail Drive. Non-historic properties/resources along the boundary have been excluded from the district, while historic properties along the edges have been included.

Specifically, the boundaries follow the property lines of the following Albemarle County, Nelson County, and Augusta County tax parcels. The accompanying map book illustrates these legal parcel boundaries.

Parcels in Albemarle

03800000001000, 038000000010A0, 038000000010B0, 038000000010C0, 038000000010D0,
03800000001100, 03800000001300, 03800000001400, 03800000001500, 03800000001600,
03800000001700, 038000000017A0, 03800000002200, 03800000000900, 05300000000100,
053000000001A0, 053000000001B0, 05300000000200, 05300000000300, 05300000000500,
05300000000600, 053000000006A0, 0540000000100, 05400000001000, 054000000010C0,
05400000001100, 054000000011B0, 05400000001200, 054000000012B0, 05400000001300,
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **10** Page 180

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 10 Page 181

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **10** Page 182

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 10 Page 183

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Nelson County Parcels

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number 10 Page 184

E 1, 3A2 1 D 31, 3A2 1 A 1A, 3 A 27C, 3 A 26, 3 A 2A, 3 A 30, 3 A 45C, 3 A 31A, 3 A 32, 3 A 38, 4 A 6, 3 A 37, 4 A 2A, 3 A 34, 4 A 2, ~~2 A 1D, 2 A 1A~~, 3A1 1 F 27, 3A1 1 F 28, 3A1 1 F 13, 3A1 1 E 18, 3A1 1 E 8, 3A2 1 F 38, 3A1 1 F 33, 3A1 1 F 12, 3A2 1 A 11, 3A2 1 A 12, 3A2 1 A 9, 3A2 1 A 1, 3A2 1 A 15, 3A2 1 A 16, 3 A 1, 3A2 1 A 17, 4 A 12, 3 A 82, 4 1 2A, 3 A 57B, 4 1 1, 3 A 57, 3 A 53, 3 A 56, 3 A 56, 3 A 57C, 3 A 57F, 3 A 26A, 3 A 27B, 4 A 7, 4 A 10, 3 A 25, 3 A 27, 3 A 41, 3 A 27A, 3 A 28, 3 A 46, 3 A 29, 3 A 2F, 3 A 45, 4 A 3A, 3 A 43, 3 A 41A, 3 A 43, 3 A 45A, 4 A 6, 4 A 7, 3 A 1, 3 A 2, 4 A 2, 3 A 1, 1 1 1A, 3 A 33, 3 A 33, 4 A 4, 3A1 E A, 3A2 1 I 9

Augusta County Parcels
086A1 1 A, 001 M

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District in Albemarle County, Nelson County, and Augusta County, Virginia include 16,300 acres with 584 surveyed properties located on 998 individual tax parcels. The boundaries have been drawn to reflect the settlement patterns and historic evolution of the region; revealing the distinctive agricultural landscapes, historic resources, and scenic vistas associated with the Greenwood-Afton area. Characterized by a rolling Piedmont landscape, the district was historically defined by both geographical obstacles and a network of early transportation routes. Geographical boundaries include the Blue Ridge Mountain chain, which primarily forms the northwestern boundary. Additionally, the county lines help define the northwest and southwest boundaries. As detailed above, the boundary follows these rough boundaries, including any historic properties along the edges. Any large pockets of non-historic development along the edges have been omitted.

The result is a cohesive rural district that reflects the Greenwood-Afton area's historical evolution since the 1730s. The boundary includes the pastoral landscape, historic resources, fields, pastures, creeks, transportation routes, forests, and orchards that have been historically included within this intact geographical area. The boundaries for the district reflect the area's intact historic integrity.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number Page 185

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: The following information is common to all photographs.

Name: Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District

Location: Albemarle County and Nelson County, Virginia

VDHR File No.: 002-5075

Photographer: Gardiner Hallock, Arcadia Preservation, LLC

Date of Photo: August, 2010

Location of Digital Photos: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, Virginia.
Digital Photos printed to NPS standards.

VIEW OF: Dutch Gardens (now apartments), 6435-6437 Hillsboro Lane (002-2185/002-5075-0031)
PHOTO: 1 of 25

VIEW OF: Tavern, 6135 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-2180/002-5075-0014)
PHOTO: 2 of 25

VIEW OF: Seven Oaks, 200-280 Seven Oaks Farm (002-0071/002-5075-0430)
PHOTO: 3 of 25

VIEW OF: New Town Rosenwald School, 598 Newtown Road (002-0373/002-5075-0262)
PHOTO: 4 of 25

VIEW OF: Greenwood Tunnel, Railroad Tracks at Greenwood Depot (002-1303/ 002-5075-0229)
PHOTO: 5 of 25

VIEW OF: Piedmont Farm, 8069-8093 Pony Express Road (002-0114/002-5045-0305)
PHOTO: 6 of 25

VIEW OF: Orchards, 1351 Greenwood Road (002-5075-0085)
PHOTO: 7 of 25

VIEW OF: Greenwood Country Store, 7572 Greenwood Station Road (002-1215/002-5075-0197)
PHOTO: 8 of 25

VIEW OF: Landscape/District view across Mirador, 7459 Mirador Farm (002-0100/002-5075-0561)
PHOTO: 9 of 25

VIEW OF: Blue Ridge Farm, 1870 Ortman Drive, (002-0498/002-5075-0478)
PHOTO: 10 of 25

VIEW OF: Streetscape Afton, 3224-3252 Afton Mountain Road (062-5076/002-5075-0393 and 062-5009/002-5075-0393)

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number Page 186

Photographs

PHOTO: 11 of 25

VIEW OF: Apple-packing Shed, now Store, 8860 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0359)

PHOTO: 12 of 25

VIEW OF: Tiverton, 8195 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0187/002-5075-0431)

PHOTO: 13 of 25

VIEW OF: Commercial Building, 9650-9660 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0383)

PHOTO: 14 of 25

VIEW OF: Afton Chapel, 50 Afton Chapel Lane (002-5075-0384)

PHOTO: 15 of 25

VIEW OF: District Landscape View from Afton Mountain, near 9650-9660 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-5075-0383)

