

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

## 1. Name

historic BURKE'S GARDEN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (DHL File No. 92-20)

and or common N/A

## 2. Location

street & number AN APPROXIMATELY 20,000-ACRE VALLEY ENCIRCLED BY [REDACTED] IN SOUTHEASTERN TAZEWELL COUNTY, VA N/A author, publication

city, town TAZEWELL  vicinity of

state VIRGINIA code 51 county Tazewell code 185

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tazewell County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Tazewell state Virginia 24651

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title <sup>①</sup> Division of Historic Landmarks Survey File #92-20 has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date May, 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks ② Burke's Garden Central Church and Cemetery  
221 Governor Street  
Richmond, VA 23219 (DHL File #92-14), 1978, state  
Listed on NRHP, 1979

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Burke's Garden is a picturesque elliptical basin located in southeastern Tazewell County within the Appalachian highlands of southwestern Virginia. Geographically unique, the basin takes the form of a bowl-shaped valley, approximately nine miles long and four and a half miles wide, completely encircled by a single mountain, [REDACTED], which rises to a height of 4000 feet above sea level. Besides serving as the boundary of the Burke's Garden Rural Historic District, the summit of [REDACTED] also marks the Tennessee Valley Divide. Four low mountain passes and one large water gap provide access to the basin. The basin floor has an average elevation of 3,100 feet and features gently rolling countryside, most of which is in pasture and cultivation with mountain slopes leading to the basin edge in forest. With much of the land cleared, one finds spectacular views of valley and mountain when looking from any direction on the basin floor. Copses of trees, patches of vegetation, and the surround of small forest further contribute to the rich scenic quality of the rural landscape. These natural landscape features as well as the current and historical land uses, cluster arrangement of houses and farm buildings, and circulation patterns, have changed little since the basin's historic period of settlement in the mid-18th century. Although some non-historic elements such as modern houses and agricultural structures have been introduced, Burke's Garden retains its integrity as a significant rural landscape. Among the 249 architectural/historic resources contributing to the historic character of the valley are 71 buildings, including many houses, a store, a church, and an educational building; and 178 structures, mostly consisting of domestic outbuildings and agricultural-related structures. Two 19th-century cemeteries are considered contributing sites of the district. While such architectural styles as the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and American Foursquare are represented in Burke's Garden's residential architecture, most of the farmhouses, agricultural structures, and public buildings are examples of a local building tradition spanning from the early 19th century to the early 20th century. Noncontributing architectural elements include 54 buildings (mostly modern houses) and 46 structures (mostly modern agricultural structures). Also within the boundary of the historic district are important archaeological resources. To date, thirty-five archaeological sites, revealing nearly continuous occupation of the basin from the Early Archaic Period, have been identified. Of particular note is the one archaeological site in Burke's Garden at which excavations have taken place, the Hoge site (44TZ6), the highest known prehistoric village site in Virginia.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Burke's Garden is an isolated valley surrounded by a high mountain wall with few convenient access points to the surrounding region. A few high elevation gaps, mostly located to the south and west once served 18th-century explorers, trappers, and early settlers as thoroughfares; however, they are rarely used today. The only convenient entrance into Burke's Garden is a low elevation gap located at the northern perimeter of the valley floor. Known simply as the Gap, it has served as the major gateway into the valley since a road was constructed through it in the early 19th century. Today the Gap continues to carry the majority of traffic through Burke's Garden along [REDACTED] Tazewell, the county seat, situated about thirteen miles to the north.

[REDACTED] with an elevation of about 3200 feet, traverses the valley floor in a east-west direction near the southern perimeter of the valley. This five-mile ridge is mostly forested but also features bald hills and cleared fields. Medley Valley lying

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet #30

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 20,000 acres

Quadrangle name Cove Creek, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Garden Mountain, VA

Hutchinson Rock, VA

A [redacted]  
Zone Easting Northing  
C [redacted]  
E [redacted]  
G [redacted]  
I [redacted]

B [redacted]  
Zone Easting Northing  
D [redacted]  
F [redacted]  
H [redacted]

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet #31

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Division of Historic Landmarks Staff  
organization Division of Historic Landmarks date September 1985  
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144  
city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature  
H. Bryan Mitchell, Director  
title Division of Historic Landmarks



date December 23, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

between [redacted] and the northern slope of [redacted] is one of the most picturesque regions of Burke's Garden. It features mostly cleared grazing land and several farmsteads. In contrast, [redacted] at the western end of the valley is a collection of hills covered by forests and contains no cleared fields or farmhouses. A number of small streams and creeks lace the low-lying areas of Burke's Garden providing water for grazing livestock and adding visual interest to the rural landscape.

[redacted] are among the valley's water sources. [redacted] is the major body of water in Burke's Garden. It meanders through the Gap and empties into a lake formed by a dam at the site of Gose Mill, a 19th-century mill that is no longer standing. Most of the other streams and creeks branch out into the valley from the lake.

A network of roads, some following former trade routes and Indian trails, continues to serve the inhabitants of Burke's Garden. The most important thoroughfare is [redacted]. Called the [redacted] it passes through the Gap, follows a relatively straight path across the valley, and eventually ascends [redacted] to the [redacted]. Basically bisecting the valley, [redacted] serves as the Garden's central transportation spine from which other roads extend into all parts of the valley. Several of the area's residences as well as community and public buildings are located along [redacted].

The residents of the eastern half of Burke's Garden are served by two roads, the [redacted] and the [redacted] which together form a circuitous route around the base of [redacted]. The residents of the western half of the valley are served by several meandering roads that abruptly end at the eastern slope of [redacted]. They include [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted]. Dirt or gravel drives connect farmhouses and clusters of farm buildings to the main roads. Many houses are built atop hills affording beautiful views of the surrounding countryside, while others are situated in hollows and are often screened by dense foliage and hillocks. Adding to the picturesque quality of the district are split rail fences and weather-beaten barns, cultural features often seen in the landscape.

Not only have natural landscape patterns and historical land uses been retained, but historic architectural elements of Burke's Garden have also survived from the early 19th century to the present. The earliest dwellings in Burke's Garden were probably 18th-century single-story log structures with a loft above and a large stone chimney located at one end; no known examples dating from this period have survived; however many such structures have probably been incorporated into larger dwellings. The first trail into the valley crossed Garden Mountain at Hanshoe Gap (now Walker Gap) and subsequently followed Blue Spring Creek into the heart of the valley. During the 1750s James Burke, the first white man known to have visited the valley, supposedly erected his cabin near this trail. Other settlers followed and built their cabins on ridges and foothills near springs in the central and eastern end of Burke's Garden.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis (continued)

The trail through Hanshoe Gap became a wagon road around 1800, opening the valley to additional settlement during the early 19th century. Although log dwellings continued to be built during this period, Peter Gose built a fine two-story stone house on [redacted] around 1812 [redacted]. Constructed of cut limestone blocks, the Peter Gose house is the only example of early stone architecture in Burke's Garden and is also one of the valley's oldest surviving structures. The house is situated on a knoll overlooking cropland. A nearby spring provided a steady supply of water. Although at the present vacant and in need of attention, the stone house has retained much of its original fabric with its simple exterior trim, 9/6 and 6/6 double sash windows, and fashionable Federal-style interior woodwork including carved mantels, raised six-panel doors, and paneled wainscot. A small rear addition and front porch are some of the few 20th-century additions made to the house.

