

# Bedford County Farm Survey Report



Landmark Preservation Associates

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# **Bedford County Farm Survey Report**

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## **Abstract**

The Bedford County Farm Survey, conducted in 2013-14, was funded by the Bedford Historical Society (BHS) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and was administered jointly by DHR and Bedford County. The survey was undertaken by Landmark Preservation Associates of Lexington. The survey covered most areas of the county and was undertaken in two phases: a windshield documentation that characterized the historic resources of nearly three hundred farm properties and a reconnaissance survey of eighty-two properties representing a range of resource periods, building types, and associations.

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## Introduction, Research Design, and Acknowledgements

The Bedford County Farm Survey, conducted in 2013-14, was funded by the Bedford Historical Society (BHS) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and was administered jointly by DHR and Bedford County. The survey was undertaken by J. Daniel Pezzoni, a principal of Landmark Preservation Associates of Lexington, and was conducted in two phases: a windshield documentation that characterized the historic resources of nearly three hundred farm properties, completed in November and December of 2013, and a reconnaissance survey of eighty-two properties representing a range of resource periods, building types, and associations, completed from January to March, 2014.

The windshield documentation followed up on a similar windshield effort conducted for the BHS in early 2013 that characterized 470 farm properties scattered across the county. Both phases of the documentation resulted in digital photography of historic farm buildings that in combination number in the thousands. These buildings and structures were also reported in verbal form in an inventory that appears in an appendix at the end of the report. The photos and inventory entries were identified by parcel number, the unique identifier that links to address and other information in the county's property database. A typical inventory entry appears as follows:

142 A 45B

Two-story house, log with weatherboard siding, pent room, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century?

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level, mid-20<sup>th</sup> c?

Corncrib, slatted

(two modern barns)

The windshield documentations recorded a range of historic resources including: Single dwellings, Secondary Dwellings, Barns, Corncribs, Apple packing sheds, Tomato canneries, Country stores, Chicken/poultry houses, Dairy barns, Milking parlors, Milk houses, Garages, Gate pillars, Meat houses/smokehouses, Machinery/tractor sheds, Silos, Spring houses, Well houses, Pump houses, Tobacco barns, Hay barns, Granaries, Bridges, Water supplies, Windmills, Storage sheds, Offices, Privies, Root cellars, Flower houses, Grain bins, Field clearing piles, Stone walls, Road traces, Free-standing chimneys, Mill ruins, Sawmills, and Cemeteries.

The windshield reconnaissance covered most areas of the county but focused on those where historic farm resources are concentrated and excepted or generally excepted areas of extensive modern urban, suburban, or lake development; national forest lands; the Cifax Historic District; and the upper Goose Creek drainage which was the subject of comprehensive survey by DHR's Western regional office in the 1990s. In the early part of the project the following repositories were visited to gather information on the county's agricultural history and resources:

Bedford Central Library, Bedford

Bedford County office of Virginia Cooperative Extension, Bedford

Bedford Museum, Bedford

DHR Archives, Richmond

Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg

Leyburn Library, Washington and Lee University, Lexington

The windshield information is compiled in the form of a map prepared by planner Mary Zirkle that is incorporated into the report. The map indicates documented parcels, both those recorded in the windshield phases and the survey proper. The windshield work also generated a pool of potential candidates for the reconnaissance survey phase of the project. However, a number of recon sites were the result of property owner request, and of these the majority resulted from contacts made by BHS President Betty Gereau in preceding years. Other owner-request surveys were the result of media coverage, presentations to and contact with the county Ag Board, and word of mouth grapevine contacts from owners whose properties were surveyed earlier in the project. The reconnaissance work was carried out in accordance with DHR guidelines and resulted in entry of the data into the Department's newly inaugurated V-CRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Information System) database. Highlights of the survey are presented below in the historic context section of the report. The project was presented to the public at the Bedford County Agricultural Economic Development Advisory Board Expo held in March 2014.

