

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

VLR 3/20/08
NHP 5/15/08

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name The Glebe
other names/site number Minor Hall; DHR File No. 005-0010

2. Location

street & number 156 Patrick Henry Highway not for publication N/A
city or town Amherst vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Amherst code 009 zip code 24521

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter H. Henson April 3, 2008
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Sub: Secondary structure; garage
DOMESTIC Sub: Secondary structure; tool shed

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Sub: Secondary structure; garage
DOMESTIC Sub: Secondary structure; tool shed

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- OTHER: COLONIAL
FEDERAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
roof METAL: Tin
walls BRICK NOGGING: Brick and weatherboard
other CHIMNEYS: brick

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance 1762-1937

Significant Dates 1762; 1763; ca. 1825; 1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Reverend Ichabod Camp; Gabriel Penn

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Anglican Parish of Amherst County

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

The Glebe

Amherst County, Virginia

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: VDHR and Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA; Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va; Amherst County Museum and Historical Society, Amherst, VA

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 20.560 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
A <u>17 675066 4165781</u>	B <u>17 675470 4165883</u>	C <u>17 675356 4165837</u>	D <u>17 675463 4165591</u>
E <u>17 675377 4165517</u>	F <u>17 675181 4165499</u>	___ See continuation sheet.	

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Nancy W. Kraus
organization First & Main, LLC date January 7, 2008
street & number 6224 New Harvard Lane telephone (804) 304-6053
city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

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Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Edward E. & Lynn M. Kable
street & number 156 Patrick Henry Highway telephone (434) 946-0116
city or town Amherst state VA zip code 24521

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

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**The Glebe
Amherst County, VA**

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Summary Description

The dwelling historically called The Glebe is situated on twenty acres of land at the intersection of Routes 29 and 151 in Amherst County, Virginia. The glebe tract is located approximately five miles northeast of the town of Amherst, one-and-one-half miles south of the village of Clifford (formerly New Glasgow), and 45 miles southwest of Charlottesville. There are three contributing buildings, one contributing site, and two non-contributing buildings on the property. The Glebe is a complex dwelling that is difficult to date with certainty. Documentary and architectural evidence support the possibility that the rear ell of The Glebe was constructed circa 1762. The architectural evidence suggests that the main block of The Glebe dates to the early 19th century, perhaps ca. 1825, although no documentary evidence has been found to support this date. In addition to the dwelling, the glebe tract retains the garage and the tool shed, circa 1900; and the site of a twentieth-century barn. There are two non-contributing buildings, a garden shed built circa 1980 and a chicken house built in 2004. The Glebe, approached from the old Stage Road by a teardrop-shaped driveway, is situated at the center of a broad, level plateau. An expansive view of Tobacco Row, a range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is visible from the front, rear, and north side yards. High Peak, the 3000-foot-tall pinnacle, is prominent. The surrounding meadows are rolling and pastoral. At one time, The Glebe was part of a larger complex of buildings. A photograph from 1936 shows a frame dependency at the north end of the house. The footprints of an ice house and smoke house have been recently identified. Future archeological investigations may uncover artifacts related to the placement of the earlier buildings.

Inventory of Buildings and Sites

The Glebe	circa 1762; circa 1825	Contributing building
Garage	circa 1900	Contributing building
Tool shed	circa 1900	Contributing building
Barn	circa 1900	Contributing site
Garden shed	circa 1980	Non-contributing building
Chicken house	2004	Non-contributing building

Architectural Description

The Glebe is an example of a complex dwelling that appears to have evolved between the mid-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-centuries. Documentary and architectural evidence suggests that the rear ell could have been constructed circa 1762. The documentary evidence and architectural evidence appear to conflict, however, with regards to the construction of the main block. While there is limited documentary evidence supporting the physical evolution of the building, the architectural evidence strongly suggests that the main block was constructed later than the rear ell, sometime in the early 19th century, perhaps around 1825. Evidence discovered to date cannot explain if the main block replaced an earlier portion of the

dwelling or if an earlier dwelling was located elsewhere on the property. The dwelling is situated on land that was part of the original 254-acre glebe tract. The circa 1830 Crabill Map is the earliest pictorial record of The Glebe on its current footprint.

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The dwelling that survives today may be the product of at least five different building campaigns: (1) the attached rear ell, circa 1762; (2) the two-story, five-bay main block, ca. 1825; (3) the kitchen wing, circa 1919; (4) two porches, circa 1937, attached to the south and east elevations; and (5) the laundry room wing, attached to the north wall of the kitchen, built in the second half of the twentieth-century.

The Rear Ell: Exterior

The earliest part of the existing dwelling is likely the rear ell.¹ The Reverend Ichabod Camp, the earliest occupant, wrote in his diary that his daughter was born at The Glebe in Amherst County in November, 1762. The one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-shaped ell is sixteen-feet-wide and twenty-seven-feet-long. The bearing walls of the rear ell rest upon a low foundation wall. The foundation is composed of one or two courses of rubble stone at the base topped with three or four courses of brick laid in English bond. Along the west end of the rear ell, the sill is supported by a vertical hewn beam where the earlier foundation wall was removed when the ell was joined to the main block. The brickwork of the rear ell is woven into the English bond brickwork of the main block.

The bearing walls of the rear ell are supported by foundation walls that are independent of the cellar. The cellar walls, formed of rubble stone and orange-tinted mortar, are set in from the brick foundation walls by approximately three feet. Although the lower section of the chimney has been filled in with stones and mortar, it appears that a large cooking hearth was originally located at the east end of the cellar. The exposed joists, the underside of the flooring in the hall-and-parlor above, and the rubble stone are white-washed. The whitewash finish may be evidence that the cellar was used as living space and probably served initially as the kitchen and later as the winter kitchen when a detached kitchen building was constructed on the grounds.²

The cellar of the rear ell is entered from the outside through a small opening on the north side of the dwelling. On the interior frame of the opening is a bore hole that matches the wrought iron pintel transferred to the owner in a box of wrought iron artifacts associated with the house.³ The placement of this pintel suggests that the original basement opening was protected with shutters, typical in eighteenth-century dwellings: "Cellar openings had wooden bars across them, usually horizontal, to keep out large animals and human encroachers. Glazed sash was very seldom used at this level. The openings were usually closed with interior batten shutters."⁴

On the exterior, the basement walls are covered by a brick veneer wall, laid in Flemish bond with a molded water table, installed in the 1970s. The north and south walls are sheathed with beaded weatherboard. The exposed upper section of the east wall is covered with clapboard. The walls are capped with a plain boxed cornice. The attic eaves display pit sawn rafters, joists, and studs, and riven lath. The walls are supported by hewn oak beams, eight-inches by nine-inches, filled with brick nogging. Framing members have mortise-

and-tenon joints secured with wooden pegs. The knee wall studs have cut-nail construction. The space between the joists is filled with fallen pieces of riven lath and mud-like plaster. The fallen plaster has the consistency of wattle and daub, that is, it has a rough texture with bits of hair, twigs, and straw. The

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existing plaster, grainy and white, is from a later date. The steep, side-gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Deck boards vary in width up to twelve-inches-wide and are separated by ventilation channels. The roof sheathing boards are installed with wrought-headed cut nails and wire nails. A single interior brick chimney, laid in running bond with corbelled cap, is centered on the east lateral wall.⁵

Two types of round-butt wood shingles were found in the attic eaves. One of the shingles is cypress, eighteen-and-one-half-inches long and three-and-three-quarters-inches wide.⁶ It is tapered in thickness from five-eighths-inch at the butt end to one-quarter-inch at the feather edge. The shingle is irregularly notched with angled cuts of two-inches on one side and one-inch on the other. There are four very small holes, about one-sixteenth-inch in diameter, located in the upper third of the shingle where nails penetrated the wood. This is an example of the most common shingle type used in Virginia.⁷

The second shingle found in the eaves is also cypress, seven-and-three-quarters-inches long and four-inches wide. It is tapered in thickness from five-eighths-inch at the butt end to one-half-inch at the feather edge. The butt end is neatly rounded, hand-hewn. This smaller shingle may be from the starter course: "The use of shorter bottom shingles in the starter course caused the roof slope to 'kick' up slightly in order that the upper shingles of this course might lie flat against the lath or sheathing."⁸

The door and window openings on the north and south elevations are aligned. Fenestration on the first floor consists of nine-over-nine sash windows with broad, banded surrounds. The basement is illuminated with paired six-light casement windows, and the upper level is illuminated by four-light casement windows placed on either side of the chimney. There are several eighteenth-century-style wrought iron shutter pintels on the windows frames of the rear ell.⁹

The Rear Ell: Interior

The original plan of the rear ell is the side-passage type, a form depicted by Paul E. Buchanan as eighteenth-century Plan Type II.⁴⁰ However, the location of the stair, in the large, heated room and not in the passage, makes it an unusual example of a side passage plan. There are door openings at each end of the passage hall. The entrance located on the north wall is visible on the exterior, but on the inside, the door opening is hidden inside a closet that fills the north end of the passage hall. The historic door casing and banded surround are preserved in place, but the original egress door has been relocated to serve as the closet door. The wood door has a 6-panel configuration, two small panes at the top and four larger panels at the bottom. The top panels are filled with wavy-glass panes. A shadowline around the doorknob may delineate the placement of an earlier box-style lock. A hand-wrought iron box lock is preserved among a collection of artifacts from the site, but its original placement is unknown.¹¹

The first floor public room, today the family room, is seventeen-feet-wide and twenty-feet long. A narrow,

winding boxed stair in the northwest corner leads to the one-room, half-story above. The fireplace is centered on the east wall and is flanked by doors. A shallow closet is situated to the left of the fireplace; the door to the right serves as a passage into the kitchen. The existing wood mantel and gray marble

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facings and hearthstone were installed in the 1970s. The design of the antecedent mantel is unknown. Yellow heart pine flooring laid in random widths, nine-inch-high molded baseboards, and asymmetrical, back-banded door and window surrounds could be original.¹² The passage hall is finished with flush paneling topped with a cyma-recta or ogee type cap.

The Main Block: Exterior

The main block of The Glebe is rectangular, twenty-two-feet by fifty-six-feet, in plan. The two-story, five-bay facade is balanced, though not precisely symmetrical.¹³ Among those who have inspected the main block of The Glebe, there is unanimous consensus regarding the "very high quality" of the heavy timber skeleton. The frame was examined in four separate locations: (1) in the crawl space beneath the main block; (2) from the basement beneath the rear ell; (3) in the attic above the main block; and (4) on the exterior, just above the foundation across the facade where four lengths of weatherboard siding were removed.

The Glebe has corner post-and-beam framing with mortise-and-tenon joints and diagonal bracing, comparable to the framing design illustrated by Paul E. Buchanan in "The Eighteenth-Century Frame Houses of Tidewater Virginia".¹⁴ The bearing walls rest upon adzed oak sills, eight-inches by nine-inches. Corner posts are supported by corner braces. The summer beams are hewn on all sides; they are approximately nine-inches by nine-inches.¹⁵ Joints between the sills, girders, summer beams and floors joists are mortise-and-tenon type, secured with oak pins. Characteristic Roman numerals were observed on the beams in three different locations: where the corner post meets the sill at the northwest corner of the façade; at the northeast corner of the attic; and in the basement. The walls are filled with brick nogging, installed between the studs, probably to deter rodents and to provide insulation. The nogging is high quality, not of samel bricks.¹⁶ The bricks are well-formed and are laid with the same type of mortar used in the foundation and chimneys.