According to tradition, the Fayette Wynn house [redacted] dates from the late 1820s. It is a two-story frame and log house built in two sections. The log or western end of the house features a large exterior end stone chimney while the frame or eastern addition possesses a large interior brick chimney. Although some modern alterations have been made and a long front porch was added in the late 19th century, the dwelling has retained its simple character and is illustrative of early valley houses expanded by later generations. A number of farm buildings surround the house including a 19th-century log springhouse and a late 19th-century gambrel-roofed barn and corncrib.

Another distinctive early 19th-century house is located on the John Ratliff farm [redacted] in the southwestern area of the valley. Known as the Heninger house, it is a fine example of a late Federal-style brick farmhouse of some sophistication. A two-story brick house with exterior end chimneys, the Heninger house features a brick hound's tooth cornice across the front, 6/9 double sash windows, and a modified transom over the central front entrance. It appears to be the oldest brick house in Burke's Garden.

Other roads were constructed in Burke's Garden during the early 19th century, most of them leading from low mountain gaps and tying into the Central Road. Churches and schools began to appear, and a blacksmith shop, a store, and Gose Mill were located at the Gap. Unfortunately, little visible evidence of these early structures exists today.

The Joseph Meek house [redacted], a good example of a mid-19th-century dwelling in Burke's Garden, was erected along Central Road during the 1850s. The two-story brick house is illustrative of the Greek Revival influence in domestic architecture of the period as seen in the general proportions of the house, its wide double sash windows with broad trim, and its shallow hipped roof. A bracketed cornice and a five-bay porch with Tuscan columns are late 19th-century Italianate-style additions. Several late 19th-century and 20th-century farm buildings are located to the rear of the house.

From the mid-19th through the late 19th century Burke's Garden continued to grow. New roads were built while old ones were abandoned and small communities began to appear in various locations. Beartown, a community of about 100 residents by the 1870s, consisted

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

of several small houses in the western end of the valley. Today a few discernible cabin sites are the only evidence that the community once existed. Another community known as Little Town developed along [redacted] and by the 1870s consisted of a few houses, a store, a parsonage, and a Baptist church. A little further south along [redacted] a small community known as Burke's Garden P. O. developed in the center of the valley where a store, post office, church, parsonage, grange hall, academy, and several large houses were standing by 1900. Most of these structures have survived to the present day.

Burke's Garden Central Church and Cemetery [redacted] are integral parts of the Burke's Garden P. O. community. The site of a ca. 1820 union church used primarily by German Lutherans who had settled Burke's Garden by the early 19th century, the present church dates to 1876. The oldest surviving church in the valley, it is a simple frame building with a steep gable roof and a gable end front. The principal historic resource of the site is the cemetery which contains a collection of rare sandstone German gravestones dating from the 1820s and 1830s. Significant for their decorative designs, the gravestones represent the northernmost extent of German settlement in southwest Virginia.

A small store/post office located at the intersection of [redacted] is the focal point of the Burke's Garden P. O. Community. Representing the oldest surviving commercial structure in the valley, the Rufus Goodman store [redacted] more recently known as the Garden Spot, is a simple frame building dating from the late 19th century. Its gable end front, pressed tin roof, central brick flue, and 2/2 double sash windows are typical of rural commercial buildings of the period.

The majority of late 19th-century and early 20th-century farmhouses in Burke's Garden tend to be two-story frame I houses with a minimum amount of exterior decorative details. Most of these houses have three bay facades consisting of a central entrance flanked by single 2/2 double sash windows, a standing seam metal gable roof, a central front gable, a pair of interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and a three-to five-bay porch with turned posts. Examples include: the Dr. James Crockett house [redacted] which also features bracketed eaves and a porch with spindle brackets; the Jacob Rhudy house [redacted] which has a hipped roof; the Levi Rhudy house [redacted]; and the Elmer Rhudy house [redacted] which also features a porch with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade.

A number of houses feature a high hipped roof with a small central gable rising above each elevation. Dispersed throughout the valley, and mostly dating from the first decade of the 20th century, they include the C. J. Moss house [redacted] built by Mike Cassell in 1904; the Rush Moss house [redacted] constructed by builder Morgan Wynn at the turn of the century; and the Stephen Fox [redacted] and the Taylor Boling houses [redacted] both of which were built around 1900 by local builders known as the Duncan Brothers.

Although most of the houses in Burke's Garden are frame structures, the James Meek Hoge house [redacted] is a brick dwelling built ca. 1883 on Banks Ridge overlooking a

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

broad valley to the north. It exhibits typical characteristics of the I house of the period: a height of two stories, interior end chimneys, a three-bay facade with central entrance, 2/2 double sash windows, and a central front gable. Decorative features include a lunette in the central front gable and a sawn pattern balustrade at the front porch. A stone springhouse and other farm buildings are located near the house.

Besides late 19th-century two-story farmhouses, simple single-story farmhouses of the period are well represented in Burke's Garden. Two typical frame dwellings of the period include the Harve Dillow house [redacted] and the Stephen Pung house [redacted] both of which have three-bay facades and corresponding front porches, small brick flues, and gable metal roofs.

Late 19th- and early 20th-century high-style dwellings are represented by five impressive houses in the valley. The James R. Meek house [redacted] is representative of the popular Italianate style. Built ca. 1889, it is a two-story American-bond brick house with a high hipped roof, central front gable with lunette, bracketed overhanging eaves, tall 2/2 double sash windows with label molds, and a fine porch featuring turned posts, sawn brackets, a spindle frieze, and a turned balustrade. A curious addition is an octagonal frame tower which rises from a bay window projection on the south side of the house. Suggestive of the flamboyant Queen Anne style, the tower has a tapered roof with two rows of gabled dormers and a bracketed cornice. The well-preserved house, situated among a grove of trees, is surrounded by a brick smokehouse, frame corncrib, and gambrel-roofed frame barn.

Queen Anne-style dwellings in Burke's Garden tend to be turn-of-the-century frame houses with irregular massing, projecting bays, irregular roof lines, and either wraparound porches or porches embellished with decorative sawnwork. The Landon Snapp house [redacted] is perhaps the district's best example of the style. In addition to having a wraparound porch with turned posts, bay windows topped by gables, and an irregular roof line, it sports a three-level octagonal tower with a tapered roof.