### *Acknowledgements*

The project was the inspiration of Betty Lambeth Gereau, Bedford Historical Society board member, who assisted both the cost-share and pre-cost-share phases of the work in many ways. Suzanne Shows of the BHS served as fieldwork coordinator. The volunteer drivers who greatly facilitated the fieldwork included Sandra Boyes, Emily Daniel, John Hopkins, Tom Montgomery, Jackson Overstreet, Jeanette Richardson, and James Underwood. Ken Palmer, Matthew Holmstrom, and Glen Proehl also drove the investigator to sites and many others, including property owners, guides, and knowledgeable individuals, rendered assistance. Promotion for the project was assisted by John Barnhart of the *Bedford Bulletin* and Suzanne Ramsey of *Lynchburg Business Magazine* and the project also received support and encouragement from the Bedford County Agricultural Economic Development Advisory Board (the Ag Board). At DHR the work was reviewed and facilitated by Carey L. Jones, Architectural Survey Coordinator, and Michael Pulice, Architectural Historian with the Western Regional Preservation Office in Salem, with assistance from Quatro Hubbard and Lauren Leake.

## **Historic Context**

### *Overview*

Settlement of the area that would become Bedford County in 1753 began in earnest in the first half of the eighteenth century as agriculturalists of largely English and African derivation moved into the area from more established areas to the east in Piedmont and Tidewater Virginia. A smaller number of settlers arrived from other areas. Settlement resulted in the construction of mills, country stores, and the other commercial, industrial, and social staples of rural life and also led to the formation of communities, foremost among them the county seat of Bedford (originally known as Liberty), founded in 1782. Most historians note the importance of tobacco to the county's early agricultural economy but many early farms also produced crops of corn and grains and raised livestock. Tobacco cultivation declined during the first half of the twentieth century, replaced by such specializations as commercial tomato and apple production and,

especially after World War II, commercial dairying. The second half of the twentieth century was dominated by cattle production and the growing of corn and hay for animal feed. According to the Bedford Office of Economic Development, in 2007 county farms generated approximately \$23.6 million in sales annually. Over half of the total (\$12.2 million) was from sales of cattle and calves. Milk sales accounted for \$7 million. No tobacco sales were noted.



Figure 2. A representative Bedford County farm landscape at the Hicks Farm (009-5378) in the Moneta vicinity: rolling hayfields encompassed by wooded slopes, the Blue Ridge in the distance.

### *Agriculture Context*

Bedford's early agricultural economy was dominated by tobacco. The lucrative cash crop was grown profitably in Virginia for over a century by the time settlement commenced in earnest in the Bedford County area in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and local tobacco farming practices were an extension of the agricultural economy of regions further east. The first step in the establishment of a Bedford tobacco plantation was land clearance, typically carried out by a slave workforce under the supervision of an overseer. To avoid the laborious and time-consuming task of clearing the land, and to expedite harvests, farmers often planted their crops in "deadening," groves of trees that had been killed by girdling. The leafless branches allowed sufficient light to reach the ground for the plants to grow. Fire was also employed in a version of slash-and-burn agriculture which enhanced, at least in the short term, soil nutrients.<sup>1</sup>

Tobacco cultivation formed the basis of plantation agriculture and contributed to the wealth of county planters but it also had its downside. Soil exhaustion was one of these, and though not so much a concern in the early years when large, freshly cleared tracts were available to planters, the problem had become unavoidable by the early nineteenth century and was in fact remarked upon by a local resident of the period. In 1833 a Bedford correspondent who gave his initials as C.W. wrote to the editor of Edmund Ruffin's Richmond-based *Farmers' Register* to bemoan Bedford's reliance on tobacco. The correspondent began with what sounds like a hint of pride, noting that "Bedford is one of the principal tobacco making counties in Virginia," but he went on to point out that "the present state of agriculture generally in this county, is a very bad one; and in some particular parts of the county, the worst I ever saw." In good times, when prices for corn and wheat were high, the county's farmlands presented a prosperous appearance, C.W. noted. However,

A little depression in the price of wheat, and a little spur or rise in the price of the tobacco crop, and . . . you see all the best land on almost every plantation cultivated in tobacco . . .