Under the main block, the joists are oak. Some are hewn on the bottom and pit-sawn on the sides. Each joist is approximately four-inches by nine-inches. Some of the floor joists under the dining room and center hall appear to be pit-sawn, but most of the joists beneath the parlor (north) end are replacements. The bearing walls of the main block rest upon a thirteen-inch-thick foundation, constructed of brick, laid in English bond. The bricks are hand-made, varied in orange-red color, and mortared with a course-textured, orange-tinted compound. The mortar has not been subjected to chemical analysis, but it appears to be composed of reddish-colored clay and white lime. The red clay is native to the grounds.

The brick foundation under the main block of The Glebe is only seven courses high, approximately 25-inches above grade. On the exterior, the English bond foundation walls are hidden behind brick veneer. The English bond foundation is visible on the exterior in circa 1940 photographs. The first photographs to display the brick veneer are from 1976.

In the main block, the roof rafters are oak, three-inches by four-inches, twenty-six-inches on center. Many of the rafters appear to be pit-sawn but could be water-power sash-sawn.¹⁷ The roof system is constructed

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without a ridge-board. The rafters are mortised-and-tenoned with oak pegs. There is no raising plate. The rafters are aligned with the joists. The collar beams, three-inches by four-inches, are placed four feet from the ridge. The roof sheathing boards measure mostly one-inch by twelve-inches with two-or-three-inch ventilation channels between the boards. It appears that the sheathing boards were originally installed with three-to-six-inches of space in between to allow the wood shingles to breathe. However, these early spaces have been in-filled with oak boards, probably when the tin roof was installed. There are as many as thirty nails protruding from each of the roof sheathing boards, suggesting that the roof was re-shingled several times. There is evidence that the roof system was re-worked, probably in the nineteenth-century, based on nail analysis. The pegged joints have been reinforced and secured with multiple square-headed cut nails. Many, though not all, of the rafters have been shimmed, probably to re-level the rafters. Most of the shimmed rafters are on the dining room side. The shims vary in thickness between one-inch to two-and-one-half-inches. The ceiling joists are pine, adzed on top, and pit sawn on the sides. Joists are slightly irregular in size, ranging from nine-and-three-quarters-inches by two-and-three-quarters-inches to ten-inches by two-and-three-quarters-inches.

There are two pairs of peg-holes, approximately one-and-one-half-inches in diameter, on the east (rear) and west (front) sides of the attic. The peg-holes are eleven feet apart, center to center. Two of the holes are filled with oak pegs that project approximately nine inches above the plate. The other two holes have lost their pegs. Several joists in the central area between the peg-holes have wedges cut in the top. There is also a cripple between two of the ceiling joists. Only one of the pegs is located where the rear plate is spliced. The other three peg-holes do not serve as connectors. The front plate appears to extend the entire fifty-six-foot-length of the building while the rear plate appears to have just one splice as noted. The notches and pegs could evidence some missing architectural feature(s). One hypothetical explanation is that the main block may have had front and/or rear roof pediments or pedimented porches or a combination of roof pediment(s) and columned porch(es).

The exterior is covered with beaded horizontal weatherboards. The overall appearance of the weatherboards suggests that the owners of the dwelling have taken particular care to retain and preserve the historic fabric. On the north and south gable ends especially, most of the siding appears to be very old. Split and broken siding has been preserved in place, repeatedly re-nailed, and re-painted. There are several places where instead of replacing a board, the owner decided to patch a deteriorated place with a metal patch. These patches have been carefully cut and beaded to blend into the wood.

No wholesale replacement of the weatherboards occurred in a single campaign. There are several different sizes of weatherboard. The siding with the appearance of the most age, based on the observed deteriorated condition and thickness of paint buildup, has a five-and-one-half-inch exposure. On some weatherboards, the paint build-up is more than one-quarter-inch-thick. Several deteriorated lengths of siding, removed in October, 2007, were determined to be hand-planed. A two-foot section of unpainted

replacement weatherboard, discovered in the attic, is fabricated from sash-sawn tulip poplar. The embedded wrought-headed cut nails are dated circa 1830.¹⁸ There is additional evidence that some of the weatherboard was replaced: the crown on the façade is installed upside down. Approximately fifty-percent

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of the siding on the lower facade is replacement weatherboard, likely dating to the 1937-1940 renovation.

The main block has double, beaded corner boards. The raking boards have a slight taper toward the ridge of the roof. The raking boards at both the north and south ends of the main block of the house are beaded at the lower edge. High resolution photography shows prominent bulbous nail heads at several places along the raking boards on the south end of the house.¹⁹

The main block is characterized by paired, gable-end chimneys. The chimneys are relatively slender and flush to the outside walls. They have second-story-high, shallow, sloped weatherings. The chimneys extend approximately seven feet above the ridge of the roof. The bricks used to construct the chimneys are hand made, of irregular size with irregular edges. The bricks range in length from eight-inches to eight-and-one-half-inches; in width from two-and-three-quarter-inches to three-and-one-quarter-inches; and in depth from three-inches to three-and-three-quarters-inches. The bricks vary in coloration from a light salmon-orange to a very deep russet red. The mortar is grainy and orange-tinted.

The brickwork in the lower two-thirds section of each chimney appears to be date from ca. 1825?. The lower section of the north-end chimney is laid in 1:5 bond with struck mortar joints. The upper section was rebuilt circa 1937 of red brick laid in common bond. The entire south-end chimney is laid in 1:5 bond. The lower section is original but the top eighteen feet was reconstructed circa 1937 with historic bricks salvaged from a smokehouse then located in the rear yard. The bricks from the smokehouse are different in size and quality from the original chimney bricks. The smokehouse-bricks are longer and courser in texture. Inside the attic, the bottom courses of chimney-brickwork are laid in English bond. This brickwork matches the coursing of the foundation walls.

The lower brickwork of each chimney is color-washed, and decorative penciling is visible on the struck mortar joints. "The application of color washes and lime penciling to disguise poor workmanship, enhance the appearance of bonding patterns, or give the illusion of color uniformity has been traced back to the medieval period in England...this practice appeared in the Chesapeake where mounting evidence suggests that it was quite common in the seventeenth century and continued through the colonial period before it increased in popularity in the first half of the nineteenth century."²⁰

The windows and doors on the east and west elevations of the main block are aligned. Door and window frames are asymmetrical, molded with an applied outer band. Some of the door and window frames exposed during repairs are secured with wood pegs instead of nails. The double-leaf folding doors on the east elevation mark the location of the original primary egress to the main block.²¹ These doors have wrought iron bar lock hardware attached to the interior frame. On the west elevation, the frontispiece is off-set by nearly two-feet to the south end, a condition that could have resulted with the installation of the existing the frontispiece. The existing six-panel wood door dates from the twentieth-century. The door

opening is flanked by narrow pilasters and sidelights. The sidelights have three lights at the top and a recessed flush panel at the bottom. Above the door is a two-light transom. Glass panes in the transom and sidelights at the west entrance are ten-inches by eighteen-inches.

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Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine wood sash-style window with wood lintels and sills at the first story and nine-over-six sash windows at the second story. The window at the second story is aligned with the front entrance door and is flanked by sidelights. Each individual pane of window glass is nine-and-one-half-inches by eleven-and-one-half-inches. The majority of glass is noticeably thick and wavy. The muntins are three-quarters-inch wide and beveled; the muntins appear newer than the rails and upper stiles. Most of the bottom stiles have been replaced, made from different wood fabric but carefully joined to the side rails of the window frames. The undocumented oral tradition, passed along from owner to owner, is that the windows in the main block "are original". The windows portrayed in several circa 1936 photographs appear to have smaller panes and thicker muntins, although this appearance could be a perceptual distortion. The nine-over-nine and six-over-nine pane configuration is the same in the "before" and "after" (circa 1940) photographs. Functional, louvered wood shutters, most with cast iron hardware, adorn most of the windows on all elevations. The attic is ventilated by small louvered openings on both sides of the chimneys.

Understanding the original exterior appearance of The Glebe is complicated by successive alterations. There are no known photographs that show whether the east or west elevations had porches. A one-story, three-bay shed-roofed porch, built circa 1937, spans the full length of the exposed east elevation wall. The porch roof, supported on square, chamfered columns with arched spandrels, is covered with standing seam metal. The balustrade is composed of molded hand rails and plain pickets. The porch deck is covered with square terra cotta tiles.

A one-story, Victorian-era porch, depicted in circa 1936 photographs, formerly adorned the west elevation. The porch was three bays wide with a hipped roof supported with square columns and pilasters over a solid brick foundation. The deep over-hanging, bracketed eaves and arched spandrels suggest that the porch was constructed in the 1870s. Because it was greatly deteriorated, this Victorian-era porch was removed and replaced circa 1937 by a two-story, three-bay portico. The circa 1937 porch was reportedly built over the footprint of the existing brick foundation. The portico is covered with a low-pitched shed roof and is supported by four chamfered columns, approximately twelve-inches square. The porch has a brick foundation; the porch deck is covered with square terra cotta tile. The portico is only fourteen-inches above grade; there is no railing. The porch is accessed by two low brick steps. The second-story window, centered above the front door, opens onto a small balcony with Chippendale-style railing.

Between 1937 and 1940, The Glebe was renovated by then-owners Russell and Margery Franks. A record of the condition of The Glebe in 1937, before the renovation, and in 1940, when the renovation was completed, is preserved in historic photographs.²² The late-nineteenth-century, Victorian-style front porch was removed. The two-story, three-bay portico porch that exists today was built over what the owners interpreted as the footprint of an earlier porch:

...the front porch had evidently become unsafe and had been torn away- a long board had been

nailed across the front above the front door, and a sloping one-story roof had been put over the porch. In repairing the roof of the main house they (the Franks) discovered four slots in the attic which had been cut for the beams to support four tall columns and the foundation

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of the porch clearly showed where the original porch had rested, so he (Mr. Franks) replaced the porch as it had been originally-a two-story porch with four square columns.²³

The early detached frame kitchen was removed and replaced by an attached kitchen pavilion. A rear egress door, stoop and steps were built at the southeast corner to provide access to the new kitchen. The side porch, attached to the south wall, was re-constructed over the existing brick pier foundation and frame deck.

The Glebe was partially renovated in the 1970s. The English bond foundation was preserved in place but covered on the exterior by a faux foundation of brick veneer, laid in Flemish bond with a molded water-table. A bay window was installed on the north wall of the kitchen, and a small laundry room addition was appended to the east wall of the kitchen. The screened porch on the south elevation was enclosed to create an office.

To date, no rose head nails or wholly wrought nails have been discovered *in situ*. The door and window frames, the stair components, and the mantelpieces are pegged. The varieties of nails that have been removed from The Glebe suggest that the dwelling has been subject to periodic maintenance, repair and updating. Nail types discovered *in situ* include wrought headed cut nails, square and rectangular-headed cut nails, wire nails, L-headed nails, and modern galvanized nails. Only two examples of early wrought hardware have been identified to date. First are the wrought iron catches that hold the bar lock across the folding doors.²⁴ The pintels attached to the rear are the second example of wrought iron elements.