PHOTO: 16 of 25

VIEW OF: District Landscape View at Blue Ridge Farm, 1870 Ortman Drive, (002-0498/002-5075-0478)

PHOTO: 17 of 25

VIEW OF: District Landscape View from Blue Ridge Farm at Highland Ridge Farm, 1870 Ortman Drive, (002-0498/002-5075-0478)

PHOTO: 18 of 25

VIEW OF: The Cedars, 6858 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0086/002-5075-0368)

PHOTO: 19 of 25

VIEW OF: Landscape toward Afton Mountain from Pollack Vineyards/Mountain Hollow Farm, 330-382 Newtown Road (002-5075-0266)

PHOTO: 20 of 25

VIEW OF: District Landscape from Piedmont Farm, 8069-8093 Pony Express Road (002-0114/002-5045-0305)

PHOTO: 21 of 25

VIEW OF: Tucked Away, 6562 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0091/002-5075-0223)

PHOTO: 22 of 25

VIEW OF: Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 7599-7601 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0399/002-5075-0434)

PHOTO: 23 of 25

VIEW OF: Ramsay Farm, 7704-7770 Rockfish Gap Turnpike (002-0844/002-5075-0375)

PHOTO: 24 of 25

VIEW OF: District Landscape View, Pollack Vineyards/Mountain Hollow Farm, 330-382 Newtown Road (002-5075-0266)

PHOTO: 25 of 25

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **Endnotes** Page 187

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number Page 188

Endnotes

²⁴ Current research undertaken at UVA's Morven Farm suggests that some Indians did remain in Albemarle County after the first settlements by white colonists. *Early Archaeology at Morven Taps Into Little-Studied Veins of History*. April 1, 2010. Available online: <http://www.virginia.edu/uvatoday/newsRelease.php?id=11429>. Accessed 4/2/2010.

²⁵ Oral history reveals that the burial mounds were visited by descendants until after the Civil War. Interview with Frances Scruby by Jennifer Hallock, August 4, 2010.

²⁶ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p. 230.

²⁷ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p. 351.

²⁸ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*. and Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*, p. 17. Gibson notes the work of Bob Vernon, platting the patents on Google Earth.

²⁹ Nathaniel Pawlett. *Historic Roads of Virginia: Albemarle County Roads, 1725-1816*, p. 14.

³⁰ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p.11.

³¹ Nathaniel Pawlett. *Historic Roads of Virginia: Albemarle County Roads, 1725-1816*, p. 27.

³² John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1976, p. 21.

³³ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, p.38.

³⁴ Janice L. Abercrombie and Richard Slatten. *Virginia Publick Claims*.

³⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 18.

³⁶ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. p.24.

³⁷ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. p.24.

³⁸ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 93.

³⁹ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*,1830.

⁴⁰ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, p. 17.

⁴¹ Douglas Young. *Brief History of the Staunton to James River Turnpike*, page 4.

⁴² Douglas Young. *Brief History of the Staunton to James River Turnpike*, page 5.

⁴³ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 29.

⁴⁴ Edgar Woods. *Albemarle County in Virginia*, page 60.

⁴⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 92.

⁴⁶ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 93.

⁴⁷ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 89.

⁴⁸ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1835.

⁴⁹ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 297.

⁵⁰ "Yancey Mills VA. Real Estate" Available online:http://www.charlottesville-area-real-estate.com/yanceymills_real_estate.html. Accessed 8/19/2010.

⁵¹ Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 171.

⁵² Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County In Virginia*, page 246-7.

⁵³ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 95.

⁵⁴ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1830.

⁵⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 168.

⁵⁶ Charlotte D. Buttrick and Tamara A. Vance. *Southwest Mountains Area Natural Resource and Historic Preservation Study*, page 18.

⁵⁷ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 124.

⁵⁸ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 115.

⁵⁹ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, Report Prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1995, page 80.

⁶⁰ Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville, VA: Moseley and Tompkins, 1835.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number Page 189

Endnotes

⁶¹ J.H. Chataigne. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*. 1884-5

⁶² Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC. Historic Resources along the Proposed Route of the Blue Ridge Tunnel Greenway. March 2006. page 10.

⁶³ Phil James. *Crozet Gazette* "Secrets of the Blue Ridge: Old Afton Village". May 10, 2010.

⁶⁴ Phil James. *Crozet Gazette* "Secrets of the Blue Ridge: Old Afton Village". May 10, 2010.

⁶⁵ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 209.

⁶⁶ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 64.

⁶⁷ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, page 64.

⁶⁸ Green Peyton. "A Map of Albemarle County, Virginia." 1875.

⁶⁹ J.H. Chataigne. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*. 1880-1881.

⁷⁰ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*. page 62.

⁷¹ Thomas Jefferson described Albemarle's healthful climate as salubrious.

⁷² John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-197*, page 293.

⁷³ William Henry Seamon. *Albemarle County (Virginia): A Handbook*, page 33.

⁷⁴ John Dollins. *Descriptive Catalogue of the Albemarle Apple Nurseries*.

⁷⁵ It is interesting to note that Jefferson, Cocke, and Walker were all members of the Albemarle Agriculture Society in 1817.

⁷⁶ Peter Hatch. "New Town Pippin: The Prince of Apples." Twinleaf Journal Online, www.twinleaf.org/articles/pippin.html. Viewed 6/24/2004.

⁷⁷ Report on the Social, Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, Record Group 287, National Archives at College Park, Department of the Interior, Census Office, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1840-1870. Agricultural Census, 1860.

⁷⁸ Peach orchards would eventually be commercialized as well and by 1925 Albemarle was the state's largest peach producer with 113 orchards containing 305,621 trees.

⁷⁹ Virginia Department of Agricultural and Works Progress Administration of Virginia. "Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia," 1938.

⁸⁰ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *For the Love of Greenwood*, pages 52 and 60.

⁸¹ "Fruit Awards Go To Albemarle Men". *The Washington Post*. Nov. 6, 1929. p. 24.

⁸² Steven Meeks. *Crozet: A Pictorial History*, various pages.

⁸³ Garrow and Associates. *From the Monacans to Monticello and Beyond: Prehistoric and Historic Contexts for Albemarle County, Virginia*, Report Prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1995, page 38.

⁸⁴ Ella Williams Smith. *Tears and Laughter in Virginia and Elsewhere*.