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<sup>1</sup> Heath and Gary, *Jefferson's Poplar Forest*, 50-51; Daniel, *Bedford County*, 78; Pezzoni, "Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia;" Pezzoni, "Amherst County Historic Resources Survey Report."



. and a total neglect of every thing like improvement in soil, or in the mode or manner of ploughing, and in the prudent application and distribution of manure, except on the tobacco lots, are neglected; and the whole energy and industry of the plantation seem to be employed in bettering the quality, and increasing the quantity of tobacco.

The remedy for Bedford's tobacco addiction, C.W. opined, was soil amendment with manures, contour plowing, and crop rotation with nitrogen-fixing clover. To this end he was heartened by the recent organization of an agricultural society at New London. "I say God speed to them and their efforts." C.W.'s prescription for Bedford agriculture echoed the advice of many Southern agricultural reformers of the era, and his comment on fluctuations in tobacco cultivation are attested to in antebellum census statistics which record the county's tobacco production at 3.4 million pounds in 1840, 1.9 million pounds in 1850, and 4.1 million pounds in 1860.<sup>2</sup>

That poor farming practices were already harming the soil in the eighteenth century is attested to by an archaeological discovery at Poplar Forest. Under an area used by Thomas Jefferson for an ornamental plant nursery in the early nineteenth century, archaeologists have uncovered a gully that measured (before Jefferson had it filled) four feet deep, up to twenty-five feet across, and more than eighty feet in length. The discovery suggests that by 1800 portions of the county had the appearance of the eroded farms documented by the Soil Conservation Service in photographs from the 1930s.<sup>3</sup>



Figure 3. The horse barn at Rothsay Farm (009-5351).

Though tobacco was dominant in early Bedford County and remained so through the turn of the twentieth century, as C.W.'s account suggests mixed farming was also practiced in the county. Corn was an important foodstuff for people and livestock and annual yields between 1840 and 1860 totaled in the 400,000 to 700,000 bushel range. Wheat and oats were also grown. Interestingly,

Bedford led the state in the production of hemp and flax in 1849 and antebellum statistics for orchard production are also of note. Between 1850 and 1860 the value of orchard products increased from under \$2,000 to over \$26,000. Perhaps the opening of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad through the county during the decade accounts for the increase which anticipates the

<sup>2</sup> C.W., "Bedford soils, and culture;" Daniel, *Bedford County*, 78.

<sup>3</sup> Heath and Gary, *Jefferson's Poplar Forest*, 51-52.

success of fruit growing in the twentieth century. The usual complement of livestock was also raised on county farms: swine, sheep, cattle, and horses.<sup>4</sup>

An 1893 promotional booklet entitled *Bedford, the richest in natural resources of the counties in Piedmont Virginia* suggests the agricultural makeup of the county had changed little since the antebellum period. The anonymous author noted:

The principal agricultural products of Bedford county are tobacco, wheat, corn, and oats. Besides which, there are produced in smaller quantities, but of most excellent quality, rye, buckwheat, sorghum, clover and timothy hay, the different vegetables, and, in great profusion, apples, peaches, grapes, melons and other fruits.

Tobacco production remained at roughly antebellum levels: over 2.8 million pounds, both dark and light leaf, produced in 1889. The amount was said to rank the county third in the state, behind only the tobacco powerhouse counties of Pittsylvania and Halifax. The author noted that the county ranked fourth in the state in number of milch cows and production of butter in 1880, perhaps a foretaste of the dairying specialization that was to become important in the twentieth century and also presumably a reflection of the proximity of the urban market of Lynchburg. Beginning in the 1880s the boom metropolis of Roanoke on the county's western doorstep would have provided a second market close at hand. The author noted that orchard production was primarily for domestic use but that the "growing of apples upon a large scale for commercial sale offers a tempting and lucrative pursuit upon the cheap mountain land of this county."<sup>5</sup>

Figure 4. A large haymow at Redlands Farm (009-0187).