Most of the doors at The Glebe have four-and-one-half-inch-tall cast iron butt hinges.²⁵ The doors have many imperfections, but no clear ghosting of HL hinges is discernible.

The Main Block: Interior

The spatial arrangement of the main block is central passage, one room deep, and two rooms on each floor, a plan described as "most common for small rural houses" and "typical of the period for large Virginia houses: two rooms were placed on both sides of a center passage, on both floors."²⁶ The double-leaf folding doors located at the east end of the central hall are probably the original primary egress doors to the main block. These doors have wrought iron bar lock hardware attached to the frame. The egress doors on the east and west elevations open into the full-depth central hall. The alignment of the doors and windows and the orientation of the dwelling were designed to promote cross-ventilation in the hot summer months.

The double-run, open-string stair is positioned along the east wall of the west end of the entrance hall. The stair case ascends to a landing between the first and second floors. The stair has plain rectangular balusters and three square and one rectangular newels with molded caps. The newel posts are pegged. The rounded, chamfered heart pine handrail appears to be hewn and hand-planed. The stringboard is

plain. Rectangular balusters frequently appear in Federal-era dwellings; these stair elements are not often found in eighteen-century dwellings.

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The formal rooms are spacious and well-proportioned, each approximately twenty-five-foot square. The dining room is on the south side of the central hall and the parlor is on the north. The hall, stair well, and both formal rooms have flush-panel wainscoting. The flush panels in the dining room, parlor and central hall on the first floor appear to be original. The panels are fabricated from a single width of wood and are attached directly to the studs and corner posts.

Each space displays a different ornamental frieze. The paneling in the dining room has the most unusual frieze with alternating metopes and glyphs, carved in groupings of five. What is striking about this embellishment is the primitive quality of its fabrication, especially when compared to the execution of the decorative friezes found in other period dwellings in Amherst County. To date, only one example of this NPS motif has been identified in Amherst County. The top of one of the built-in cupboards at Soldier's Joy has a similar motif.

The wainscoting wrapping the entrance hall and the stairwell is twenty-one-inches high and is composed of flush panels, surbase with horizontal reeding, and eleven-inch-high molded skirting board. In the dining room, the thirtyone-inch-high wainscot is composed of dado, surbase embellished with glyghs and metopes, beaded cap, and nine-inch-high molded skirting board. The dado is fabricated from a single twenty-inch-wide board of hand-planed heart pine. The frieze in the dining room projects approximately one-half-inch from the face of the door frame. This condition suggests that the frieze may have been reworked. The parlor features original twenty-nine-inch-high wainscot, composed of dado, surbase embellished with diagonal reeded fluting, and twelve-inch molded skirting board.

In the main block, there are four fireplaces with wood mantels, one in each of the four rooms. Two mantels are historic; the other two are replacements from the 1970s. The mantels in the dining room and south bedroom are historic. The historic mantel from the north bedroom is preserved in good condition in the attic of the Amherst Historical Museum. The accession number confirms that it was a gift to the museum from the Laws, who owned The Glebe between 1980 and 1989. The mantel is the approximately the same size as the mantel in the south bedroom, fifty-seven-inches high and fifty-four-inches wide, but it has a different design. The wood appears to be sawn and hand-planed. The mantel has a simple rectangular shelf and beaded edges. The frieze has three equally-spaced raised panels in the form of Doric pilasters. It is nearly identical to mantels at Bellevitte (pre-Revolutionary) and Mountain View (c. 1770).

The focal point of the dining room is the original fireplace, centered on the south wall. The wood mantel is composed of a one-inch-thick shelf; cornice with cyma reversa with astragal; paired Doric columns; and paneled, beaded architrave. The frieze has three panels. The center panel is recessed and features an unusual applied ovoid that has the appearance of a smooth, convex section of an egg. The design of the dining room mantel--paired, symmetrical colonettes, three-panel frieze, and single, central obloid in the center panel-- is nearly identical to one of the mantels at Soldier's Joy (c. 1784).

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above. The upper portion is framed with wide asymmetrical moldings with torus-type bands. A raised, semi-circular flush panel is installed at the top of each cupboard.

The fireplace in the parlor was reworked in the second half of the twentieth-century. The original mantel was replaced with a wood mantel with a cornice-style shelf, fluted pilasters, and applied urns. The brickwork was also faced with pink, gray, and white marble. In June, 2007, a broken section of older green stone hearth plate was discovered in the crawl space beneath the parlor.

There are two styles of door and window surrounds in the main block. Both types are asymmetrical and stepped. The wood trim that surrounds the second-story bedroom doors and windows is composed of a beaded fascia with an applied, molded backband. This trim type, generally identified with the Colonial era, is like, though not identical to, the door and window surrounds in the rear ell. The door and window surrounds on the first floor are more elaborate and are typically identified as a Federal-era profile.²⁷ The moldings are subdivided into a series of fascias and bolection moldings in order, from the door opening out: half-round bead; fascia 1; astragal; fascia 2; astragal; half-round bead; and beveled and fluted backband.

There are seven different styles of historic doors that are important in understanding the construction-chronology of The Glebe:

1. One board and batten door is lying in the crawl space underneath the main block. The door is in a difficult place to reach, so it has not yet been examined for wrought nails or the ghosting of HL hinges. The door appears to have served as an interior door. It is well-crafted and retains its white-washed finish. There is no evidence to confirm that this door was installed within the existing dwelling, but its preservation beneath the dwelling is suggestive;
2. In the rear ell, the two original egress doors from the passage hall survive. As noted above, one of these egress doors was removed from its original location on the north wall and was re-located to serve as a closet door. The matching door from the other end of the passage is stored in the eaves of the garage. Both doors have six panels, two small panels at the top and larger vertical panels below. The panels are flush, held in place with a quarter-round bead measuring about one-half-inch. Wavy, slightly opaque, glass panes fill the top two panels of both surviving doors.
3. In the main block, each of the folding doors at the east end of the central hall exhibits three molded panels. The top panel is proportionately smaller than the lower panels which are equal in size;
4. The five-panel door to the closet underneath the stair in the main block is one-of-a-kind in the dwelling. The door has three horizontal panels at the top and two vertical panels at the bottom. The panels are slightly raised. They are crudely fashioned and appear to be hand-planed.
5. Five interior six-panel wood doors are also stored in the eaves of the garage. The doors appear to be in good condition. The doors were probably removed from the dwelling in the 1970s. One of the doors, then located between the center hall and the dining room, is shown in a circa 1955 photograph in Farrar's Old Virginia Houses-The Piedmont. Mortise-notches from the butt hinges on the interior door frames show that these doors were removed from following places: (1) between the

dining room and central passage; (2) between the parlor and central passage; (3) both closets in the master bedroom;

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6. The closets in the north bedroom and the closet next to the fireplace in the rear ell have five-panel doors characteristic of the Greek Revival period. The doors have three horizontal panels at the top and two vertical panels at the bottom;
7. The shallow coat closet retrofitted at the east end of the central passage has a late-nineteenth-or-early-twentieth-century door with six horizontal panels. One additional example of this door type is stored in the garage. Its earlier placement has not yet been determined.

Wood flooring throughout the main block is heart yellow pine with boards in random widths measuring from three-and-one-half-inches to six-and-one-half-inches. Joints between floorboards are tongue-and-groove. The under face is hewn or gauged to fit each joist. The flooring in the parlor appears to be original to the dwelling, except for one section, approximately twenty-four-inches-wide, that extends lengthwise along the front (west) wall. All of the replacement boards are the same width, four-and-one-half-inches. The flooring in the dining room and center hall appears to be original except for a few replacement boards that are identifiable from the crawl space below. The majority of flooring has aged and deepened in color. The replacement boards are distinguished by their smooth, light yellow backs.

The first floor ceilings are nine-and-one-half-feet high. The joists between the first and second floors are approximately four inches by twelve inches in dimension. The ceiling in the parlor is composed of riven lath, old plaster, and a topical layer of textured gypsum compound. Ceiling height at the second floor is nearly nine-feet. The interior walls are plastered throughout, but it is unknown if any of the existing plaster is original. An exploratory hole, punched into one of the shallow bedroom closets reveal thin, brittle plaster with a coarse, grainy white undercoat with a smooth plaster-of-Paris-type finish coat.

There are two additional contributing buildings and one contributing site located on the glebe tract. The buildings are situated on a level, grassy plateau to the south of The Glebe. The **garage** has a wood frame covered with horizontal, weatherboard siding. The low-pitched, side-gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The building has a single bay on the façade that is filled with a modern overhead garage door. There is a single-leaf, six-panel wood entrance door centered on the north elevation. The **tool shed** is one-bay wide and two-bays long. There is an entrance door centered on the west elevation. A single-leaf entrance door and four-light casement window are placed symmetrically on the north elevation. The building is characterized by a low-pitched, gable roof with exposed rafter ends and standing seam metal sheathing, and horizontal weatherboard siding. Approximately seventy-five-yards east of the house is the site of the **barn**. Overgrown with trees and weeds, the barn is partially collapsed, but its features are discernible.

There are two non-contributing building on the property. The **garden shed** is a rectangular frame-and-weatherboard building erected circa 1980. The shed has a low-pitched shed roof covered with metal, exposed rafter ends, and horizontal, weatherboard siding. The garden shed was modified in 2003 to shelter fowl. The **chicken house** was erected in 2004 with salvaged lumber from the property. The building has

an attached, open enclosure constructed of square timbers and chicken wire.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Glebe is one of only ten surviving dwellings in Virginia associated with glebe lands. Glebe lands were purchased and glebe buildings were built by governmental mandate, following the patterns of the Church of England, to support the clergy in the parishes. By the time of the Revolution, there were ninety-five official parishes within Virginia.²⁸ Most of the parishes are believed to have erected glebe houses, but only twenty-seven Colonial-era glebe houses are documented in Virginia.²⁹ The glebe is one manifestation of the parish system, the institution of local ecclesiastical government.³⁰ The importance of a glebe in Virginia is summarized this way: "A handsome parsonage with a neatly fenced garden, a full complement of outbuildings, an orchard, and productive fields nearby visibly represented both the aspirations and the accomplishments of the parish, not only of its gentry rulers, but in some measure of all parishioners as well."³¹

The institutionalization of the parish system with associated glebes in Virginia was unique among the colonies.³² The Anglican Church was established in only six colonies,³³ and outside of Virginia, few glebe houses were ever constructed.³⁴ The surviving glebe houses and the various glebe roads are the historic legacy of the established Anglican Church in Virginia. In southwest Virginia, five glebe houses were built before the parish system was abolished: St. Anne's in Albemarle County; Augusta; Amherst; Russell; and Botetourt. The glebe houses in Russell and Augusta Counties have been demolished; the St. Anne glebe has been moved and altered; and the Botetourt dwelling is so substantially altered that it is identified as a "disguised" glebe house.³⁵

The Glebe is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because the history of the parish system is intertwined with the Colonial history and development of the Amherst County. The glebe tract and the associated dwelling historically known as The Glebe recall that two-hundred-year period when Virginia, like England, had an established church, mandated by law.