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⁸⁷ Frances Scruby and Margaret Washington. *Yancy Mills to Afton Mountain: A Tour*. page 22.

⁸⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Census of 1790-1930, Albemarle County, VA*.

⁸⁹ John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*, page 273.

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⁹² Steven McLeod Bedford. John Russell Pope Architect of Empire. New York Times Books. Available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/books/first/b/bedford-pope.html>. Accessed August 23, 2010; Internet.

⁹³ K. Edward Lay. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, page 254.

⁹⁴ National Park Service. *Ramsey, National Register Nomination*. (Albemarle County, VA).

⁹⁵ K. Edward Lay. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, page 257.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number Page 190

Endnotes

⁹⁶ K. Edward Lay. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*, page 283.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **1**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

Submitted as an addendum to the original nomination on September 30, 2011.

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed on the National Register – Additional Documentation

There are 119 contributing resources associated with ten individual properties that are previously listed on the National Register. Many of the existing nominations and survey forms were incomplete, vague, or further research has yielded additional information. Therefore, the following list is an accurate as possible interfacing the existing surveys and the current surveys. The previously listed resources are underlined.

CASA MARIA 280 Ortman Road **002-0829/002-5075-0582** (22 previously contributing on NR)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, 1921

<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Bridge</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Secondary Dwelling</u></i>	Contributing Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed</u></i>	Contributing Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Single Dwelling</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory</i>	Non-Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Pool/Swimming Pool</u></i>	Non-Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Sculpture/Statue</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Foundation</u></i>	Contributing Total:	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Barbecue Pit</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garage (3 previously listed)</u></i>	Contributing Total:	4
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garden</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Other</u></i>	Contributing Total:	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Pump House</u></i>	Contributing Total:	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **2**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

Also listed on NR: Three benches were also listed separately , but are included in the count above as one. The gazebo was not found.

MIRADOR 7459 Mirador Farm Road 002-0100/002-5075-0561 (23 previously listed contributing resources)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1825

<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Single Dwelling</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garage</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Outbuilding,Domestic</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Secondary Dwelling</u> (4 previously listed)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	5
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Tavern/Ordinary</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Stable</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Workshop</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Smoke/Meat House</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Barn</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Tennis Court</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Gateposts/Entry</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Pool/Swimming Pool</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Lake</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Other</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garden</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Greenhouse/Conservatory</u></i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Chicken House/Poultry House</u></i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Animal Shelter/Kennel</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **3**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pet Cemetery	Non-Contributing	<i>Total</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Aviary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Outbuildings	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Tavern/Ordinary</u>	Contributing (Moved from Seven Oaks)	Total:	1

PIEDMONT 8069-8093 Pony Express Road 002-0114/002-5075-0305 (4 resources previously listed on NR)

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1775**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Secondary Dwelling</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Smoke/Meat House</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Outbuilding,Domestic</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chimney	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Machine	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dairy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

RAMSAY 7760 Rockfish Gap Turnpike

002-0844/002-5075-0375 (15 previously contributing)

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **4**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Single Dwelling</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Barn</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Smoke/Meat House</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Office/Office Building.</u></i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Greenhouse/Conservatory</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Secondary Dwelling</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed, Vehicle/Equipment</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garden</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Chicken House/Poultry House</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Chimney</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Garage</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Shed, Machine</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

SEVEN OAKS FARM 200-284 Seven Oaks Farm

002-0071/002-5075-0430 (14 previously listed on NR)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1848

<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Slave/Servant Quarters</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Ice House</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Smoke/Meat House</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: <u>Greenhouse/Conservatory</u></i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **5**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Secondary Dwelling</u> (3 previous NR)	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	6
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Garage (1 previous)</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Barn</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Workshop</u>	Demolished	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Well/Well House</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shelter</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Pool/Swimming Pool</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Animal Shelter/Kennel</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Windmill</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shed,Machine</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shed</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

A kitchen and barn were listed on previous NR, but were surveyed currently under another name.

THE CEDARS 6858 Rockfish Gap Road 002-0086/002-5075-0368 (2 previously contributing on NR)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Contributing Total: 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Kitchen</u>	Contributing Total: 1

BLUE RIDGE FARM 1870 Ortman Drive 002-0498/002-5075-0478 (12 previously contributing on NR)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Georgian, 1852

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **6**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Kitchen</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Greenhouse/Conservatory</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Ice House</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Barn</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Gazebo</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Garage</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Secondary Dwelling</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	5
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shed</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shed</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Pool/Swimming Pool</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Pool House</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Garden</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Office/Office Building</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Chicken House/Poultry House</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Shed, Machine</u>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> <u>Pump House</u>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH 7599-7601 Rockfish Gap Turnpike 002-0399/002-5075-0434 (3 previously contributing NR)

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1863

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VA

Section number **5** Page **7**

Classification: Form

Continuation A

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Meeting/Fellowship Hall **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Parsonage/Glebe **Contributing 1**

SWANNANOA 497 Swannanoa Lane 062-0022/002-0572 (3 resources previously NR listed)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1912

Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Garden **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Stable **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing 1**

Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling **Contributing 1**

WAVERTREE HALL/BELLEVUE 7285 Plank Road 002-0847/002-5075-0497 (21 previously listed resources)

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1859

Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling **Contributing Total: 4**

Individual Resource Status: Barn **Contributing Total** **6**

Individual Resource Status: Cornerrib **Contributing** **Total:** **1**

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

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District (002-5075)

Albemarle, Nelson and
Augusta Counties, VASection number **5** Page **8****Classification: Form****Continuation A***Individual Resource Status: **Riding Ring** Non-Contributing **Total: 1****Individual Resource Status: **Garage (1 previous)** Contributing Total: 2**Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing **Total: 1****Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing Total: 6**Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Contributing Total: 2**Individual Resource Status: **Agricultural Bldg.** Contributing Total: 1**Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter/stable(3 previous)** Contributing **Total 1****Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter/Kennel** Non-Contributing **Total: 2****Individual Resource Status: **Garden** Contributing Total: 1**Individual Resource Status: **Foundation** Contributing Total: 1**Individual Resource Status: **Silo** Contributing Total: 2**Individual Resource Status: **Water Tower** Contributing Total: 1**Individual Resource Status: **Slave/Servant Quarters** Contributing Total: 1*