One of the best preserved Queen Anne-style houses is the Lutheran church parsonage [redacted] located in Burke's Garden P. O. It is a two-story frame structure with a pressed tin hipped roof and projecting bays surmounted by gables lavishly decorated with spindles and cutout pattern panels. Appropriately, the small front porch has turned posts, brackets, a spindle frieze, and a turned balustrade.

Modified Queen Anne-style dwellings such as the W. Leon Davis house [redacted] also have characteristic features of the style; however, they tend to keep decorative details to a minimum. The Robert Lawson house [redacted] has bracketed eaves, a tall hipped roof, and bay windows, but it also has pedimented and hipped dormers and the front porch features a pedimented entrance bay and Tuscan columns. These features suggest the influence of the Colonial Revival style on traditional builders of Queen Anne-style houses in the valley.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Early 20th-century dwellings tend to be small 1½-story frame houses with fronting gables, a gable or clipped gable roof, and simple three-bay porches with tapered square columns. Examples include the Matthew Hanshaw house [redacted], the Paul Gose house [redacted], the Sam Meredith house [redacted], the Harry Lineberry house [redacted], and the Meek McGinnis house [redacted].

Only one American Foursquare house is seen in Burke's Garden. The Truby Meek house [redacted] built in the 1920s, is a two-story square frame building with characteristic hipped roof, hipped dormers, and a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade.

Although the majority of buildings in Burke's Garden are residential or farm-related, one educational building survives. A large brick gymnasium, erected in the 1930s as part of the Burke's Garden Public School, still stands in the center of the valley. The school was replaced by a modern school building in the 1960s; however, the gymnasium was retained and now serves as part of a community center. The building features Colonial Revival details such as round-arched multi-light windows, brick pilasters, and circular vents framed by bricks and keystones.

Farm buildings make up the largest number of structures in Burke's Garden. Most examples date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and tend to be simple frame structures with gable roofs covered in standing seam metal. Barns include 19th-century log types (very few survive), a late 19th-century board and batten type with shed additions, an early 20th-century type with a gambrel roof and tall metal or hollow tile silo, and modern steel-frame types with sheet metal siding. Other farm buildings and domestic outbuildings include frame or log corncribs, springhouses, smokehouses, garages, privies, sheds, etc. Domestic outbuildings are usually arranged in clusters to the rear of a farmhouse, whereas barns and corncribs are usually located at some distance from the house. Plank or picket fences often encircle the immediate area surrounding a farmhouse and a dirt road usually leads to the house from the main road. Wire and posts or split rail fences enclose the pasture or cropland surrounding the farmhouse, confining livestock and delineating adjacent farmsteads.

Most noncontributing buildings and structures date from the last twenty years. An influx of mobile homes seems to be the most recent intrusion on the rural landscape. Modern ranch houses have also made their appearance as well as modern agricultural structures in the last decade. Because of the prevalent rolling landscape in Burke's Garden, however, many of the noncontributing elements are screened from public view.

DAE  
Endnotes

1. Edgar Lee and Albert Sidney Greever, "Burke's Garden, A Sketch" (unpublished) Burke's Garden, Va., 1896, p. 13

2. Francis Moss, undated personal correspondence collection, Burke's Garden, Va.



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Given the wide range of environmental variability conducive to Native American and subsequent European settlement, all associated with minimal past commercial and residential development pressures, Burke's Garden possesses high potential for regional studies in both prehistoric and historic archaeology. This potential was clearly documented in May 1984 when staff archaeologists with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks conducted a reconnaissance level survey of Burke's Garden. While limited in scope and encompassing less than 1% of the basin's surface area, 35 archaeological sites were identified. This undoubtedly represents but a very small fraction of those archaeological sites still extant in Burke's Garden.

Prehistoric occupation in Burke's Garden was noted at 19 of the 35 archaeological sites identified. They range from examples of a major village (44TZ6) (Figure 1) and likely seasonal base camps (44TZ79 and 81) to a wide variety of various other more temporary camps of smaller size (44TZ22, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87). Upon review of artifacts obtained by DHL staff archaeologists from the Burke's Garden survey as well as collections in the possession of local residents, nearly continuous occupation, though of a light intensity, can be documented from the Early Archaic Period through Late Woodland Period (ca. 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1700). Noticeably absent is any evidence of Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 9500 to 8000 B.C.) utilization of Burke's Garden. This is not unexpected given the basin's high elevation and the colder, more severe weather that would have characterized this locale during this time of initial human settlement in Virginia.

Historic occupation was noted at 18 of the 35 archaeological sites identified. All of these date to the 19th through early 20th century. Included are archaeological examples of a bridge and roads (44TZ63 and 65), stone boundary marker (44TZ60), mill, millrace, and dam complexes (44TZ57, 58, and 64) (Figure 2), lime pots (44TZ66, 70, and 72) (Figure 3), homesteads and springhouses (44TZ73, 74, 77, 78, and 80) (Figure 4), cemeteries (44TZ59 and 91), Grange Hall/school (44TZ89), and Odd Fellows Hall (44TZ90). Given the but limited archaeological survey efforts to date in Burke's Garden, the above listing is undoubtedly just a small sample of the range of likely historic site types still extant here. Related, no archaeological examples of the initial more sporadic, temporary historic settlement of Burke's Garden during the second half of the 18th century have yet been found, although there is a high potential for such sites being located through more intensive surveys.

Of particular note is the one archaeological site in Burke's Garden at which excavations have taken place, the Hoge site (44TZ6) which represents a Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 900 - 1700) village slightly over one acre in size. Being at an elevation of 3,150 feet, the Hoge site is the highest known prehistoric village site in Virginia. Test excavations by E. E. Jones, Jr. of the Archeological Society of Virginia have revealed well preserved midden deposits with cultural features such as hearths, storage and refuse pits, and human

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Archaeological Resources

burials. Both individual palisade lines and house structures have been identified through patterning of post holes. Charcoal from one cultural feature was used to obtain the sole C-14 date currently available for the site - A.D. 1660 ± 170 years. Available evidence indicates that the Hoge site has never been plowed, further enhancing its high level of integrity and scientific significance.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory



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#1: Matthew Hanshaw House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Builder: Matthew Hanshaw. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender wood posts, wood balustrade.

\*Ca. 1940 log hunting lodge - noncontributing

\*Ca. 1940 frame outbuilding - noncontributing

80

#2: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (weatherboard); stucco; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side bay porch with shed roof. Noncontributing.

\*Ca. 1950 frame outbuilding - noncontributing

81

#3: Norfolk and Western Railroad Caboose. Railroad caboose. Unknown date, moved to present site ca. 1960. Metal; 1 story; flat roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

82

#4: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Metal, steel, and wood; 1 story, flat roof (metal); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

-2

#5: Paul Gose House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; clipped gable roof (composition); 2 clipped gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns on piers.