The Glebe is significant under Criterion B because of its association with The Reverend Ichabod Camp, the only Anglican minister to serve Amherst Parish. The Reverend Camp was also the only Anglican minister to occupy The Glebe while it was owned by Amherst Parish between 1762 and 1780. The Glebe is also significant under Criterion B because of its association with Gabriel Penn, a prominent citizen of Old Amherst, the area that now includes Amherst and Nelson Counties. Between 1763 and 1771, Penn constructed and owned a complex of buildings on the Stage (Carolina) Road that constituted the core of New Glasgow, today Clifford. Penn was politically, economically and socially distinguished in Old Amherst for more than thirty years. He was also a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. Gabriel Penn occupied The Glebe between 1780 and 1798.

The Glebe is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a significant example in Amherst County of an evolved dwelling that preserves eighteenth-century construction methods in its earliest section as well as early-nineteenth-century architectural features in the main block. The rear ell preserves mid-eighteenth-century construction technology and fabric: hand-made bricks, hewn and pit-sawn timbers,

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mortise-and-tenon framing technique, and brick nogging.³⁶ There are only a few documented eighteenth-century dwellings that survive in Amherst County in 2007. The main block also represents high quality construction techniques and materials including the English bond foundation, the mortised-and-tenoned timber frame, and the brick nogging. Fine period craftsmanship is displayed in the decorative wainscoting, wood trim and moldings, the stair elements, the wood flooring, and the surviving historic wood mantels consistent with circa 1825 construction. In addition to the mansion, the estate includes two contributing buildings and one contributing site. Constructed circa 1900, the contributing dependencies have utilitarian features typical of rural architecture. The Glebe retains significant historic fabric and architectural integrity, and the glebe tract offers excellent potential for archeological study and interpretation. The period of significance extends from circa 1762 when The Reverend Ichabod Camp first occupied the glebe tract through 1937, the most recent year that The Glebe was comprehensively renovated.

Justification of Criteria

The Glebe retains integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

In the significance of setting, the twenty-acre parcel conveys the original character of the glebe tract. With its bucolic meadows, mature vegetation, and splendid uninterrupted views of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the setting reflects the physical condition under which the property was built and, in part, the function it was intended to serve. The Glebe is one of only a handful of eighteenth-to-early-nineteenth-century plantation dwellings to survive in Amherst County in its original setting. The tear-shaped drive-way, the vestiges of the boxwood garden and the house-site convey the relationship between the natural topographic features of the property and the man-made features.

In the significance of materials and workmanship, The Glebe preserves period design, particular types of materials, and specific building technologies and finishes that shed light on the building traditions of the eighteenth-to-early-nineteenth-centuries in Amherst County. The dwelling retains significant core materials, including hand-made bricks, English bond, mortise-and-tenon timber frame, brick nogging, and 1:5 bond with color-wash and penciling that reflect regional building preferences and tastes. The Glebe displays high quality craftsmanship in tooling, carving, and joinery. The decorative wainscoting, wood moldings, stairs, wood flooring, and wood mantels illustrate aesthetic preferences in Old Amherst.

The glebe tract retains integrity of feeling by preserving physical features of the glebe tract that convey the property's historic character. Viewed as a whole, the land, the dwelling and dependencies, today situated on the Old Stage Road, express the historic sense of Old Amherst.

The glebe tract retains integrity of association by preserving a link between the establishment of Amherst Parish, part of the parish system in Virginia, and the glebe tract. The glebe tract is associated with the Reverend Ichabod Camp and Gabriel Penn, the most prominent owners of the property.

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Historical Background

The history of The Glebe is interwoven with the owner-occupants of the glebe tract for a period spanning more than 245 years.³⁷ A glebe dwelling was erected circa 1763 under the auspices of the newly formed Amherst Parish for The Reverend Ichabod Camp, the first parish minister. The Church of England was established in Virginia at the time of the first permanent English settlement in 1607.³⁸ Virginia was the first colony to sanction the Church of England and to require public support, a tithe of ten percent, for the establishment of the Church.³⁹

A glebe (from the Latin *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth) was originally defined in common law as a farm or parcel of land. In medieval Europe, a glebe referred to church-owned land that produced income used to subsidize parish expenses. In time, the definition of the term evolved to refer to farm land purchased by a church for the livelihood of its clergy. A dwelling built for the parish priest at church expense was identified as a glebe house if located upon the glebe lands. In the American colonies, glebe land might be used by the minister or, less often, could be rented out either by the minister or the parish for agriculture.

Among the thirteen original colonies, six had legally established churches: Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia.⁴⁰ Glebes were required in legislation establishing the Church in the various colonies, although evidence of what the glebes may have been is more limited. In Virginia, the Anglican Church was the social arm of the government of Virginia, providing moral and religious guidance, caring for the poor and orphaned, and providing ceremonies that marked the stages of life from baptism to burial. The story of the established Church in colonial Virginia is interwoven with the story of the development of the Commonwealth.⁴¹

The Anglican churches in southwestern Virginia, including Augusta; Amherst; Russell; and Botetourt, are all descended from St. Anne's Parish in Albemarle County. St. Anne's Parish was formed in 1742 and served all of Albemarle County, encompassing the present-day counties of Amherst, Buckingham, Fluvanna, and Nelson. In 1761, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation sub-dividing part of Albemarle County to form Amherst and Buckingham Counties. Amherst Parish was formed and was associated with the same geographic boundaries as the newly formed county. There was a large wave of development in Old Amherst, today Nelson and Amherst Counties, in the 1740s. By 1761, the county had an estimated 550 white tithables; 650 in 1763; and 800 by 1775. The sophisticated bateaux system that operated along the James River fostered economic growth in Amherst and allowed easy movement between Amherst and Williamsburg. When Dr. Coke, a Methodist bishop visited New Glasgow in 1787, he compared the countryside to his native Wales and wrote "And it is far more populous than I expected."⁴² Twenty-one new roads were constructed in Amherst County between 1761 and 1765. Among the new roads was The Glebe Road, completed before 1774, to Rucker's Run Church.⁴³

The Glebe has undergone various changes since the time of construction, so that it cannot yet be conclusively proved that the existing house is the original glebe house or that it includes the original glebe house. Deeds, birth and death records, wills, tax records, maps, plats, newspaper articles, and letters

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reference "The Glebe" and provide a continuous stream of documentation showing that a dwelling on the glebe land has been occupied for most of its 245-year history.

From the first to the most recent sale of the property, deeds of transfer reference "The Glebe"; "the glebe tract"; "the glebe farm".

Two documents imply that The Glebe may have deteriorated, but was nonetheless extant, in the middle of the nineteenth century. The first is a reference from the writings of Bishop Meade, published around 1857 concerning the glebe of Lexington, formerly Amherst, Parish⁴⁴:

In 1773-74-76 we find the Rev Ichabod Camp, minister of Lexington parish, -how long before 1773 not known. He lived at the glebe near New Glasgow, now in possession of Dr. Hite. The shell of the parsonage is still to be seen. About the commencement of the war, Mr Camp moved to Illinois, to a fort on the Wabash, and tradition says that he and his family were destroyed by Indians.⁴⁵

It is not known if or when Bishop Meade actually visited The Glebe in Amherst County or whether his writing is based on hearsay. What he implied by "shell" is not clear. Some of Meade's information about Rev. Camp is inaccurate. But Bishop Meade was aware that Amherst Parish, which became Lexington Parish in 1778, had built a glebe house, that it had been occupied by Ichabod Camp, and that Dr. Hite owned The Glebe circa 1857. The 1860 census and two Army Corps of Engineer maps, 1863 and 1864, confirm that Dr. Hite was living in The Glebe in the 1860s. It is plausible that the weatherboard and wood roof shingles were considerably deteriorated in the 1840s or 1850s. Nail analysis suggests that some of the existing weatherboard and roof sheathing boards were installed between 1830 and 1840. If the weatherboard and roof shingles, sheathing, and or roof framing were removed for repair or replacement, The Glebe may have temporarily presented a "shell-like" appearance. It is also possible that Bishop Meade simply meant that he or his source were able to view only the exterior of The Glebe.

The second reference to The Glebe appears in an addendum to the *Lexington Parish Vestry Book, 1779-1880*. The reference is included among several hand-written pages, appended to the *Vestry Book*, by an unidentified author in an effort to trace the history of the Parish. Part of the reference is identical to the language of Bishop Meade, so it seems reasonable to postulate that it was copied after his book was published. But the author adds an interesting supplement, different from Bishop Meade's account:

In 1773-74-76 we find the Rev Ichabod Camp, minister of Lexington parish, -how long before 1773 not known. He lived at the Glebe near New Glasgow, owned successively by Edgar Whitehead, Dr. Hite, among others. The shell of the Glebe is still seen in 1870!⁴⁶

In 1762, the vestry of the newly formed Amherst Parish purchased land with the intention of building a glebe house, as was required by law. Col. William Cabell and Cornelius Thomas, both Burgesses, were members of the vestry and were also the wardens for the newly formed Amherst Parish. "The vestry was no minor or insignificant institution; it and the county court were the twin bulwarks of local authority."⁴⁷

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On August 14, 1762, the wardens purchased 50 acres “on the branches of Higginbotham’s old mill creek of the Buffalo River” from Carter Braxton, “gentleman of the County of King William”, for 5 lbs. The deed reflects that the land was purchased “as and for a glebe for the said Parish of Amherst.”⁴⁸ On September 6, 1762, the wardens purchased additional land, 204 acres “on the branches of Higginbotham’s Old Mill Creek of the Buffalo River” from Aaron Higginbotham for 120 lbs.⁴⁹ Both tracts of land had been part of a 25,000-acre land grant awarded in 1743 to Col. George Braxton, Jr., a resident of the County of King and Queen and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The glebe tract was situated near what was then the village of New Glasgow, later called Cabellsburg, then Clifford. Two sets of topographical maps tie the existing dwelling to the glebe tract:

1. The Glebe appears on two historic maps. (1) The oldest map, *The Crabill Map*, depicts The Glebe in 1830. This map shows the Stage Road between Rucker’s Run to the north and New Glasgow to the south. The Glebe, New Glasgow (today Clifford) and Garland’s (Brick House, DHR #005-0002), all depicted on the 1830 map, appear to occupy the same relative position today; (2) The Glebe is also located on two Civil War-era maps prepared by Major General J.F. Gilmer in 1863 and 1864. Both maps have a small dot representing The Glebe. On each map, the dot is labeled “Dr. Hite” who lived in The Glebe during the war.
2. A series of plats, dated between August 14, 1762, and November 3, 1836, were prepared by Mr. Charles Hamble, president in 2007 of the Amherst County Museum and Historical Society. The original plats from the Amherst Courthouse were copied to tracing paper and then were overlaid upon modern topographical maps to demonstrate that the parcel associated with The Glebe today is contained within the original perimeter boundaries of the Amherst glebe tract and that the dwelling that exists today occupies the same footprint that was occupied by The Glebe depicted on the 1830 *Crabill Map*.