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

September 30, 2011

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

Patrick Andrus
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Greenwood-Afton Historic District, Albemarle, Augusta, and Nelson Counties

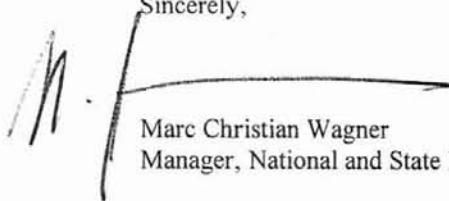
Dear Mr. Andrus:

The enclosed nomination, referenced above, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 26, 2011, but is being resubmitted to reflect changes you requested after listing. While the original, dated signature page remains unchanged, the nomination now includes the following adjustments:

- A supplement to Section 5 that identifies contributing resources previously listed on the Register, labeled "Form Continuation A"
- At the beginning of inventory in Section 7 (page 44), an explicit statement of period of significance, area of significance, and levels of integrity
- In Section 10 (page 179), a concise statement of boundary definition by tax parcel and map book rather than UTMs
- Acreage counts have been made uniform throughout the nomination at 16,300 acres
- Adjustment of pagination problems beginning on page 167 to the end of the document
- Adjustment of Wavertree Hall/Bellevue (7285 Plank Road, pp. 116-117) inventory to reflect correct numbers of contributing and noncontributing resources
- The Tavern/Ordinary under Seven Oaks Farm (pp.131-132) is now correctly listed as "Contributing (Moved to Mirador)" rather than "demolished"
- Twelve additional photos (hard copies and disc)

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6099.

Sincerely,


Marc Christian Wagner
Manager, National and State Registers Program

Enclosures

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

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

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

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

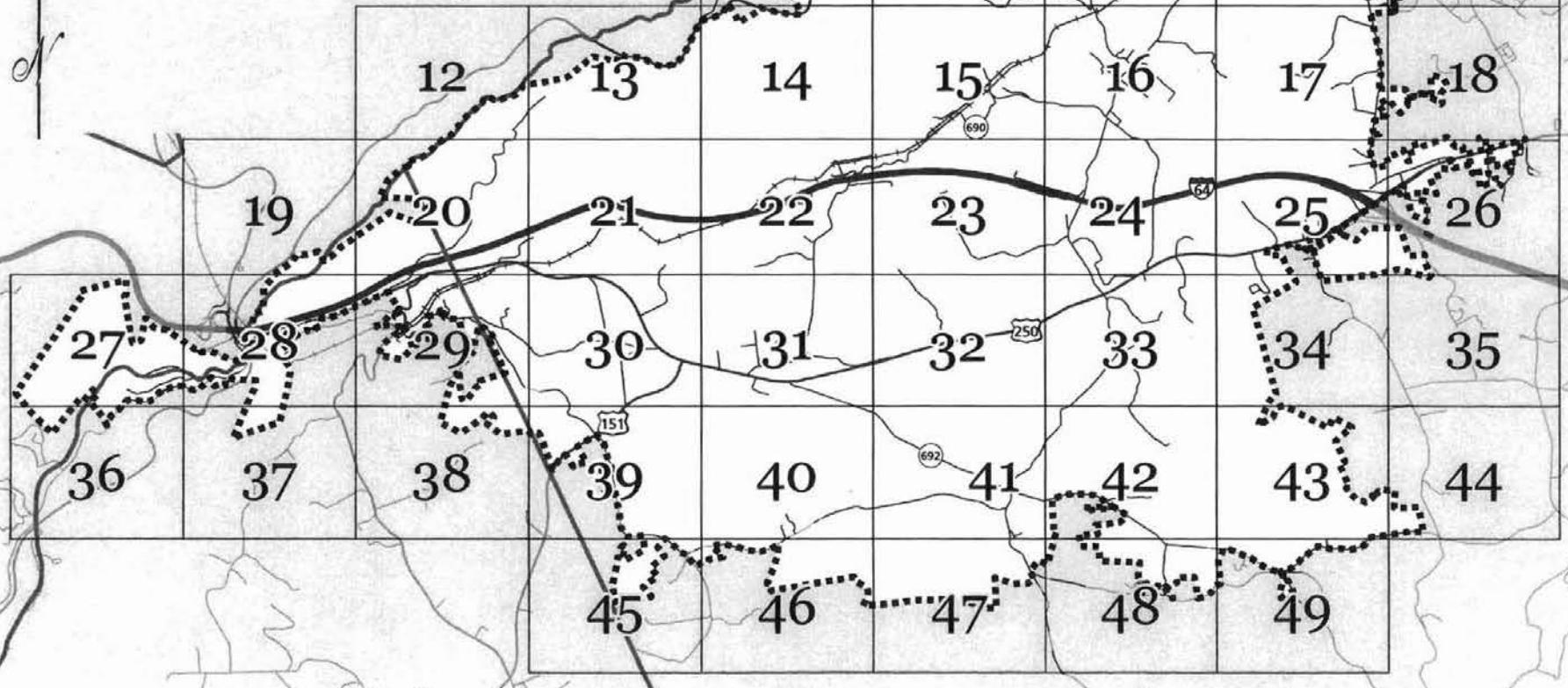
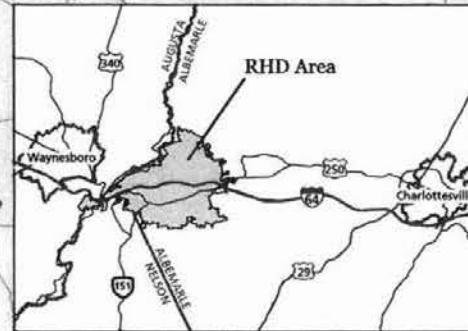
Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Greenwood - Afton Rural Historic District

Albemarle, Augusta, and Nelson
Counties, Virginia

(VDHR # 002 - 5075)

0 0.5 1
Miles



Greenwood - Afton Rural Historic District

Albemarle, Augusta, and Nelson
Counties, Virginia

(VDHR # 002 - 5075)