-3

#6: James R. Meek House. Detached house. Italianate. Ca. 1889. Brick (4-course Flemish variant); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 13 dormers (1 pedimented and 12 gable); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, sawn balustrade, spindle frieze.

Late 19th-century brick smokehouse - contributing

Late 19th-century frame barn - contributing

Late 19th-century frame corncrib - contributing

-4

#7: G. L. Strong House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays.

Early 20th-century frame barn - contributing

83

#8: Lawrence Felty House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wood posts, wrought-iron balustrade, shed roof. Noncontributing.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

[REDACTED] continued

84  
\*#9: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (shingle); 1-story, gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wrought iron supports. Noncontributing.

92-20-5  
#10: Stephen Boling House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (stone veneer; wood veneer; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof.

-6  
#11: Luther Greever House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle and aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

Late 19th-century frame barn - contributing  
Early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

16  
\*#12: Burke's Garden Volunteer Fire Dept. Firehouse. Contemporary. Ca. 1980. Wood frame (metal sheets); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

86  
\*#13: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel, and wood; 1 story; flat roof (metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with metal poles, shed roof. Noncontributing.

-7  
#14: Dr. James Crockett House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and brackets, bracketed eaves.

2 late 19th-century frame barns - contributing  
Late 19th-century frame dairy - contributing  
Late 19th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

-8  
#15: Bob Thompson House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wood posts that replaced original posts.

87  
\*#16: Fred Felty House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890 with 20th century additions. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wood posts, gable. Noncontributing.

88  
\*#17: Tilden Short Mill and Blacksmith Shop. Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; shed roof (not visible); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood posts, hipped roof. Building in ruins. Noncontributing.

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92-20-9 #18: John Rufus Thompson House. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Architect/builder: Thomas Brothers. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

- \*Modern garage - noncontributing
- Early 20th-century frame barn - contributing
- Early 20th-century springhouse - contributing
- Early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

89 #18-A: Detached House. Contemporary. Ca. 1965. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

90 #19: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Concrete block. 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

-10 #20: Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th-century with modern addition. Wood frame (aluminum), brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with brick posts.

91 #21: Hanes Feed Lot - cattle feeding stations. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Steel frame, galvanized iron sheathing; 1 story; gable roof (galvanized corrugated metal); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

92 #22: Telephone building. Contemporary. Ca. 1950. Concrete block; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

93 #23: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

94 #24: Church. Modern. Ca. 1950. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

-11 #25: Burke's Garden Public School. School. Vernacular with contemporary addition. Ca. 1930 - gymnasium, 1960 - addition. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof with flat addition (composition); 4 bays.

-12 #26: R. O. Van Dyke Tenant House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts with scroll brackets.

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[Redacted] continued

9220-13 #27: Rufus Goodman Store. Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays.

-14 #28: C. J. Moss House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1904. Architect/builder: Mike Cassell. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, small pediment.

2 late 19th-century frame barns - contributing  
Late 19th-century frame corncrib - contributing

95 #29: Albert S. Greever House. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940. Wood frame (brick veneer stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired wood posts, central gable. Noncontributing.

-15 #30: Lutheran Church Parsonage. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (imbricated pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, spindle frieze.

94 #31: Mr. & Mrs. Edgar P. Greever House. Detached House. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Architect: Mrs. Lucy Gillespie Greever. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

-16 #32: Mr. Joseph B. Meek House. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

-17 #33: Joseph Meek House. Detached house. Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Ca. 1850. Brick (Flemish bond) painted white; 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns with bracketed cornice.

3 Late 19th-century frame barns - contributing  
\* 3 20th-century farm buildings - noncontributing

-18 #34: R. O. Van Dykes Farm. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof.

Early 20th-century concrete block springhouse - contributing

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92-14 } #35: Burke's Garden Lutheran Church. Church. Vernacular. Ca. 1876. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays. National Register 1979.

#36: Lutheran Church Cemetery. National Register 1979.

92-20-19 #37: Leech Rhudy House. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Architect/builder: Leech Rhudy. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof.

3 late 19th-century frame outbuildings - contributing  
1 late 19th-century frame barn - contributing

97 #38: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel, and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

20 #39: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

21 #40: Jacob Rhudy House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Architect/builder: Jacob Rhudy. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

7 late 19th-century to early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

98 #41: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

22 #42: Levi Rhudy House. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts.

1 log corncrib - contributing  
1 late 19th-century frame barn - contributing  
1 late 19th-century frame corncrib - contributing  
2 late 19th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

23 #43: Elmer Rhudy House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts.

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continued

- 1 early 20th-century frame barn - contributing
- 3 late 19th-century outbuildings - contributing
- \*2 20th-century farm buildings - noncontributing

29-20-24 #44: Tyler Boling House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Architect/Builder: Morgan Wynn. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bay; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts.

- 2 early 20th-century frame barns - contributing
- 2 early 20th-century frame outbuildings - contributing

25 #45: Ed Wynn House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Architect/builder: Ed Wynn. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

- 2 late 19th-century frame outbuildings - contributing
- 1 late 19th-century frame barn - contributing

99 #96: Mrs. Sarah Moss House. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1961. Builder: William H. Moss. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

100 #97: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

- \*1 20th-century frame garage - noncontributing

26 #98: George Moss Home. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Builder: Morgan Wynn. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with brick columns on brick piers.

- 1 early 20th-century frame calf barn - contributing
- \*1 20th-century calf barn - noncontributing
- 1 early 20th-century frame cottage - contributing
- 1 early 20th-century frame smokehouse - contributing
- 1 early 20th-century dairy barn - contributing
- 1 early 20th-century horse barn - contributing
- \*3 modern farm buildings - noncontributing

101 #99: John Thomas-Frank Moss House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Builder: John Thomas. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays (originally) with porch removed. House has been stripped of weatherboard and other features, rapidly deteriorating. Noncontributing.



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#46: Fayette Wynn House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1825-1830. Log (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with simple square posts.

- 19th-century log springhouse - contributing
- 19th-century frame corncrib - contributing
- 19th-century frame barn - contributing
- \*20th-century cinderblock outbuilding - noncontributing

92-102

\*#47: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1980. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with simple square posts pediment. Noncontributing.

92-103

\*#48: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Builder: Jess Lambert. Concrete block (cinder blocks); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts from Old Burke's Garden Academy. Noncontributing.

(92-19)

#49: James Meek Hoge House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1883. Builder: Locks and Thompson. Brick (Flemish/stretcher variant bond - front side: 5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, pediment, bracketed cornice, cut out pattern, balustrade.

- Early 20th-century stone root cellar - contributing
- Ca. 1900 frame barn - contributing
- Ca. 1900 frame granary - contributing
- \*Ca. 1940 concrete block sheep barn - noncontributing
- Early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

92-20-28

#50: Charlie Edwards House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story porch, cinder block enclosed, shed roof.