Dr. Alexander Brown records that a glebe house was built in 1763.⁵⁰ Dr. Brown lived in Nelson County at Union Hill and devoted his life to preserving and analyzing the business records, letters, diaries, papers, and other documents of the Cabell family “fathers”. Dr. Brown indicates that “the work has been compiled from various county and Parish records” and the Cabell papers. Dr. Brown also writes that although he did not own all of the various records belonging to the Cabells and others, he “examined them and took copies of such of them as seemed to me to be of interest.” Among his original documents is a detailed year-by-year itemization of events in the life of Col. William Cabell with references to his sources. For 1763, he shows “I 10 Glebe. Hening VII p. 568. Deed from his father.”

The vestry of Amherst Parish was responsible for purchasing the glebe tract, erecting the glebe buildings, and recruiting the parish minister. Dell Upton in *Holy Things and Profane: Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia* and John K. Nelson in *Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776* provide the most complete and authoritative history of the parish system in Colonial Virginia. Although the earliest vestry books for Amherst Parish are lost, the aforementioned references shed light on the establishment of the Amherst Parish glebe. The parish vestry, often under the

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leadership of the wardens, was instrumental in planning and supervising construction.⁵¹

The leadership of Col. William Cabell (1729-1798) was likely instrumental in building the original glebe dwelling in Amherst. At the age of twenty-one, he was appointed to the vestry of St. Anne's Parish. He was responsible for the construction of the first Courthouse in New Glasgow. He served in Amherst as the first presiding magistrate, the first county lieutenant, the first surveyor, and the first coroner between 1761 and 1775. He was also a burgess, a church warden, and a vestryman of Amherst Parish from 1761 to 1775. "He held all of the leading offices of Amherst County during the colonial era, from its first formation in 1761 to the Revolution of 1775. Of Course he could not perform all the work, etc., of so many offices; but it was all done by himself, or by his agents, and assistants or deputies, under instructions from him."⁵²

Col. Joseph Cabell, brother of Col. William Cabell, records in his diary that "in 1772, John Coleman was building a church for the wardens of Amherst Parish."⁵³ An original letter demonstrates that Amherst Parish was actively building in the years before the Revolutionary War:

*To the Church Wardens of Amherst Parish-
Gentlemen- Please to pay to Thomas Lumpkin or order, when the church I am now Building is
done and received, fifty pounds which will oblige, Your Humble Servt, John Coleman
Dec 21st 1772⁵⁴*

Future research may uncover whether John Coleman or Thomas Lumpkin were also involved in constructing the earliest portion of The Glebe.

Although no building specifications have been discovered for The Glebe, detailed descriptions have survived for other glebe houses in Virginia. "Comprehensive church legislation of 1748... 'authorized and required' each vestry to provide "one convenient mansion house, kitchen, barn, stable, dairy, meat house, corn house, and garden, well pailed, or inclosed with mud walls, with such conveniencies as they shall see fit."⁵⁵ The parish vestry commonly preserved a detailed description for a proposed glebe in the parish minutes.⁵⁶ Surviving descriptions shed light on the design, methods, and materials in the construction of Virginia glebe houses.

"The two-story center-passage house with end chimneys and large rooms on either side was a common design in mid-eighteenth-century Virginia. Several surviving glebe houses have this design. St. Anne's Parish Glebe House in Essex County (c. 1730) and the Cople Parish Glebe House in Westmoreland County, in its original configuration (c. 1748), both had this design. The later Shelburne Parish Glebe House in Loudoun built in 1773 had a similar design. The Christ Church Parish Glebe House in Middlesex County (1750) was also a two-story, end chimney house though the actual room configuration is not known. All these houses were brick. The Bristol Parish Glebe House, built in 1773, was a frame, two-story, center passage, end chimney house. The house, with its beaded siding and wainscoted rooms survived until 1972. An old photograph of this house, published in The Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia, gives some indication what the Amherst Glebe House might have looked like when originally constructed

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and before the various changes, including the portico, balcony, and shutters.”⁵⁷

The only Anglican minister to live in The Glebe was The Reverend Ichabod Camp. Camp served Amherst Parish for sixteen years, his longest tenure in one location. Reverend Camp was born in Durham, Connecticut, in 1726.⁵⁸ At the age of thirteen, he entered Yale University, receiving his B.A. degree in 1743 and his M.A. in 1746.⁵⁹ Camp served for several years in the Congregational Church in Sharon, Connecticut, later embraced the Church of England and became the minister to Anglican families residing in Middletown, Wallingford, and Cheshire, Connecticut. He was described as a “sensible, studious, and discreet young man” who was “much esteemed by his people.” In 1752, Camp traveled to England and was ordained a priest in the Church of England by the Bishop of London.⁶⁰ He returned to Connecticut to serve several churches in the vicinity of Middletown between 1752 and 1760. He supervised the construction of at least four Anglican churches during that period.⁶¹

Although Camp was provided in Connecticut with a glebe and 30 pounds sterling annually, he was dissatisfied with his level of compensation.⁶² Aware that ministers in the southern colonies were well paid, he wrote to the governor of North Carolina in 1760 to inquire about potential employment.⁶³ A short time later, he moved with his family to Wilmington, North Carolina. Camp’s original journal documents that he “Moved with my family 6 June 1760 from Middletown, Ct. arrived at Wilmington N.C. in nine days...Moved with my family 6 May 1761...arrived at Cornwall, Va., Lunenburg 5 June 1761...Moved 22 March 1762 arrived at Amherst, Va. 1 April 1762.”⁶⁴

Six daughters were born to Ichabod and Ann Oliver Camp during their tenure at The Glebe.⁶⁵ His diary confirms that he and his family, including two sons born in North Carolina, arrived in Amherst on April 1, 1762, and that his daughter Mary Ann Camp was “born at Glebe Amherst County & Parish, Virginia 15th November, 1762.”⁶⁶ During his sixteen-year tenure in Amherst, Reverend Camp was a vital member of the local community. He held services, preached, and performed a variety of religious duties, including the baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials. His son Samuel “taught in the Parish in 1776 his charges were twenty-five shillings a scholar per year.”⁶⁷

As a gentleman farmer, Rev. Camp supervised the cultivation of not only the glebe tract but also 300 additional acres that he purchased as his wealth increased. He was apparently industrious and prudent in his business affairs, supplementing his parish salary by teaching and practicing medicine.⁶⁸ He owned slaves, believed to have numbered about 30,⁶⁹ who constructed a portion of a road leading to The Glebe.⁷⁰ Camp likely enjoyed the life of a country gentleman and moved in the society of wealthy planters and slave owners.⁷¹ Contemporary family letters document that he owned “a great many slaves”, that he had “a very handsome living”, and that he possessed “a very considerable private estate” in Amherst.⁷² Col. William Cabell notes in his diary that on the 28th of March, 1769, he attended “a very elegant entertainment at the Rev. Mister Camps.”⁷³

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution, Reverend Camp would have been aware of and perhaps influenced by the political involvement of the Cabells and other prominent members of his parish.

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Reverend Camp initially supported the Revolutionary cause. In Williamsburg in 1774, he and a group of other ministers signed a document drafted by the Virginia House of Burgesses protesting English policies toward the colonies.⁷⁴ But he later became a loyalist.⁷⁵ Ichabod Camp resigned from the Amherst parish in 1778.

The diary of William Cabell records the final business activities of Reverend Camp in Amherst: 1778, "Feb. 26th. Delivered Col. Joseph Cabell 8 pounds, the balance of my own and my son Sam's subscription to the Rev. Mr. Camp for the year 1777-'78. Paid Col. Joseph Cabell four D. Doubleloons and four pistols to purchase furniture from Mr. Camp for me."⁷⁶ Col. William Cabell evidently maintained a familiar relationship with Camp throughout his tenure in Amherst. In his diary, Col. Cabell also records that he bought "a pair of dogs" from Camp in 1778.

Camp departed Amherst County with his family and slaves on June 1, 1778: "Moved with my family from Amherst ye 1st of June, 1778, and after going down the Mississippi returned up the River & settled at ye Illinoy ye 1st of May, 1779." Reverend Camp is remembered in the Midwest as the first Episcopal priest to conduct religious services on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Reverend Camp's son Samuel, who attended the College of William and Mary, served as quartermaster in the regiment of Colonel Gabriel Penn.⁷⁷ The register of Amherst Parish for the years of Camp's tenure has never been located. It is believed that Camp took the register with him, in order to preserve it during the Revolution.

On May 8, 1779, the Lexington Parish Vestry convened *at the glebe house* to consider the sale of the property. Amherst Parish was divided in 1778, and Lexington Parish was created. The glebe tract was sold in order to provide an equitable financial separation of the two parishes.⁷⁸ At that meeting, Ambrose Rucker offered to pay 3000 lbs. for The Glebe.

At a Vestry held for the Parish of Lexington [formerly Amherst Parish] at the late Glebe of Amherst Parish the 8th day of may in the year of our Lord Christ 1779. Ambrose Rucker made a tender to the vestry of the late Glebe of Amherst Parish at the price which he engaged for the same viz 3000 pounds, 5 shillings payable on first day of October next.

The vestry unanimously agreed to sell The Glebe to Ambrose Rucker and to collect 20 lbs. of tobacco from each tithable for "necessary repairs". The vestry meeting held on January 11, 1780, was "at Ambrose Rucker's Gent". The minutes show that the vestry considered re-purchasing The Glebe for parish use, but took no action.

Two months later, on March 6, 1780, Ambrose Rucker sold the glebe tract and "the buildings thereon" to Gabriel Penn. The sale price was 4000 lbs., a relatively large sum at the time for 254 acres, mansion, and plantation buildings.

Penn married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Richard Calloway of Bedford, who was a member of one of the most powerful families of that county and a leading iron merchant.⁷⁹ Penn lived in The Glebe with his wife

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and ten children between 1780 and 1798. His residency at The Glebe is confirmed by his will and by census reports.

The 1783 Virginia census lists Gabriel Penn as Head of Family with 8 white and 39 black members. Tax records do not show that he made substantial alterations or additions to the property. The earliest extant land tax records for Amherst County, 1782-1805, show an overall increase in the rate of taxation for Gabriel Penn's properties, but none show an abrupt increase that generally accompanies the construction of a dwelling.