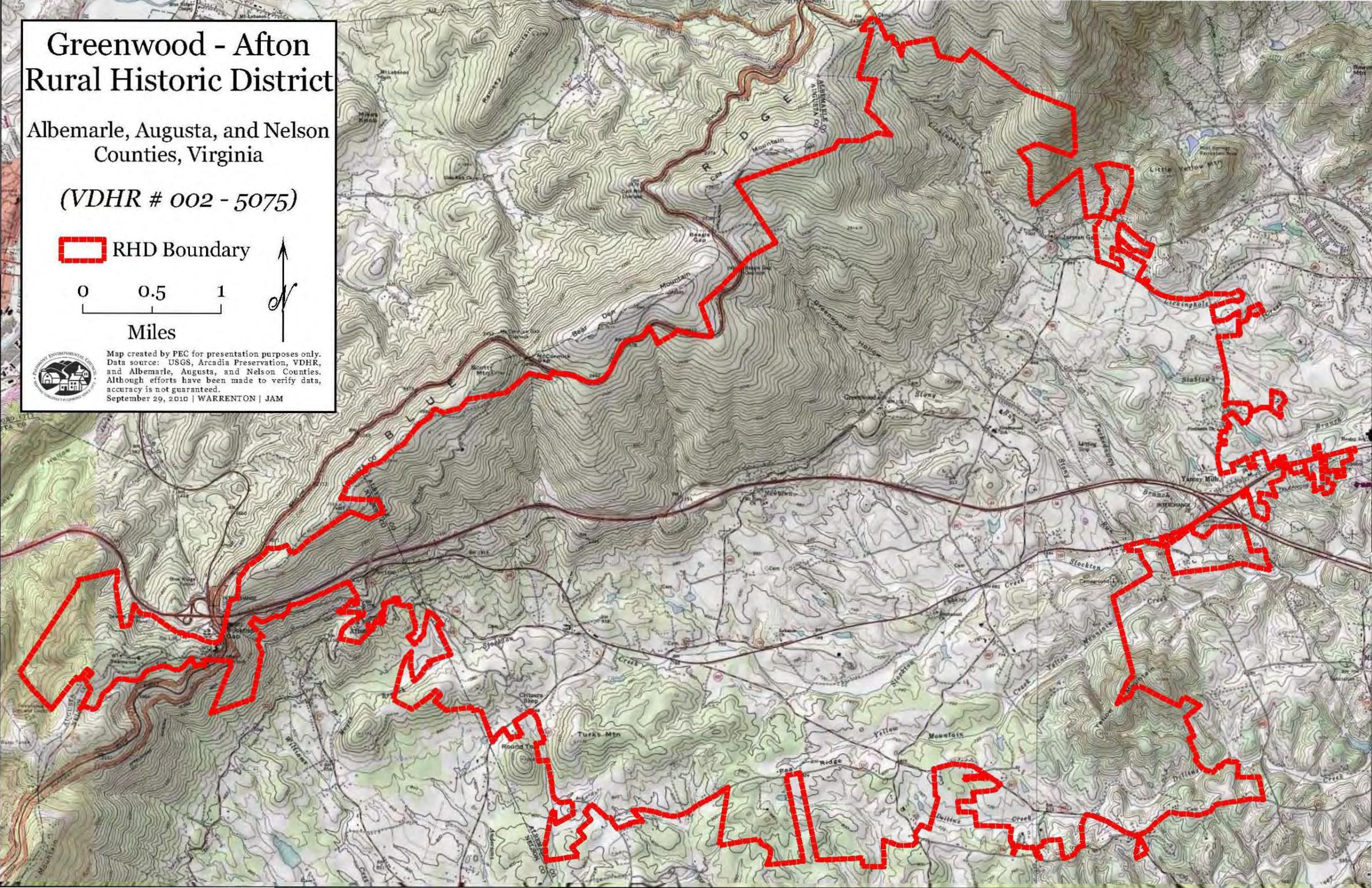
 RHD Boundary

0 0.5 1

N
Miles



Map created by PEC for presentation purposes only.
Data source: USGS, Arcadia Preservation, VDHR,
and Albemarle, Augusta, and Nelson Counties.
Although efforts have been made to verify data,
accuracy is not guaranteed.
September 29, 2010 | WARRENTON | JAM



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed:
VLR 2/8/2016
NRHP 2/8/2016

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District

other names/site number DHR File Number: 002-5075

2. Location

street & number _____ N/A not for publication

city or town Greenwood-Afton area; Albemarle, Nelson and Augusta Counties vicinity

state Albemarle, Nelson, 003;125; multiple

Virginia code VA county and Augusta code 015 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official

12-18-15

Date

Title	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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Introduction

The Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 2011, and contained 954 contributing resources and generally encompassed 16,300 acres in the Virginia counties of Albemarle, Nelson and Augusta. This additional documentation is being submitted to correct the district historic boundaries due to professional error in the original nomination. Two properties, **Rockledge Cottage** (5860 Howardsville Turnpike; DHR #002-5075-0585) and **Tranquillia Cottage** (5710 Howardsville Turnpike; DHR #002-5075-0586), both in Nelson County, are immediately adjacent to the existing boundary and are contemporaneous to Pandemonium (DHR #020-5075-0568), located at 6046 Howardsville Turnpike, and a 1927 Colonial Revival dwelling (DHR #002-5075-0569), located at 6049 Howardsville Turnpike, both of which were included in the original Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District's boundaries. Tranquillia and Rockledge are a short distance down Howardsville Turnpike from these other two dwellings. All four houses were constructed between 1927 and 1931 as part of the planned Swannanoa Estates development. That Rockledge and Tranquillia were not included in the original historic district nomination is the result of professional error.

As with Pandemonium (DHR #020-5075-0568) and the house at 6049 Howardsville Turnpike (DHR #002-5075-0569), Rockledge and Tranquillia are directly associated with the historic district's criteria and areas of significance, under Criterion A in the area of Social History and Criterion C in the area of Architecture and were built within the district's period of significance. Both properties retain a high degree of historic integrity and should be considered contributing to the historic district. This boundary correction will add six acres and three buildings to the historic district, two that are contributing and one that is non-contributing.