19th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

92-104

\*#51: Frank Grindstaff House. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Architect/Builder: Frank Grindstaff. Brick (stretcher bond) 1st floor, Wood frame (board and batten) 2nd floor; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

29

#52: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (not visible); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

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*107* \*#53: Chicken house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; shed roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

*106* \*#54: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with square posts, pediment, simple balustrade. Noncontributing.

*42-20-30* #55: W. Leon Davis House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1909. Architect/Builder: Morgan Wynn. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

- 2 early 20th-century frame barns - contributing
- 1 early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

*31* #56: Rush Moss House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Architect/Builder: Morgan Wynn. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, brackets.

- 2 late 19th-century to early 20th-century frame barns - contributing
- 3 late 19th-century frame outbuildings - contributing

*32* #57: Harve Dillon House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with simple turned posts.

*147* \*#58: Mrs. Marie Roberts House. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1976-77. Builder: Woodrow Grindstaff. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

*33* #59: Oliver Wynn House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Builder: Morgan Wynn. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, latticework.

- 1 late 19th-century to early 20th-century frame barn - contributing
- \*2 20th-century cinderblock outbuildings - noncontributing

*34* #60: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof.

*35* #61: Dr. Stuart Lawson Summer Home. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1895. Builder: Bill Ward. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; catslide roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with simple turned posts, shed roof.

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- 92-20-34 #62: R. W. Lawson Tenant House. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-to late 19th century. Wood frame (board and batten); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in ruins, shed roof.
- 37 #63: Robert Goodman House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with center gable, simple square posts.  
4 early 20th-century frame or log barns - contributing  
7 early 20th-century frame outbuildings - contributing
- 108 #64: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Architect/Builder: Frank Grindstaff. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1 center-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.
- 109 #65: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1972. Builder: Frank Grindstaff. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns pediment. Noncontributing.
- 38 #66: James F. Page House. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. Builder: Sam Cecil. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays.
- 39 #67: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with columns removed.  
Log outbuilding - contributing
- 40 #68: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with simple posts.  
3 early 20th-century frame outbuildings - contributing  
1 early 20th-century stone springhouse - contributing
- 110 #69: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Noncontributing.
- 41 #70: Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (corrugated metal siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.
- 42 #71: Stephen Fox House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Architect/Builder: Duncan Brothers. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with shed roof, turned posts.

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- 1 late 19th-century frame barn - contributing
- 1 late 19th-century frame granary - contributing

92-20-43 #72: Spangler Fox House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 19th century. Log; 2 stories; shed roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays.

111  #73: Bruton Strange House. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Architect: Lucy Greever. Wood frame (board and batten) 1st floor, (shingle) 2nd floor; 3 stories; pentagonal hipped roof (composition); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

-44 #74: Bowen Meek House site:

- 3 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing
- 1 late 19th-century frame barn - contributing

100 112 #75: Ben Roberts House. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Architect/Builder: Ben Roberts. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

\*Modern farm building - noncontributing

-45 #76: Truby Meek House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with simple square balustrade, shed roof, Tuscan columns.

- 2 early 20th-century frame barns - contributing
- 2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

-46 #77: Spracker Place. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Log. 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with log posts, shed roof.

- 6 late 19th-century to early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

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*113* \*#78: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1974. Wood frame (shingle), stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 3 bays; 2-story, 4-bay porch with square wood posts. Noncontributing.

*892-20-47* #79: Hall-Brown Cemetery.

*-48* #80: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with simple posts.  
2 early 20th-century outbuildings - contributing  
\*1 modern farm building and silos - noncontributing

*-49* #80-A: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.  
1 19th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

*-50* #81: Robert Lawson House. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1906. Builder: Duncan Brothers. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 2 dormers (1 gable and 1 hipped); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade, pediment over entrance bay.  
1 early 20th-century horse barn - contributing  
1 early 20th-century sheep barn - contributing  
1 early 20th-century garage - contributing  
1 early 20th-century ice house - contributing  
1 early 20th-century smokehouse - contributing  
1 early 20th-century wood house - contributing  
2 early 20th-century corncribs - contributing  
4 early 20th-century farm buildings - contributing  
\*1 modern farm building - noncontributing

*-51* #82: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired columns, screened in.

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~~80~~ -114 \*#83: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

6 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

~~81~~ -115 \*#84: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wood columns. Noncontributing.

1 early 20th-century frame barn - contributing

~~82~~ -116 \*#85: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

\* Modern concrete block shed - noncontributing

~~52~~ #86: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch enclosed.

1 early 20th-century frame corncrib - contributing  
\*1 20th-century frame shelter - noncontributing  
1 early 20th-century frame barn - contributing  
2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

~~53~~ #86-A: Stone House-Peter Gose House. Detached house. Federal style. Ca. 1812. Builder: Peter Gose. Stone (coursed ashlar); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof.

1 19th-century stone springhouse - contributing  
2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

~~83~~ -117 \*#87: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Log. 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof. Noncontributing.

ROUTE 666 (LITZ LANE)

~~84~~ -118 \*#88: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Wood frame (weatherboard), brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood posts and balustrade. Noncontributing.

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\*1 20th-century frame garage - noncontributing

<sup>119</sup> ~~118~~ \*#89: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Wood frame (board and batten); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 8 bays. Noncontributing.

1 early 20th-century barn and silo - contributing

\*1 modern equipment storage building - noncontributing

<sup>92-20-54</sup> #89-A: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (board and batten); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays.

<sup>55</sup> #90: Steve Pung House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze.

<sup>56</sup> #90-A: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, shed roof.

<sup>120</sup> \*#91: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Wood frame (composition board); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

3 late 19th-century farm buildings - contributing

<sup>121</sup> \*#92: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

1 late 19th-century frame building - contributing

\*2 modern mobile homes - noncontributing

\*3 20th-century farm buildings - noncontributing

<sup>57</sup> #93: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, shed roof.

1 early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

\*1 20th-century frame outbuilding - noncontributing

<sup>122</sup> \*#94: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (not visible); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

<sup>123</sup> \*#95: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel, and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with metal poles, shed roof. Noncontributing.

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- 92-10-58 #100: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 124 \*#101: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1972. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood columns. Noncontributing.
- 59 #102: Alex Meek's Barn. Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (vertical planks); 1 story; gambrel roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay.  
2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing
- 60 #103: Landon Snapp House. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts.
- 125 \*#104: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Concrete block. 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square wood posts, shed roof. Noncontributing.
- 61 #105: Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays.  
3 early 20th-century minor frame barns - contributing  
2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing  
\*1 modern concrete block farm building - noncontributing
- 62 #106: Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (vertical planks); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays.
- 63 #107: Joseph S. Moss, Sr. House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard), log (section) weatherboard; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof.  
1 19th-century frame outbuilding - contributing  
1 early 20th-century frame garage - contributing  
1 19th-century frame farm building - contributing
- 126 \*#108: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Stucco. 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.  
3 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing



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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ continued

92-20-104 #109: John Walker House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3 bay porch.