From an early age, Penn was notably successful in both personal and business endeavors. By 1761 he had organized the mercantile firm Gabriel Penn & Company. He also established an ordinary "five miles from Samuel Watson's plantation" on the Carolina Road⁸⁰ and acquired large tracts of land through real estate speculation. In the 1770s, Penn bought and sold estates and houses acquired through foreclosure.⁸¹ "Much of the property in Amherst was controlled by only a few land owners. Among the major landholders was Gabriel Penn..."⁸² Between circa 1763 and 1771, he constructed and owned a complex of buildings fronting the Stage (Carolina) Road in New Glasgow.⁸³ The complex included an Ordinary, a dairy, meathouse, barn, five stables, several corn houses, two large trading stores, two storehouses, two dwellings, two tailor shops, and three blacksmith shops.⁸⁴

Gabriel Penn was politically active in Colonial-era Amherst County. When the Amherst Militia was first established in 1754, Penn achieved the rank of Sergeant and fought in the French and Indian War.⁸⁵ He is listed among the twenty-one men who served on Old Amherst's First Revolutionary Committee in 1769⁸⁶ and was commissioned as lieutenant and entrusted with the official standards and weights of the county.⁸⁷ During the Revolution, Penn was entrusted with safeguarding public records.⁸⁸ He served as paymaster for the Buckingham District militia⁸⁹ and as deputy sheriff of Amherst County beginning in 1771.⁹⁰ In April, 1776, Gabriel Penn was elected to replace Joseph Cabell as delegate to the Williamsburg Convention.⁹¹ As a member of the Lexington Parish vestry, he served as Warden between 1779 and 1784. During that period, the vestry periodically convened "at the Glebe."⁹²

In his will, written in 1794, and recorded in the Amherst Court following his death in 1798, Gabriel Penn specified "I lend unto my beloved wife Sarah Penn during her natural life the tract of land on which I now live containing eight hundred and seventy acres." Sarah Penn and some of her off-spring resided at The Glebe for more than twenty-five years after the death of Gabriel Penn. On May 10, 1822, the eldest daughter of Gabriel and Sarah Penn was married at The Glebe:

Married- On Thursday, May 10, at the Glebe, in Amherst County, by Rev. Charles Page, W. V. Crawford, to Miss A.F.D. Penn⁹³

Sarah Penn died at The Glebe. Her obituary was published in The Virginian on February 2, 1826:

Died at the Glebe in the County of Amherst on the 22 January, Mrs. Sarah Penn, relict of Colonel

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Gabriel Penn, an officer in the Revolution. This amiable lady...has left a numerous offspring and many feeling friends to lament a blank in their society...

Although Gabriel Penn's will "lent" his home and the surrounding acreage to his wife Sarah, he willed the glebe tract to his youngest son Edmund. The will specified that Edmund was to take possession of "eight hundred and seventy acres of land being part of the tract on which I now live, and has lately been laid off by a survey made the 8th day of January 1794, by James Higginbotham, Surveyor of Amherst County".⁹⁴ Edmund Penn, educated at Princeton, was among a small group of prominent citizens in New Glasgow who served as trustees for the newly-established New Glasgow Academy in 1805.⁹⁵ A year later, Edmund Penn was married in Spotsylvania County to Jane Johnston: *Married-On Friday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Mr Edmund Penn of Amherst County, to Miss Jane Johnston, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Johnston.*⁹⁶

The 1810 and 1820 census reports list Edmund and Jane Penn as residents of Fredericksburg. It is likely that the Penns alternated residency between Fredericksburg and Amherst because there are numerous court documents from the early decades of the nineteenth century that cite Edmund's residence as The Glebe. The 1830 census for Amherst County lists Edmund Penn at The Glebe, "male head of household, age 40-60".

Although Sarah and Edmund Penn continued to occupy The Glebe for nearly forty years after the death of Gabriel Penn, Edmund did not technically own The Glebe after 1815. Between 1809 and 1822, Edmund and his wife Jane were involved in numerous lawsuits related to deeds and mortgages of their various properties.⁹⁷ In three separate business agreements, Edmund Penn pledged The Glebe as collateral for loans. Litigants included Eramus Stribling and his wife Matilda, Jonathan Crump, Garrat Minor, and the William & Brown Company, Merchants, in Lynchburg. The Amherst County Court ordered the sale of "9-10 hundred acres in Amherst commonly called the glebe tract upon which Edmund Penn now resides" to satisfy debts.⁹⁸

Following a series of court appearances between 1809 and 1815, "James Ross bought 900 acres. The Glebe."⁹⁹ James Ross and his brother Colin were among a large number of Scottish-born immigrants who established prosperous mercantile firms in Virginia. Court documents suggest that James Ross may have been a guardian or relative of Jane Johnston Penn. Sarah Penn resided at The Glebe until her death in 1826 and Edmund Penn was still living in The Glebe in the 1830s.

The land tax records during the Penn occupancy of The Glebe are difficult to assess. Entries show that the acreage owned by Edmund Penn varied from between 833 and 1168 acres. For most of the years between 1806 and 1812, Edmund Penn paid real estate taxes on property in Amherst County valued at 1399 lbs. 44 shillings.¹⁰⁰ In 1813, the property value rose to 1617 lbs. 60 shillings and remained so through 1821. Between 1822 and 1826, Sarah "Sally" Penn paid real estate taxes on property with a value of \$10,175 and described in the note-column as "The Glebe".¹⁰¹ The increase in real estate taxes could be tied to new

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construction or significant improvement to existing buildings, lending support to the possibility that the main block of The Glebe was constructed or substantially improved in the 1820s. Between 1827 and 1836, James Ross paid the taxes on the glebe tract; the assessed value remained constant.

Edmund Penn was still active in Amherst County in the 1830s and early 1840s. Elijah Fletcher, who was well-acquainted with the extended Penn family, reports in a letter to his brother, dated May 9, 1847, that "*Capt Penns Family have all sold out and moved away. The old gentleman is now, and has been for the past summer, in Louisville. Very few of my wifes Family, which were so numerous, wealthy, and influential, when I first came to this Country, are now remaining here.*"¹⁰² Elijah Fletcher married Maria Crawford, the daughter of Sophia Penn and William S. Crawford of Tusculum. Sophia Penn was Edmund Penn's sister.

On November 3, 1836, James Ross of Fredericksburg, Virginia, conveyed The Glebe to Jane Aldridge for \$7500:

*This Indenture...doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff (?) and convey to the said Jane Aldridge one certain Tract or parcel of Land lying and being in the County of Amherst and within about one mile of the Town of New Glasgow and lies on both sides of the Lynchburg and Charlottesville Road and upon Higginbothams Mill Creek and on both sides of the Branch running from New Glasgow into Buffalo and is commonly known as the Glebe Tract...*¹⁰³

The indenture also conveyed all appurtenances, improvements and appendages located on the property. In 1837, the 945-acre property had a value of \$9731. The value of property declined steadily through 1845, reaching a low that year of \$6897, although part of the decline is explained by the sale of 50 acres of land in 1844 by Jane Aldridge to her nephew Robert Coghill. In 1846, the property value increased to \$8758, explained in the assessor's notes as "value of buildings added". The value of the property remained constant through the early 1850s. Jane Aldridge is identified on the 1850 census as a 64-year-old female "owner" of The Glebe. She is identified in court documents as "formerly Ross"; "legatee as wife of Richard Coghill", and "legatee of Robert Aldridge".¹⁰⁴

In 1854, Jane Aldridge sold the glebe tract to Dr. Walker M. Hite and Mary E. Hite for \$18,900. The 1860 census for Amherst County lists Dr. Hite as "physician and farmer." His residency at The Glebe is documented on the 1863 and 1864 maps prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers. A letter discovered in the attic of The Glebe in 1986 indicates that The Reverend John D. Powell lived in The Glebe from 1857 to 1858 while he served as pastor of Ascension Episcopal Church in Amherst.¹⁰⁵ On March 2, 1864, Dr. Walker M. Hite and Mary Hite sold 955-3/4 acres "formerly belonging to Jane Aldridge called 'The Glebe'" to Sallie M. and Edgar Whitehead. The sale price was for \$3101.¹⁰⁶ The sharp devaluation of the property is likely due to the widespread economic decline in property values associated with the Civil War.

Edgar Whitehead was a prosperous merchant and tobacconist in Lynchburg; a captain in Company E, 2nd Virginia Cavalry; and the president of the Virginia Tin Mining and Manufacturing Company in Rockbridge County. He was also involved in developing the iron-ore mines along the James River.¹⁰⁷ Sallie Massie

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Cabell and Edgar Whitehead had nine children, but only two survived to adulthood, Cabell Whitehead and Robert Lee Whitehead. Robert was "born at 'The Glebe', near New Glasgow, Amherst County, April 11, 1865."¹⁰⁸ The Whiteheads sub-divided the glebe tract into four separate parcels.

The Glebe was owned for the longest period by Stephen Rutherford Harding and his estate, for nearly sixty-five years between 1871 and 1936. On November 15, 1871, Lyman S. (father) and Stephen R. Harding (son) purchased the 344-acre glebe tract for \$9100. The parcel was described as "3 rods and 2 poles of land in Amherst County, near New Glasgow known as 'The Glebe' "...¹⁰⁹

S.R. Harding was probably responsible for some of the alterations and additions to The Glebe, including the one-story Italianate porch, removed and replaced circa 1937, the small porches on the south and east elevations, the garage, and the tool shed. He was the manager of Sweet Briar Plantation, and he was a member of the first board of trustees for Sweet Briar Institute, later Sweet Briar College. There is apparently some connection between Sallie Williams Harding, Stephen R. Harding, and James Henry Williams who married Indiana Fletcher, the daughter of Elijah Fletcher. The Hardings and Williams' were all from New York. S.R. Harding probably supervised the transformation of the earlier I-house (Locust Grove) into the Italianate villa (Sweet Briar House) that survives today on the Sweet Briar College campus. There is a peculiar similarity between the Italianate detailing of Sweet Briar House and the one-story Italianate-style front porch shown in c. 1936 photographs of The Glebe.¹¹⁰

Lurie Clements Dupuy, whose mother was a Harding, is living in Vesuvius in 2007.¹¹¹ Her mother was born in The Glebe in 1888 and her mother's older sister was born there in 1884, seven years after Lurie's grandfather, S.H. Harding moved into the dwelling. Her grandfather came to Amherst from Clinton, New York. He met his wife, a Williams, when she was visiting her sister who lived across the road from The Glebe. She also recalls that Stephen Rutherford Harding and Nancy Harding, descendants of the S.R. Harding, were married on the porch of The Glebe. Mrs. Dupuy lived at The Glebe until she was six. She slept in the north bedroom in a corner of her parents' room.

On May 23, 1896, Lyman S. and Hannah B. Harding of Kirkland, Oneida County, NY, conveyed their interest in the glebe tract to their daughter-in-law Sallie W. Harding.¹¹² When Sallie Harding died, Stephen R. Harding inherited the entire glebe tract.¹¹³ S.R. Harding died at The Glebe in 1932. Upon his death, The Glebe was inherited by the Hardings' daughters. In 1936, Nannie Josephine Harding Clements and S.J. Clements, her husband, and Daisy M. Harding Kent sold the 100-acre Tract 3, "being part of a farm known as "The Glebe", for \$5800. to R.M. and Margery Franks.¹¹⁴ A survey map depicts the subdivision of a "Plat of tract of land containing 334 acres, called 'The Glebe' formerly owned by Stephen R. Harding, deceased..." The drawing shows the four-part subdivision of 331.4 acres fronting along US Highway 29. Tract 3, comprised of 100 acres shows The Glebe in its current location on the remnant of the glebe tract. Until the late 1940s, Route 151 was a 13-mile segment of Route 29.