Rockledge Cottage, a Tudor Revival dwelling constructed in 1928, and Tranquillia Cottage, a Tudor Revival dwelling constructed in 1930, are associated with the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District under the following already-listed categories in the original historic district nomination:

Section 5.

Classification: Ownership of Property: private

Section 6.

Function or Use: Historic Function: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 Current Functions: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Section 7.

Description: Architectural Classification: LATE 19TH AND 20TH
 CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
 Materials: STONE/STUCCO/METAL

Section 8.

Criteria and Areas of Significance: Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C
 (Architecture).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

The following pages provide information to update the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, keyed to the numbered sections of the original nomination form.

Section 5

The following count of resources includes the resources associated with Tranquillia and Rockledge, which results in a *net increase* of two contributing buildings and one non-contributing building. Resource counts for sites, structures, objects, districts, and previously listed resources have not been changed as a result of this additional documentation.

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>831</u>	<u>719</u>	buildings
<u>52</u>	<u>16</u>	sites
<u>72</u>	<u>71</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>956</u>	<u>806</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 119 on 10 individual properties

Section 7

A general architectural analysis for both Rockledge and Tranquillia can be found in the Greenwood-Afton Historic District's original nomination, Section 7, under the headings *The American Country House Movement: Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Eclectic Revivals, and Subsequent Revival Architecture* (section 7, pages 12-19).

Completed in 1928, Rockledge Cottage encompasses two acres and contains a contributing single dwelling and a non-contributing garage/apartment building. Set above the scenic Rockfish Valley on Afton Mountain, Rockledge is a one-and-one-half-story, stone, Tudor Revival Cotswold-style dwelling with a steeply-pitched copper gable roof, multiple-light casement windows, several dormers, an arched entry, arched doors, and a stone chimney. It was built by the Richmond, Virginia, construction firm of Allen J. Saville, which was erecting Agecroft Hall (NRHP 1978) and the Virginia House (NRHP 1990) in Richmond, Virginia, at the same time. Mr. Saville, a civil and mechanical engineer, was also a director of the Swannanoa Development Corporation (Swannanoa, Nelson County, was listed in the NRHP in 1969). Although the architect is unknown, the present owners continue to research leads and connections to Eimer Cappelman as the probable architect.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3

Tranquillia Cottage, designed by Carl M. Lindner, was completed in 1930, as indicated by a date stone inset above the front door. The property encompasses four acres and contains one contributing single dwelling constructed of stucco and stone (purportedly imported from Italy). Tranquillia is one-and-a-half stories and maintains its original slate roof, wood flooring, and original windows and doors. The interior includes original light fixtures and shades as well as its then state-of-the-art fire retardant system of glass vials of a fire retardant that would drop on the floor in the event of fire. Massive four inch thick by nine inch wide "weathered" oak beams traverse the living room ceiling. Two built-in china cupboards adorn the dining room. The upper panes of the living room's French doors have screens that open to admit outside air, a clever way to capture the cooler air rising up the mountain. Sweeping views into the Rockfish Valley from Greenwood to the southeast to Nellysford to the southwest encompass hills and farms up to fifteen miles distant. Other than a glimpse of the Blue Ridge Parkway, the view is little changed from eighty-five years ago.

Inventory

Following are the inventory entries for the two properties to be added to the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District as part of this additional documentation.

5860 Howardsville Turnpike	002-5075-0585	Rockledge Cottage
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Tudor Revival, 1928</i>		
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>		<i>Contributing Building Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>		<i>Non-Contributing Building Total: 1</i>
1		
5710 Howardsville Turnpike	002-5075-0586	Tranquillia Cottage
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1930</i>		
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>		<i>Contributing Building Total: 1</i>

Section 8

With a period of significance that extends from circa 1734 to 1955, the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Exploration/Settlement, Social History, and Transportation, and is locally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering.

Rockledge Cottage and Tranquillia Cottage contribute to the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C (Architecture). Both properties are related to the historic context sections described in the Greenwood-Afton Historic District's original nomination, Section 8, under the headings *Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)*, *Architecture and Social History* (section 8, pages 158-160) and *World War I to World War II (1917-1945)*, *Architecture* (section 8, page 163).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 4

Tranquillia and Pandemonium were built from 1928-1931 as part of the Swannanoa Estates development. Swannanoa Estates, Inc., was formed by the Swannanoa Development Corporation—which consisted of 25 prominent Richmond, Virginia, businessmen directors who purchased Swannanoa Estate in 1926 following the deaths of Major James and Sallie Dooley.¹ The plans were for the Swannanoa mansion (NRHP 1969, DHR #062-0022) to operate as a country club and summer resort for upper class Virginians, especially Richmonders. The corporation's directors envisioned selling lots for summer vacation “cottages” and special events in a subdivision dubbed Swannanoa Estates. The Dooley's mansion became the elegant country clubhouse and an eighteen-hole golf course was designed and built by the noted Scottish golf course architect, Fred Findlay, while the remaining land was subdivided into large building lots. The many substantial cottages that were projected to be built on these lots were to provide wealthy residents to support the country club and golf course.² Rockledge Cottage and Tranquillia Cottage were constructed between 1928 and 1931. At least one other cottage was built by other Virginians on the Swannanoa Estates property and is located at 6049 Howardsville Turnpike (DHR #002-5075-0569).³ During the Great Depression that followed this construction, the Swannanoa Development Corporation filed for bankruptcy and no additional houses were built in the Swannanoa Estates subdivision. The clubhouse in the Swannanoa mansion was closed and reverted to being a private residence, while the golf course was sold and the land repurposed for other uses.⁴

The land for Rockledge Cottage was conveyed from Swannanoa Estates, Inc., to Mrs. Helen Leslie McGill Hamilton of Richmond, Virginia, on December 1, 1927, for the sum of \$3,000.⁵ Mrs. Hamilton was the widow of Alexander Hamilton of Petersburg, Virginia, who had been one of Virginia's most distinguished citizens of his time. Mrs. Hamilton was closely connected to the Scott and Bryan families of Richmond, Virginia.⁶ Helen Hamilton's sister, Dora, was married to one of their brothers, Thomas Branch Scott.