-65 #110: Barn. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Concrete block 1st floor, wood frame (board and batten) 2nd floor; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 8 bays.

~~127~~ \*#111: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Noncontributing.

\*3 20th-century frame outbuildings - noncontributing

~~128~~ \*#112: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Noncontributing.

-66 #113: Old Heninger Place. Detached house. Federal style. Ca. 1835. Brick and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, shed roof.

-67 #114: Hattie Greever Moss Maple Sugar Camp. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th-century. Wood frame; 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin).

-63 #115: Aubrey Kitts House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood posts, hipped roof.

3 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

1 early 20th-century frame barn - contributing

~~124~~ \*#116: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Stucco. 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with metal pole, wood post. Noncontributing.

2 late 19th-century to early 20th-century frame barns - contributing

1 early 20th-century frame farm building - contributing

-69 #117: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (tar paper); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

2 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing

-70 #118: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

continued

~~131~~ \*#119: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel, and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 7 bays. Noncontributing.

\*2 20th-century farm buildings - noncontributing

~~131~~ \*#120: Detached house. Contemporary. 1983. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood columns. Noncontributing.

92-20-71

#121: Meek McGinnis Place. Detached house. Bungalow. Ca. 1930. Architect/Builder: Eugene McGinnis. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns.

2 early 20th-century frame barns - contributing

~~132~~ \*#122: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wood posts, shed roof. Noncontributing.

4 early 20th-century frame farm buildings - contributing



~~72~~ #123: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable clipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story; 3-bay porch with square wood columns, hipped roof.

~~73~~ #124: Tyler Boling House. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Architect/Builder: Duncan Brothers. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof.

1 early 20th-century frame barn - contributing

1 early 20th-century frame outbuilding - contributing

\*1 20th-century concrete block farm building - noncontributing

~~133~~ \*#125: Mobile home. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Metal, steel, and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

~~74~~

#126: Pat Eagle House. Detached House. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with slender wood posts, shed roof.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

[Redacted] continued

- 3 early 20th-century outbuildings - contributing
- \*1 modern mobile home - noncontributing
- \*1 20th-century concrete block farm building - noncontributing

92-20-75

#127: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wood columns, wood balustrade, shed roof.

- 2 early 20th-century frame outbuildings - contributing

134

\*#128: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Wood frame (board and batten); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts. Noncontributing.

- \*1 modern mobile home - noncontributing
- \*2 20th-century frame outbuildings - noncontributing

135

\*#129: Mobile home. Modern. Ca. 1960. Metal, steel, and wood. 1 story; flat roof (metal); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

- \*1 20th-century frame sawmill - noncontributing
- \*1 20th-century frame shop - noncontributing

76

#130: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns, wood balustrade.

77

#131: Barn. Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Wood frame (vertical planks); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays.

136

\*#132: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1965. Architect/Builder: J. C. Crutchfield. Wood frame and glass, stone (random rubble); 2½ stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Burke's Garden Rural Historic District is located in the southern Appalachian Mountains of Virginia on the periphery of the [REDACTED]. Encompassing a total area of nearly forty square miles, Burke's Garden is a topographically unique basin rimmed entirely by one continuous mountain which physically isolates it from the adjoining region. Although the area was first explored and surveyed by white settlers led by James Burke in the mid-18th century, German Lutherans made the first permanent settlement in the early 19th century. Tangible evidence of this settlement is represented by the Peter Gose house, the only example of early stone architecture in Burke's Garden; and by the Central Lutheran church and cemetery, the latter featuring carved gravestones executed in the German style. The first settlers established the land use patterns and agricultural lifestyle that have continued to characterize society in Burke's Garden to the present day. By the mid-19th century, the raising of livestock became the basin's primary commercial focus, making Burke's Garden one of the most productive regions in southwest Virginia for beef, cattle and sheep. The prosperity of the local agrarian economy resulted in the construction of a number of substantial brick and frame residences that are architecturally significant in representing various eclectic styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Besides its scattered farmsteads the district contains two churches, a former store, and a school gymnasium which is presently used as a community center. As a unique area which illustrates the abiding reciprocal relationship between natural and cultural resources, Burke's Garden retains its integrity as a significant rural landscape. Natural landscape features as well as current and historical land uses, cluster arrangement of houses and farm buildings, and circulation patterns have changed little since the basin's historic period of settlement. The Burke's Garden Rural Historic District also possesses high archaeological research potential. Investigations in the basin should yield important data pertaining to almost all periods of human occupation in the uplands of southwest Virginia. Available data indicate nearly continuous though light occupation in Burke's Garden from 8,000 B. C. to the present. The thirty-five archaeological sites which have been identified to date denote a significant selection of prehistoric and historic site types, forming a representative sample of major value for regional studies in settlement patterns and environmental adaptations over time.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area encompassing Burke's Garden was first granted to James Patton by the Virginia Council in 1745 as part of a 100,000 acre tract in southwestern Virginia. In 1749 or 1750 Patton brought a survey party to his land led by James Burke, who was familiar with the area. Seven years after the initial survey, Colonial William Preston, a surveyor for Augusta County, wrote of a night spent in Burke's Garden: "Tuesday, ye 24th, marched at 10 o'clock from Bear Garden and with great trouble and fatigue passed two large mountains and at length arrived at Burke's Garden where we camped that night. We had plenty of potatoes which soldiers gathered in the deserted plantation. The quotation represents the first documented reference to the area as "Burke's Garden". That the potatoes had come from a "deserted plantation" suggests the presence of an earlier historic occupation in the Garden.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

James Burke had settled briefly in the Garden in circa 1752. In addition to Burke, James Ingles and his sons, of Montgomery County, moved to Burke's Garden and stayed for approximately two years. Due to the continual threat of hostile Indians, both Burke's and the Ingles' attempts to settle in the garden were short-lived, and by the late 1750s both Burke and the Ingles had left.

Not until after the Revolutionary War did attempts to establish a permanent settlement in Burke's Garden succeed. The first opportunity came in 1801 when a wagon road was cut across Brushy Mountain, Garden Mountain and Hanshoe Gap. Tazewell County was organized in 1800 and claims for land in fertile Burke's Garden were among the first claims to be recorded. The early claims generally covered very large tracts; consequently, the peopling of the area by new settlers proceeded slowly for the period from 1800 to 1840.

The first period of historic settlement of Burke's Garden may be characterized as an era of pioneering optimism. Within the virgin forests of Burke's Garden the first settlers built houses, established farms and developed supporting businesses. Early references in the county records to the building of roads through the garden indicate the essential need of the first settlers to maintain contact with outside markets.