Between 1936 and 1976, The Glebe was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Minor Franks. Russell Franks, the co-inventor of stainless steel cookware and surgical pin metal, and his wife Margery rehabilitated the

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dwelling between 1937 and 1940. The renovation was guided by Mr. Frank's father, an architect in Charlottesville. Before the Franks purchased the property from the S.H. Harding estate, the dwelling still occupied the original 250 acres of glebe land. When the Franks purchased the dwelling in 1936, only 125 acres were conveyed with the dwelling. A document from 1963, based on an interview with Mr. Franks, outlines the condition of the dwelling:

...The clapboard is still in a fine state of preservation...The only part [of The Glebe] destroyed was the old kitchen which had fallen down and was beyond repair...The stairway is original and in good condition...The flooring all over the house is original and is pine. The only place where there has been damage is in front of one fireplace and Mr. Franks thinks that hot coals must have popped out and burned the floor.¹¹⁵

In November, 1971, a direct descendent of Ichabod Camp, Lt. Cdr. Russell L. Camp, USN Ret. visited The Glebe and interviewed Russell M. Franks. The Cdr. prepared an article for Camp descendents summarizing what he learned first hand from Russell Franks. The article preserves an important record of the most significant changes that were accomplished during the 1937-1940 rehabilitation:

Today the house looks very much as it did in the picture that has been passed among the Camps...No effort was made to modernize the house beyond installing bathrooms and a modern kitchen. It still has the original floorboards, wainscoting, stairs, stair-railings, window frames and some of the original glass, mantelpieces and two chimneys, and of course the original walls. No partitions have been changed- two small baths were installed under the first and second floor stairs, and a large one in the upper hall. The inside of the main house was simply repaired and painted. The back wing, which is at right angles to the main rectangle of the house, consisted of a dining room with a kitchen back of it, and had two bedrooms above them. It was the back bedroom in this wing that had fallen in. It was removed and now there is no room over the kitchen. He built a small porch at the end of the kitchen and a long one across the back of the main wing. When he bought the house there was an old kitchen in the back yard, but he had it removed. There was also a round, brick smokehouse in the back, which he intended to keep and re-roof, but while he was away the workmen, needing brick to repair the chimney, tore it down for the bricks. He was shocked to find it gone, but it was too late then. He thinks that except for the removal of the bedroom and the addition of the bathrooms, the house is essentially as it was originally. The house has wide floorboards throughout, wainscoting about 30 inches high except on the stairs where it is only about 18 inches high. Walls are plastered, ceilings are 10-1/2 feet high and plastered, all rooms have high wooden mantels with a panel set in just above the fireplace and are of painted wood...The ends of the house have no windows-all the windows have sticks holding them up...¹¹⁶

In the last half of the twentieth-century, The Glebe changed ownership several times. The property was owned briefly, 1976-1977, by Ray Cash. During his brief ownership, Cash altered the north wall in the master bedroom to create larger closets, installed marble hearths, and new mantels in the parlor and

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master bedroom. From 1977 to 1979, the partners of the Amherst Development Corporation, Gene Greer and T.D. Thornton, owned the property. In 1980, Gene Greer sold The Glebe to Russell M. Law and his wife Edith for \$81,500. The Laws occupied the dwelling between 1980 and 1989.

In 1989, the Laws sold The Glebe to the Clarence Langstaff family. The ashes of Clarence Langstaff, LCDR US Navy WWII (1906-1990) are buried beneath the large oak tree in the right side of the back yard. The Langstaff family sold the dwelling circa 1995 to Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Parr. The Parrs were responsible for building the swimming pool. They conveyed The Glebe to current owners Edward E. and Lynn M. Kable in 2002. In 2006, the Kables conjoined the laundry room pavilion and the rear porch, incorporating the two small spaces into the kitchen. During the renovation of the kitchen, the Kables discovered beams marked 1938 on the inside of the exterior north wall. When the Kables had a section of the chair rail in the dining room repaired, the carpenter uncovered a newspaper from 1854 containing a list of Kentucky lottery winnings. The newspaper may have fallen down from the attic where newspapers were stuffed in the cracks between the ends of the weatherboard and the sides of the chimneys.

The Glebe is periodically opened to the public for tours and meetings. Organizations that have offered tours include the Amherst County Historical Museum, the Amherst Unit of the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, and the Amherst Village Garden Club. The Glebe has served as a meeting site for both the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Descendents of the Camp and Penn families and Willard and Anne Webb, authors of The Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia have visited. The Kables have also preserved a significant collection of documentation about the history of The Glebe, including copies of letters written by Ichabod Camp and Gabriel Penn. Photographs of the dwelling have appeared in the *Amherst New-Era Progress* and the *News and Advance* in conjunction with articles about Amherst Museum and Historical Society house tours and meetings, the house, and its owners.

Integrity

The Glebe retains integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The twenty-acre parcel conveys the original character of the glebe tract. With its bucolic meadows, mature vegetation, and splendid uninterrupted views of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the setting reflects the physical condition under which the property was built and, in part, the function it was intended to serve. The tear-shaped driveway, the vestiges of the boxwood garden and the house site convey the relationship between the natural topographic features of the property and the man-made features.

The Glebe preserves period design, particular types of materials, and specific building technologies and finishes that shed light on the building traditions of the early-nineteenth-century in Amherst County. The dwelling retains significant core materials, including hand-made bricks, English bond, mortise-and-tenon timber framing, brick nogging, and 1:5 bond with color wash and penciling that reflect regional building preferences and tastes. The Glebe displays high quality craftsmanship in tooling, carving and joinery. The decorative

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wainscoting, wood moldings, stairs, wood flooring, and mantels illustrate aesthetic preferences in Old Amherst.

The glebe tract retains integrity of feeling by retaining physical features of the glebe tract that convey the property's historic character. Viewed as a whole, the land, the dwelling and dependencies, today situated on the Old Stage Road, express the historic character of Old Amherst.

The glebe tract remains a direct link with the establishment of the Amherst Parish and it is linked to two of its most prominent owners, the Reverend Ichabod Camp and Gabriel Penn.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated parcel encompass 20.560 acres fronting along Patrick Henry Highway, or State Route 151, in Amherst County, Virginia. The tax parcel number, recorded in the office of the Tax Assessor of Amherst County, Virginia, is # 67-A-25. The corresponding deed reference is Deed 886/831, Plat 2/374, dated 2/22/2002.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property have been drawn according to the legally recorded boundary lines to encompass approximately 20.0 acres of land associated with The Glebe. The boundaries were drawn to include the historic dwelling known as The Glebe, a garage, a tool shed, a garden shed, a chicken house, and the site of a barn. The dwelling, garage, tool shed, and the site of the barn on the nominated parcel are determined contributing. The garden shed and the chicken house are non-contributing buildings. There are no other documented contributing structures, buildings, or sites on the parcel.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: The Glebe, DHR File No. 005-0010
Location: Amherst County, Virginia
Photographer: Nancy Kraus
Date: September, 2007
Digital Image Stored: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photo # 1 of 7: The Glebe, west elevation
Photo # 2 of 7: The Glebe, northeast elevation
Photo # 3 of 7: The Glebe, dining room
Photo # 4 of 7: The Glebe, wainscot in parlor
Photo # 5 of 7: Garage
Photo # 6 of 7: Tool shed
Photo # 7 of 7: Garden shed and chicken house

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¹ The Glebe was evaluated by Travis McDonald, Cynthia MacLeod, Douglas Harnsberger, and Nancy Kraus during an investigative site visit on October 8, 2007. Architectural evidence supports an eighteenth-century date for the rear ell.

² Identified by Gordon Lohr, consultant to APVA.

³ Gordon Lohr, consultant to APVA, discovered and explained this subtle detail.

⁴ Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974, 59.

⁵ Chimney placement is consistent with period construction techniques observed by Henry Glassie in Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Structural Analysis of Historic Artifacts. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975, 29: "The rules set the chimney at the center of a lateral wall...the fireplace is located only on walls that run at right angles to the front..."

⁶ The wood type was identified by Gordon Lohr, consultant to APVA.

⁷ Peterson, Charles E., F.A.I.A., ed. Building Early America. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976, 68-69.

⁸ Peterson, Charles E., F.A.I.A., ed. Building Early America. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976, 69.

⁹ Dating identified by Travis McDonald and confirmed by Gordon Lohr.

¹⁰ Peterson, Charles E., F.A.I.A., ed. Building Early America. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976, 57.

¹¹ The lock was examined by historical architect Douglas Harnsberger, AIA, on June 11, 2007. He believes the lock to be an eighteenth-century element.

¹² These elements were identified by Cynthia MacLeod and Travis McDonald as consistent with eighteenth-century construction.

¹³ Douglas Harnsberger, AIA, suggests that the slight imbalance in the façade (the parlor is 21 inches wider than the dinging room) may be explained in two ways. (1) It is possible that the rooms were framed and finished sequentially, producing the margin of error that may not have occurred if the entire block was framed at the same time; and/or (2) the measuring tools or techniques employed by the carpenters were faulty. The windows are precisely the same 34-inch-width. The imbalance occurs in the spacing between the windows.

¹⁴ Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974, 61-65.

¹⁵ The crawl space beneath the main block is difficult at best to access. The depth is approximately 20 inches. To examine the underpinnings of the house, one must either crawl facedown or inch along on one's back.

¹⁶ Samel bricks are "bricks that were too far from the fire in a brick clamp or kiln to be burned enough to be serviceable as building brick. They would disintegrate into powder after many years." See Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974, 71, 73.

¹⁷ Architects Travis McDonald and Douglas Harnsberger examined the roof framing on October 8, 2007. Travis stated that the rafter system "looks like pit-sawn, but could be water-powered sash sawn". Doug believes that the rafters are sash sawn. Robert Self at Monticello comments that water-power sash-sawn lumber was available to Thomas Jefferson in the 1770s and could have been available earlier in western Virginia.

¹⁸ The replacement weatherboard and nails were identified by Gordon Lohr.

¹⁹ The style and beaded detail of the corner and raking boards are typical of eighteenth-century buildings. See Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974, 55, 73.

²⁰ Color Washes and Penciling on bricks and mortar joints in the Chesapeake. colonial williamsburg foundation. A collaboration between susan buck carl lounsbury alfredo maul. 2003.

²¹ http://research.history.org/Files/ArchRes/Brick_Paint.pdf, i.

²¹ "...folding doors were used to accentuate primary entrances..." From Carl Lounsbury's Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape. Gordon Lohr also made this observation.

²² The collection of historic black and white photographs are preserved on site at The Glebe in 2007, in the possession of owners Ned and Lynn Kable.

²³ From an article prepared by Commodore Camp with a cover letter dated November 1, 1971, from Nell Carter, another Camp descendent.

²⁴ Historical Architect Travis McDonald and Gordon Lohr, consultant to APVA, confirm that these catches are wrought iron and that the catches are probably original.

²⁵ Travis McDonald suggests that this style of hinge appeared in western Virginia c.1780-1790, but was not common until ca. 1800.

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²⁶ See Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974, 57, and Green, Bryan C., Calder Loth, and William M.S. Rasmussen. Lost Virginia: Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion. Charlottesville, VA: Howell Press, 2001, 19. The Glebe-Amherst is comparable to the glebe house constructed by the vestry of Christ Church in Middlesex County.

²⁷ Identified by Cynthia MacLeod, Doug Harnsberger, and Gordon Lohr as Federal style.

²⁸ Nelson, John K. Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 20.

²⁹ For a map depicting the twenty-seven documented glebe houses, see Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 4.

³⁰ Insight provided by Julie Randall, Archivist, Bishop Payne Library, Alexandria, Virginia.

³¹ Nelson, John K. Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 56.

³² "The glebe was a physical manifestation as a part of a parish system that provided management for the churches." Data transmitted by email from Patrick Butler, February 4, 2008.