As part of Swannanoa Estates, Rockledge was erected in 1928-1929 as a single-family dwelling and summer/fall vacation house. It represents both Tudor Revival (Cotswold-style) architecture and is an example of the small Country House movement of the 1920s. The building retains its historic fabric, including servants' rooms, original half-timber vaulted ceiling and wagon-wheel chandelier in the great

¹ Augusta County Heritage Topical, article by S. Grove; 2000, p. 80.

² Ibid.

³ For more information, see A. Scott, *Winkie Mary Wingfield Scott, 2011*; accessed online at <http://www.rosegill.com/MaryWingfieldScott/index.html>. Pandemonium at 6046 Howardsville Turnpike (DHR #020-5075-0568) and the Colonial Revival-style dwelling at 6049 Howardsville Turnpike (DHR #002-5075-0569) are both included in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District. Little additional information about the dwelling at 6049 Howardsville Turnpike, including its historic name, has been found to date. Rockledge Cottage at 5860 Howardsville Turnpike and Tranquillia Cottage at 5710 Howardsville Turnpike are a short distance down the road from the other two properties.

⁴ Augusta County Heritage Topical, article by S. Grove, 2000, p. 80.

⁵ Nelson County, Virginia, Courthouse, Property Transactions, Book 54, page 533, recorded 2/16/1928.

⁶ Richmond News Leader article, Monday, 5/25/1936.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 5

room, large stone fireplace, and forged iron sconces in the great and dining rooms.

Helen Hamilton continued to use Rockledge Cottage as her summer and fall residence until her death in May 1936. She brought her live-in servants with her from Richmond every year. After her death, her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Pinckney Bryan of Richmond, and her children used the house for vacations until it was sold in 1948.⁷ Helen Hamilton's grandson, Alexander Hamilton Bryan, was the estate's administrator during this period.⁸ Rockledge house was rented to Fred and Elizabeth Pinkerton Scott in 1939 on the return from their honeymoon.⁹ During the time they lived in Rockledge Cottage, it was damaged by the construction blasting required to build the Blue Ridge Parkway. After the death of Fred Scott's father, Fred W. Scott (same name), they moved to Royal Orchard (DHR #002-5075-0470) within the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District and to 909 West Franklin Street in Richmond, Virginia. From 1948 until 2013, Rockledge Cottage was owned by three local Waynesboro families. The present owners bought it in 2013.

Tranquillia Cottage was built for Miss Frances Branch Scott, who purchased lots 8 and 10 from Swannanoa Estates, Inc. for \$3,000 on July 2, 1929. The site was selected in part for the continual flow of cool air through the wind gap in the mountains and in part for the fifteen-mile view into the Rockfish Valley. Double stone walls and high ceilings add to the cool interior environment. Scott hired Carl M. Lindner to design Tranquillia. Blueprints—framed and hanging in Tranquillia—show the north, east, and west elevations, as well as two interior details for the living room. Two additional sets of blueprints show changes made between June 1929 and November 1929, including handwritten notes. Tranquillia was completed in 1930 as a summer retreat from the heat of Richmond. The servant's quarters over the garage (shown as "Chauffeur's quarters" on Lindner's architectural plans) are separate from the main house, with a separate entrance. Servants could enter the kitchen but solid wood doors could be locked to prevent movement into the rest of the house. An additional locked door upstairs separated Scott's bedroom from the adjoining bedroom for her companion.

Frances Branch Scott was a sister to Frederick William Scott, builder of nearby Royal Orchard. Both Pandemonium (DHR #020-5075-0568) and Royal Orchard (DHR #002-5075-0470) are included in the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District. Scott owned Tranquillia Cottage until her death in 1937. Tranquillia passed to her niece, Mary Wingfield Scott (1885-1983). Mary Wingfield Scott, nicknamed "Polly" and "Winkie," became a leading figure in Virginias's historic preservation movement, authoring *Houses of Old Richmond* (The Valentine Museum, 1941) and *Old Virginia Neighborhoods* (The Valentine Museum, 1950). In 1935, she founded the William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and was instrumental in saving Linden Row and the Glasgow House in Richmond, Virginia. Including Rockledge Cottage and Tranquillia Cottage in the Greenwood-

⁷ Personal communication with Roberta Bocock, September 2013.

⁸ Alexander Hamilton Bryan papers at the Virginia Historical Society, accessed January 2015.

⁹ Personal communication with Elizabeth Pinkerton Scott, November 2013; Scott family home movies, www.rosegill.com/Movies/Index.html; F. W. Scott, 1979, *Royal Orchard, 1902-1978* (Verona, Virginia: McClure Printing Co., Inc.), p. 35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 6

Afton Rural Historic District will complete the collection of Scott family buildings associated with the district along the Blue Ridge mountain line.

Section 9.

Bibliography

Alexander Hamilton Bryan papers at the Virginia Historical Society, accessed January 2015.

Augusta County Heritage Topical. Article by S. Grove; 2000, p. 80.

Insurance claim filed by Alexander Hamilton Bryan to the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, which gives a history of Rockledge. Accessed in the archival collection of the Virginia Historical Society January 2015. The insurance claim was for damages to Rockledge caused by blasts that were necessary for constructing the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Nelson County, Virginia, Courthouse, Property Transactions; Book 54, page 533; recorded 2/16/28.

Personal communication with Roberta Bocock, September 2013.

Personal communication with Elizabeth Pinkerton Scott, November 2013.

Pollock, G. F. 1960. *Skyland*. Chesapeake Book Company, p. 258.

Richmond News Leader article, Monday, 5/25/1936.

Scott family home movies, www.rosegill.com/Movies/Index.html.

Scott, A. *Winkie Mary Wingfield Scott, 2011*; accessed online at <http://www.rosegill.com/MaryWingfieldScott/index.html>. Augusta County Heritage Topical, article by S. Grove, 2000, p. 80.

Scott, F. W. 1979. *Royal Orchard, 1902-1978*. Verona, Virginia: McClure Printing Co., Inc., p. 35. Accessed in the University of Virginia Special Collections Library.

Section 10.