Among the first permanent settlers to Burke's Garden was a contingent of Germans who were descendants of the first immigrants to the Shenandoah Valley. A Lutheran church was erected by the Germans in the early 19th century and a cemetery established within the church yard. Although the first church structure is no longer standing, tangible evidence of the early German settlement survives in the presence of hand-carved limestone grave markers executed in a German style. Unfortunately, the stone carver, whose work may also be found at Sharon Lutheran Church in Bland County and at Zion and Kimberling churches in Wythe County, remains unidentified. German bibles, hymn books and windmills are listed in the inventories of early landowners with surnames of German origin--Gose, Greever, Spracher, Bergman, and Litz, lending further evidence of German influence among the pioneers.

While most of the early settlers are known to have built log dwellings, several of which have been incorporated into later buildings, a notable exception is the Peter Gose House. This two-story structure is constructed of cut limestone and is one of the earliest buildings still standing in the garden from the period of early 19th-century settlement. The fact that Peter Gose chose to erect a stone residence is indicative of his intention to settle permanently in Burke's Garden. With the Indian threat eliminated, the area became ripe for farming and grazing.

The sites chosen by the first white settlers for their homes present a curious situation. The earliest log houses were situated on the mountain slopes that encircle the valley. These early dwellings may have been sited on the slope in order to be near the springs which flow profusely from the mountains. Another explanation may be that land on the mountain slope was all that remained available to newcomers after the extensive acreage in the center of the valley had been claimed in the initial land grants.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

The 1820 Land Book for Tazewell County indicates that, in that year, forty-three people owned land in Burke's Garden, nine of whom were absentee land owners. While a number of owners possessed extensive tracts, 75 percent owned less than 400 acres.

In 1835, Burke's Garden was acclaimed as "one of the most remarkable spots in western Virginia". According to Joseph Martin's Gazeteer "the settlement contains 62 families, amounting to 450 souls. There are one house of worship, free for all denominations, one extensive manufacturing flour mill, two tanyards, and various mechanics."<sup>2</sup> It is evident from Martin's description that the community of Burke's Garden was flourishing.

In the early 19th century, a significant factor in determining the prosperity of the garden was its roads. The central roads and east end road provided early settlers with a means to exit and enter the valley through the mountain gap. The roads passing through this gap lead to the market town of Wytheville, providing the residents of Burke's Garden with a direct access to outside markets. The other roads found in the garden at that time fed into the two main central roads and did not run through the valley.

By 1860 the population of Burke's Garden reached nearly 800 including seventy-five slaves. One hundred and ten households could be found, with the majority of household heads born in Virginia. Of the total population, 85 percent of Burke's Garden's residents listed their occupation as farming with 57 percent indicating they were farmers, while the remaining 28 percent indicating they were farm laborers. The situation remained essentially the same in 1880, with 50 percent of the inhabitants reporting themselves as farmers, and 33 percent as farm laborers. Those not engaged in farming included doctors, teachers, storekeepers, ministers and craftsmen.

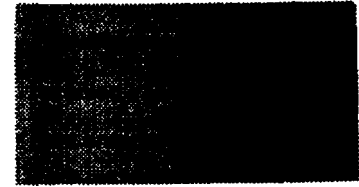
As in the earlier settlement period, land ownership in Burke's Garden in the late 19th century resided in either the extremely large land holder or the small farmer. The Garden's approximately 24,000 acres were divided among sixty-six individuals in 1860, a number varying only slightly from 1870 and 1890. During these four decades the majority of land owners held less than 300 acres, with five or six individuals holding half or more of the total valley land.

Given the vast amount of land in the hands of a few individuals, tenancy was fairly common in Burke's Garden in the late 19th century. Of the ninety-four farm operations in Burke's Garden in 1880, about one-fourth, or twenty-four farms were operated by tenants. Of those who rented, nineteen farmers rented for a money income, and five for a share of the profits.

In order to meet the needs of the growing local community, numerous institutions developed in Burke's Garden as the 19th century progressed. The heart of the community lay along the central road that bisects the valley, where could be found two general stores, two of the three community churches, schools, mills (44TZ57, 58, and 64) and a Grange Hall (44TZ89). The community's schools were dispersed throughout the valley. In 1890, Burke's Garden boasted a total of four one-room public schools, and in 1895, Burke's Garden Academy, a private preparatory school. The Academy had boarding facilities for students from outside the community.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

From the mid-19th century the economic staple of Burke's Garden was livestock farming. The livestock population of Burke's Garden in 1860 and 1880 reflects the importance of the different livestock types kept by local farmers, with sheep and shorthorn cattle forming the basis of the commercial livestock industry. During this twenty year period, the number of livestock, in cattle and sheep nearly doubled.

The cultivation of the land in crops lent support to livestock raising, and each remained dependent on the other for farming to prosper in the valley. The type and variety of crops grown in Burke's Garden in 1860 and 1880 were similar to those grown in nearby counties. Based on acreage and yields, corn lead in crop cultivation, followed by oats and wheat. Hay harvest seemed have been increasingly important, for the total amount harvested more than doubled from 1860 to 1880. Buckwheat, rye, and barley were found, but on a smaller scale.

Growing crops and grazing livestock took their toll on soil fertility, and, in the late 19th century, farmers found that the land was becoming less productive. Since the federal soil conservation programs had yet to be born, Burke's Garden farmers built lime kilns and produced lime to correct soil acidity. Lime rock and wood were mixed, then burned for a period of ten days to two weeks. A number of the lime pots (44TZ66, 70, and 72) survive throughout Burke's Garden, a visible reminder of a farming practice that eventually was replaced by the development of commercial fertilizers.

By 1880 Burke's Garden had grown to a population of nearly 1,000 people with most of the area settled. House sites and roads continued to develop along the lines of previous settlement patterns. However, unlike the earlier period, the development of the valley during the years 1880 to 1929 was a time of sectional growth. It was during these decades that the construction of recreational buildings, logging houses, landowner and tenant houses and public buildings prospered. By the end of the period, roads became much improved in order to accommodate the automobile.

During the end of the 19th century and early 20th century, the greatest concentration of growth in the garden occurred along the central road. Most of the lots in "Little Town" were also settled by this time. During its peak the Little Town community had two churches, a parsonage, three stores, one school, a blacksmith shop, and Odd Fellows hall (44TZ90), and ten houses. The adjacent community of Burke's Garden P. O. had a brick store, a Lutheran parsonage and a storekeeper's residence. Once again, the lots along the road determined the configuration of the settlement pattern. By this time many of the pioneer log dwellings had been replaced by frame houses, and a number of which were constructed by two local residents, Morgan Wynn and Isaac Goodwin, at a cost per house of five-hundred dollars and materials. While brick houses were also built, they are comparatively rare. All together, a total of thirty houses were constructed during this period.