³³ "The Anglican Church was established in six [states]-Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, New York and Georgia. However, the Church in the latter three was not well organized and not given strong support by the government. Of the thirteen colonies, the Congregational Church was the established church in three [states]-Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire." Data transmitted by email from Patrick Butler, February 4, 2008.

³⁴ Only three glebe houses are believed to survive outside of Virginia. These glebe houses are located in Woodbury, Connecticut; New Castle, Delaware; and Poughkeepsie, New York.

³⁵ Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 4.

³⁶ Brick nogging does not survive in any of the other documented glebe houses. Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2003, 43.

³⁷ Owner occupants were: 1762-1778, The Reverend Ichabod Camp; 1778-1780, vacant; 1780-1798, Colonel Gabriel Penn; 1798-1826, Sarah Calloway Penn (widow of Gabriel Penn); 1826-1865, Doctor Hite; 1865-1877, Edgar and Sallie Cabell Whitehead (their son Robert Lee Whitehead was born at the Glebe); 1877-1937, S.H. Harding and estate; 1936-1976, Russell Minor and Margery Franks; 1976-1977, Ray Cash; 1977-1979, Amherst Development Corporation (Gene Greer and T.D. Thornton); 1980-2002, Russell M. and Margery Law, 2002- present, Edward E. and Lynn M. Kable.

³⁸ Kingsbury, Susan, ed. The Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1607-1626, v. 3, Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1936, 98-109.

³⁹ During the Virginia Company era, the Company required the establishment of glebes to support the clergy. See Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 5-6, from Instructions to George Yeardley, November 18, 1618, in Kingsbury, Susan, ed. The Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1607-1626, v. 3, Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1936, 98-109. G. MacLaren Brydon, in Virginia's Mother Church and the Political Conditions under which It Grew, Vol. I, 43-44, [Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society, 1947-1952] notes a broadside requiring glebes in a 1620 broadside.

⁴⁰ Holmes, David. A Brief History of the Episcopal Church. Valley Forge, PA: Trinity Press International, 1993, 28-39.

⁴¹ The importance of the Anglican Church in Virginia is comprehensively reviewed by John K. Nelson in Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. A summary version of the role of the established church in Virginia history is summarized by Willard J. and Anne C. Webb in The Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia.

⁴² Percy, Alfred. The Amherst County Story: A Virginia Saga. Madison Heights, VA: Percy Press, 1961, 95.

⁴³ Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. The Lee Marmon Manuscript. Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989, 116.

⁴⁴ Amherst Parish was divided in 1778 into Lexington and Amherst Parishes. See Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2003, 45.

⁴⁵ Meade, Bishop William (1789-1862). Old Church, ministers and families of Virginia. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, c. 1857, Article LII, Parishes in Amherst, Nelson, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, and Montgomery, 57.

⁴⁶ Lexington Parish (Amherst County, Va.) Vestry Book, 1779-1880. 1 vol. 64 leaves. Library of Virginia call no. 19733. Accession 27167.

⁴⁷ Nelson, John K. Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 35.

⁴⁸ Deed book, DB A-57, 58.

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⁴⁹ Deed book, E-218.

⁵⁰ Alexander Brown Papers, 65 B86, Box 5.

⁵¹ See chapter 3, Upton, Dell. Holy Things and Profane: Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997.

⁵² Brown, Alexander. The Cabells and Their Kin, 85.

⁵³ Alexander Brown Papers II, 1748-1900, Box V. Collection number: Mss. 65 B86.

Manuscripts and Rare Books Department, Swem Library, College of William and Mary.

⁵⁴ Alexander Brown Papers II, 1748-1900, Box V. Collection number: Mss. 65 B86.

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⁵⁵ Nelson, John K. Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 51.

⁵⁶ Webb, Willard J. & Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 15.

⁵⁷ I am indebted to Anne and Willard Webb for contributing the observations in this paragraph to the Nomination Report. The paragraph was transmitted by email on October 4, 2007. The photograph of the Bristol Glebe appears on page 138 in Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2003.

⁵⁸ Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991, 358-386.

⁵⁹ Sweeny, Lenora Higginbotham. Amherst County, Virginia, in the Revolution. Lynchburg, VA: JP Bell Co., 1951, 50.

⁶⁰ Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991, 360-361.

⁶¹ Camp's leadership resulted in the construction of parish churches in Midletown, Wallngford, North Haven, and Chesire. Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991, 366.

⁶² Camp was a frequent correspondent with the Reverend Samuel Johnson. Many of Johnson's letters regarding Camp are preserved. The letters provide first-and information concerning Camp's health, economic interests and motivations for moving from location to location. See Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991.

⁶³ Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991.

⁶⁴ Camp, Ichabod. Original hand-written journal and letters, 1748-1786. Owned by Dr. William Jesse Camp, and transcribed to print by Maude McClure Kelly between 1910 and 1914. Copy submitted to the archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, with this Nomination Report.

⁶⁵ Ichabod and Anne Oliver Camp also had two sons, one born in Middletown, Ct. who died in infancy there, and another born in Wilmington, NC.

⁶⁶ Camp, Ichabod. Original hand-written journal and letters, 1748-1786. Owned by Dr. William Jesse Camp, and transcribed to print by Maude McClure Kelly between 1910-1914.

⁶⁷ Alexander Brown Papers II, 1748-1900, Box V. Collection number: Mss. 65 B86. Manuscripts and Rare Books Department, Swem Library, College of William and Mary.

⁶⁸ Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991, and Nelson, John K. Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 104-106.

⁶⁹ Family members have documents that support this number and also documentation that suggests The Reverend Camp would not have departed Amherst and embarked on such a long and arduous trip west if he had not had ample labor to facilitate the move. See the letter of Lt. Cdr. Russell L. Camp, May 12, 1992.

⁷⁰ "The Glebe". *The News & Daily Advance*. Lynchburg, VA. May 3, 1981, E 1-3.

⁷¹ In the colonial times, clergy were not only among the best educated of the populace, they were also among the wealthiest. For example, The Reverend Robert Rose, rector of St. Anne's Parish in Albemarle County, owned more than 30,000 acres of land and lived in the mansion Geddes. Rose was described as "a man of education and culture, deep religious interest and fine business ability." In Lewis, Thomas NPS

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⁷² Lohrenz, Otto. "The Reverend Ichabod Camp, First Preacher on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, v. 65, no. 3, July, 1991, 367.

⁷³ Alexander Brown Papers II, 1748-1900, Box V. Collection number: Mss. 65 B86. Manuscripts and Rare Books Department, Swem Library, College of William and Mary.

⁷⁴ Webb, Willard J. and Anne C. Webb. *Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 44, John P. Kennedy, ed. *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1773-1776*. Richmond, 1905, XIII, xii-xiv.

⁷⁵ Nelson, John K. *Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons, and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690-1776*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001, 105.

⁷⁶ Brown, Alexander, D.C.L. *The Cabells and Their Kin*. Cambridge, MA: Riverside Press, 1895, 107.

⁷⁷ Sweeny, Lenora Higginbotham. *Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia 1815-1821 And Subscription for Building t. Mark's Church Amherst County Virginia*. Lynchburg, VA: JP Bell Co., 1961, 10.

⁷⁸ Webb, Willard J. & Anne C. Webb. *Glebe Houses of Colonial Virginia*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Bks, 2003, 45, from Hening, 367-368.

⁷⁹ Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*. Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989, 158.

⁸⁰ Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*. Sweet Briar College Press, 1989, 9, 37, 158.

⁸¹ See *Virginia Gazette*, 7/30/1772 and 6/16/1774.

⁸² Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*. Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989, 70.

⁸³ Gabriel Penn apparently created a commercial village similar to that of Dr. William Cabell at Warminster. Both villages were remarkably self-sufficient, providing a broad range of services.

⁸⁴ *Virginia Gazette*, March 21, 1771.

⁸⁵ Seaman, Catherine H.C. *The Tuckahoes and Cohees: The Settlers and Cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties, 1607-1807*, 31.

⁸⁶ Seaman, Catherine H.C. *The Tuckahoes and Cohees: The Settlers and Cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties, 1607-1807*. Catherine Hawes Coleman Seaman. Sweet Briar, VA: Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1992, 237, from Sweeny, 1951:3.

⁸⁷ Col. Cabell, Oct 14, 1769: "Sent the Standard of Weights and Measures to Capt. Key's for Gabriel Penn." Letter of Charles Russell, viewable at <http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/GLR/01426> Document Image.

⁸⁹ Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*. Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989, 219.

⁹⁰ Seaman, Catherine H.C., ed. *The Lee Marmon Manuscript*. Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1989, 158.

⁹¹ Presgraves, Jim, ed. *Amherst County Families and History*. Published by Jim Presgraves, PO Box 639, Wytheville, VA, 24382, 1995. Copy viewed at Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg, VA, 23.

⁹² Lexington Parish Vestry Book, 1779-1880. 1 vol. 64 leaves. Library of VA. Call no. 19733.

⁹³ *The Virginia* (Lynchburg, Va: semiweekly). Tuesday, May 15, 1827, p. 3, c. 4.

⁹⁴ Will Book, 3-506. Gabriel Penn is known to have united some of his earlier land with the 254-acre glebe tract to create a single parcel that varied from survey to survey between 800 and 900 acres.

⁹⁵ Deed book, K-340.

⁹⁶ *Virginia Herald* (Fredericksburg, VA), November 4, 1806.

⁹⁷ Properties noted included The Glebe and the Golden Ball Tavern in Fredericksburg.

⁹⁸ Deed Book N-89.

⁹⁹ Davis, Bailey Fulton. *Amherst, Virginia, The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia, 1807-1827 Books L-R*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1985, 708; 711, and Augusta County Court Records, Section I-177.

¹⁰⁰ Land Tax Books, Amherst County, Virginia. Microfilm at the Library of Virginia, Reel 18 (1800-1833).

¹⁰¹ Land Tax Books, Amherst County, Virginia. Microfilm at the Library of VA, Reel 18 (1800-1833).

¹⁰² Von Briesen, Martha. *Elijah Fletcher: Letters, 1789-1858*. Charlottesville, VA: Univ. of Virginia Press, 1965, 216.

¹⁰³ Deed Book, V-409.

¹⁰⁴ Deed Book, P-464.

¹⁰⁵ Letter from Indiana Fletcher preserved in the Sweet Briar Museum.

¹⁰⁶ Deed Book FF-350.

¹⁰⁷ Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 420.

¹⁰⁸ Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 421.

¹⁰⁹ Deed book HH-365.

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¹¹⁰ Some evidence suggests that S.R. Harding used his position at Sweet Briar to accomplish repairs at The Glebe. He was forced off the Board of Trustees at Sweet Briar College for fiscal improprieties. (Telephone conversation with Ninie Laing, retired professor at SBC.

¹¹¹ Information conveyed by telephone to Lynn Kable on September 18, 2007.

¹¹² Deed book WW-312.

¹¹³ Will Book 26-80.

¹¹⁴ Deed Book 108-580; Plat Book B-94.

¹¹⁵ Quoted by Edith Law and Mrs. Russell L. Law, Jr. in notes prepared on May 6, 1981, for the Amherst County Tour of History and Natural Beauty Program that took place on May 15, 1981.

¹¹⁶ From an article prepared by Commodore Camp with a cover letter dated November 1, 1971, from Nell Carter, another Camp descendent.

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D 675463E
 4165591N

E 675377E
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