Acreage of Property Boundary Correction Totals 6 acres (Rockledge Cottage, 2.0 acres and Tranquillia Cottage, 4.0 acres)

LOCATION COORDINATES

Rockledge Cottage (DHR No. 002-5075-0585)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 7

Latitude: 38.026620/ Longitude: -78.866020

Tranquillia Cottage (DHR No. 002-5075-0586)
 Latitude: 38.026610/ Longitude: -78.863740

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Rockledge Cottage includes two Nelson County tax map parcels: 3A2 1 I 19 and 3A2 1G 1. These parcels comprise 2 acres. Tranquillia Cottage includes nine Nelson County tax map parcels: 3A2 1 G 4, 3A2 1 G4A, 3A2 1 G 6, 3A2 1 G 7A, 3A2 1 G 7, 3A1 1 G 8, 3A2 1 G 9, 3A1 1 G 10, 3A1 1 G 11, and 3A1 1 G 12, and these together total four acres. Inclusion of Rockledge and Tranquillia will adjust the historic district's boundary line along Howardsville Turnpike about one-half mile to the west.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The historic boundary for the Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District is being corrected to include two properties that were erroneously excluded from the original historic district, Rockledge Cottage and Tranquillia Cottage. The corrected boundary encompasses all known historic resources and the historic setting of each property, all of which maintains historic integrity.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District

County or Vicinity: Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties

State: Virginia

Photographer: Property Owners

Date Photographed: November 2015

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0001.

Rockledge Cottage façade, camera facing south.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0002.

Rockledge Cottage façade, camera facing southeast.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0003.

Rockledge Cottage rear, camera facing north.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0004.

Garage (non-contributing) at Rockledge Cottage rear, camera facing southwest.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0005.

Tranquillia Cottage facade, camera facing south/southeast.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0006.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Name of Property
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 8

Tranquillia Cottage east side, camera facing southwest.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0007.

Tranquillia Cottage east and south sides, camera facing west.

VA_NelsonCounty_GreenwoodAftonRHD_0008.

Tranquillia Cottage rear, camera facing north.

LOCATION MAP/ SKETCH MAP/
PHOTO KEYGreenwood-Afton Rural Historic District
Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta Counties,
VA

DHR No. 002-5075

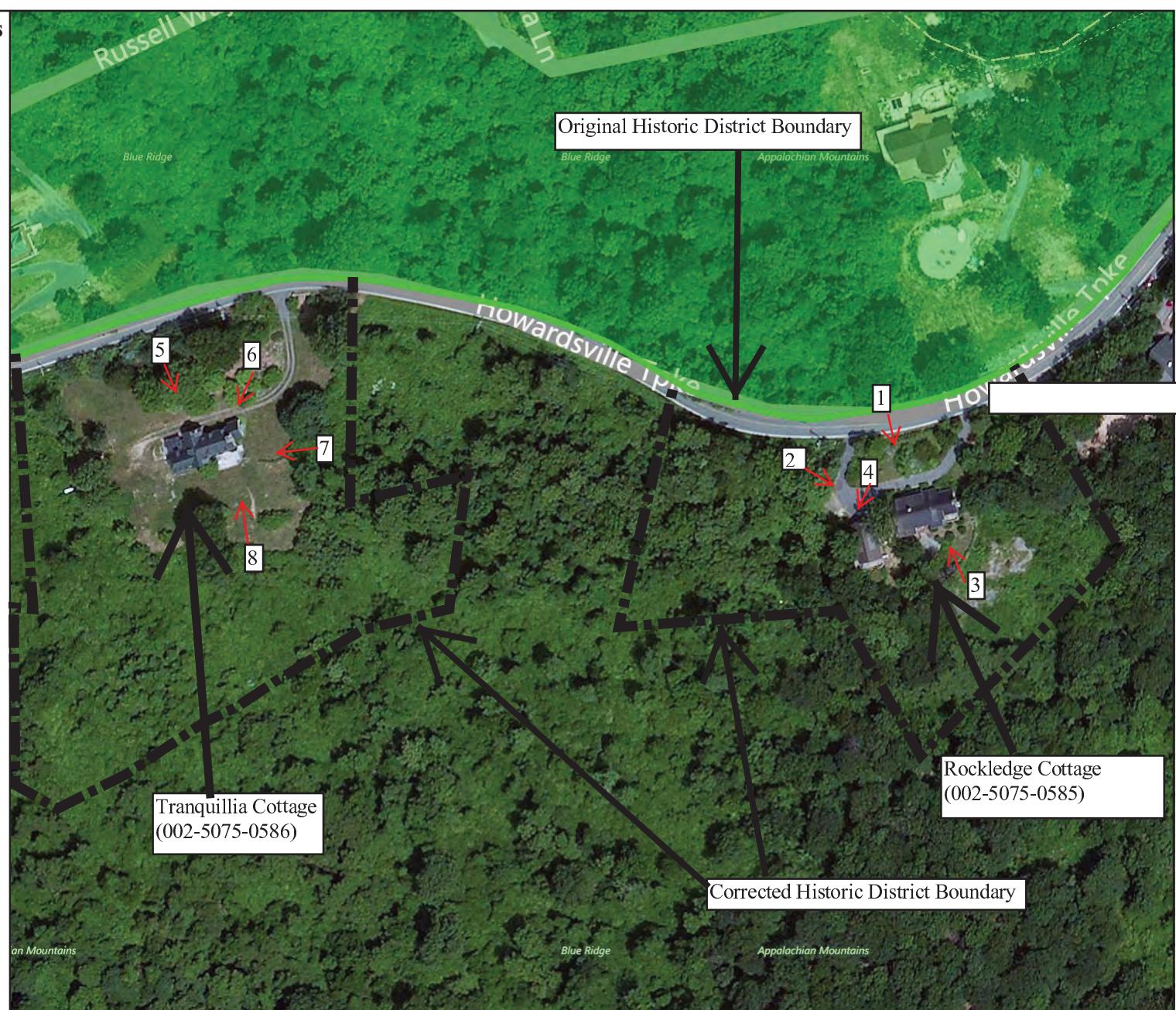
LOCATION COORDINATES for
Rockledge Cottage (002-5075-0585)
Latitude: 38.026620
Longitude: -78.866020LOCATION COORDINATES for
Tranquillia Cottage (002-5075-0586)
Latitude: 38.026610
Longitude: -78.863740

Photo Location

1



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet**Title: Greenwood Afton Rural HD****Date: 12/4/2015**

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Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.