An increase in tenant house construction similarly indicated the garden's sectional growth. These tenants' houses were not as elaborate as the five hundred dollar structures; however, they did provide more room than the log dwellings which they replaced.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Although southwestern Virginia is a considerable distance from major livestock marketing centers of the northeast, it has traditionally provided cattle and sheep to markets in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. With the coming of the Norfolk and Western Railroad to Tazewell in 1887, the accessibility to northern livestock markets greatly improved.

Beginning in the 1890s and continuing until World War I, a number of Burke's Garden farmers began to raise cattle for European export. Indicative of this practice was the experience of Mr. W. H. Moss of Burke's Garden, who, in 1904 sent his cattle via railroad cars to Philadelphia stockyards where they were shipped to Liverpool, England. The railroad made foreign markets accessible to Burke's Garden farmers whose prosperity at the turn of the century can be attributed to this growing European demand for local beef.

In addition to cattle raising, lumbering became a major economic activity in the valley during the early 1900s, and logging shacks were erected to accommodate the lumbermen. These shacks were located in two major areas. One was on the Central Road between the central community and the Lutheran Church. The other was located in the southeast areas of the east end. About seven houses were built in the valley as logging shelters.

The drainage outlet for the valley, the mountain water gap also became the community's center of recreation for fishing, swimming and hunting. Dancing at a pavilion near a hunting lodge provided entertainment for the residents of the garden. These improvements necessitated the replacement of the wooden dam with one of cut stone (44TZ64).

Numerous improvements were made in road conditions throughout Burke's Garden between 1880 and 1929. With the coming of the automobile, a movement for better roads was initiated by the county Board of Supervisors. Many of the roads were rerouted because local residents were unwilling to give right-of-way, or because the public no longer used the older roads. During this period parts of the central road were straightened, and all roads were paved and new metal bridges were erected. In an effort not to split up farms, ninety degree turns appeared on some new roads.

The period following World War I witnessed marked changes in American farm operations which Burke's Garden as a rural community did not escape. With the introduction of power-driven machinery, both human and draft animal labor requirements decreased and farm workers were drawn to towns and cities that offered better prospects for employment. The population of Burke's Garden, which reached its peak in 1930 with 1,800 people, by 1960 dropped to only 150. As a result, Burke's Garden High School closed its doors to students in the late 1950s, and the elementary school closed shortly thereafter. The "Garden Spot", the last of the country stores, closed in the summer of 1981.

Today, the population of the garden stands at about 275 people, a slight increase over the number found there in the 1950s and 1960s. Agriculture still dominates the lives of many residents, but a sizeable sector of the population is not involved in farming. Livestock raising remains the paramount agricultural activity.

RCC

(See Continuation Sheet #29 )



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Endnotes

1. Draper Manuscript, Preston papers, 1 QQ 103-104, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
2. Quoted in Lisa Sue Roberts, "Burke's Garden, Virginia: Land Use change in an Isolated Community." M.A. Thesis, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1982. p. 30.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Covering the entire range of the Archaic and Woodland Periods (ca. 8,000 B.C. to A. D. 1700), the prehistoric archaeological sites in Burke's Garden contain important information on Native American utilization in the region of an upland environmental setting. Particularly important are changing adaptations over time as populations face differing environmental stresses, whether this be associated with the slowly expanding hunting and gathering societies of the Archaic Period or those of the Woodland Period associated with continued population increases, increased sedentism, the development of agricultural subsistence systems, and more pronounced changes in socio-cultural complexity. Archaeological research in Burke's Garden should aid in better refining our understanding of such adaptations.

Similarly, the wide variety of historic archaeological sites in Burke's Garden are important for studies of early settlement by Europeans during the last half of the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries in the uplands of southwestern Virginia. As has been documented by Elizabeth Melvin in a recent study of Burke's Garden, a close relationship exists between changes in local economy, settlement patterns, and transportation systems. Given serious limitations in archival material for much of the region during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the well preserved and wide range of historic archaeological remains in Burke's Garden become increasingly important for such studies.

The most unique archaeological site discovered to date in Burke's Garden is the Hoge site (44TZ6). Being at an elevation of 3,150 feet, it is the highest known prehistoric village in Virginia. Based on the one available radiocarbon date for the site (A.D. 1660 ± 170 years), it also may represent one of the last major sedentary communities in southwestern Virginia prior to European settlement. Further augmenting its scientific significance, the Hoge site is one of the few prehistoric villages never known to have been plowed. Currently in pasture, the site's excellent state of preservation is characterized by intact midden deposits and other cultural features frequently in association with still extant organic remains. Limited excavations at the site have shown it to contain significant information on Late Woodland Period subsistence patterns, community organization, socio-political organization, burial practices, and trade networks. Particularly important, the mere location of a major sedentary agricultural community at such a high elevation at the end of the Late Woodland Period raises major questions yet unresolved on regional settlement patterns and environmental adaptations apparently not duplicated elsewhere in southwestern Virginia.

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Verbal Boundary Description

[REDACTED] on Garden Mountain, thence west along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (B) at Ghost Knob (elevation 4000') on Garden Mountain, thence southwest following the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (C) at Maiden Point (elevation 4710') on Garden Mountain, thence south continuing along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (D) at Chestnut Point (elevation 4409') on Garden Mountain, thence east following the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (E) at Garden Point (elevation 4052') on Garden Mountain, thence northeast continuing along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (F) at Greaver Point (elevation 4167') on Garden Mountain, thence north along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (G) at Carter Point (elevation 3680') on Garden Mountain, thence northwest along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (H) at Gose Knob (elevation 4084') on Garden Mountain, thence approx. 2 miles and 2,360 feet west along the summit of Garden Mountain to a point (I) at the beginning of an unidentified road that descends into the Gap, thence approx. 1600' NW along said road to a point (J) at the intersection of said road and an old railroad grade that passes through the Gap, thence approx. 800' NW along a line crossing Wolf Creek to a point (K) on the east side of Route 623, thence approx. 2600' SW ascending Garden Mountain to Stone Station, point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundary chosen for the Burke's Garden Rural Historic District is the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that completely encircles the elliptical valley known as Burke's Garden. The enclosed valley contains nearly all the important cultural resources significant to the history of Burke's Garden. The gateway into the valley, a low water gap known as the Gap, is located at the north-central perimeter of the valley floor. The boundary of the district is somewhat adjusted at the Gap to include two archaeological and one architectural resource important to the historical significance of Burke's Garden.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHY REFERENCES

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4. Land Books, Tazewell County, 1801-1820. Tazewell County Courthouse, Tazewell, Virginia.
5. Leslie, Louise. Tazewell County. Radford: Commonwealth Press, 1982.
6. Melvin, Elizabeth Monk. "Burke's Garden, Virginia: The influence of settlement patterns on transportation system development, 1750-1975." M. A. Thesis, East Tennessee State University, 1975.
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10. Wust, Claus. The Virginia Germans. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1969.