The first half of the twentieth century saw the decline of tobacco cultivation and the rise of other agricultural specializations. In 1900 over 9,000 acres were devoted to tobacco and produced a harvest of almost 7 million pounds. By 1954 tobacco acreage had decreased to just over a thousand acres. A number of factors may account for the decline: soil exhaustion, depressed prices during the Depression era, competition from other tobacco-growing regions, and better returns from other crops. In 1949 the county



<sup>4</sup> Daniel, *Bedford County*, 78-80.

<sup>5</sup> *Bedford, the richest in natural resources*, 19-21, 23.

produced three types of tobacco. Approximately 1,000 farmers produced fire-cured dark (“dark-fired”) tobacco, 125 produced flue-cured or bright tobacco, and approximately twenty produced air-cured burley tobacco, the latter trucked to market in Abingdon.<sup>6</sup>

The first specialization to replace tobacco was tomato growing. The case of Twin Oaks Farm, located on a Blue Ridge mountainside at the head of Sheep Creek, illustrates the switch. The farm’s soils were not considered suitable for the profitable growing of tobacco so at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century farm owner W. C. “Buddy” Hatcher tried his hand at tomato growing and canning. His thirty-by-fifty-foot cannery operated from 1909 to 1937 and packed between 10,000 and 15,000 cases of tomatoes a year. The canned tomatoes were taken by six-horse wagon to the rail station in Thaxton. Other farmers had the same idea and by 1915 thirty-eight members of the Cannery and Canneries Association resided in the county. Enough farmers had turned to tomato growing by 1919 that a Bedford consortium was inspired to establish the Piedmont Label Company for manufacturing tomato can labels.<sup>7</sup>

According to one source, by the eve of World War II there were more tomato canneries in Bedford County than in any county in the nation save one in Arkansas. Like tobacco growing, local production was subject to the vagaries of markets, diseases like blights, and, in the mid-twentieth century, government regulation. The cannery at Twin Oaks Farm is said to have closed (in 1937) due to the stresses of the Great Depression but the war years that followed were by most accounts prosperous ones for tomato growing. Several large and well equipped canneries opened in the county after the war but they were poorly timed. According to Hylton, from a peak of approximately 5,000 acres planted in tomatoes in the 1920s and early 1930s the acreage decreased to about 400 acres in the early 1950s.<sup>8</sup>

The commercial orchard production foretold in 1893 had become a reality by 1907 according to a period promotional publication which opined that the “altitude, soil and climate of Bedford County make it the natural home of the apple.” The county’s value of production ranked fifth in the state in 1900. A 1922 sale advertisement for the Eagle’s Eyrie Farm on Fleming Mountain near Boonsboro gives some idea of an apple orchard of the era. An estimated one thousand trees produced Albemarle, Pippin, Winesap, York, and other apple varieties. Peaches, plums, and grapes were also grown on the farm. With apple production, as in tomato production, after an initial flush the bloom wore off. County Agent S. S. Hylton wrote in a 1954 article on the county’s agriculture that apples and peaches were “still an important source of farm income” but orchard acres had been “drastically curtailed in recent years.”<sup>9</sup>



Figure 5. Painting on the doors of the Logwood Apple Packing House (009-5117).

<sup>6</sup> Hylton, “Progress of Agriculture in Bedford County,” 34; *Historical Sketch of Bedford County*, 67; *Bedford County, Virginia, History and Geography Supplement*, 20.

<sup>7</sup> Blanton and Beckett, “Twin Oaks Farm,” 7; Bedford County Heritage Book Committee, *Heritage of Bedford County*, 28; Stanley, “Bedford County Tomato Canneries,” 29-31.

<sup>8</sup> Blackwelder, “Changes in Agriculture during World War II,” 5; Hylton, “Progress of Agriculture in Bedford County,” 34.

<sup>9</sup> *Historical Sketch of Bedford County*, 66, 74-75. Hylton, “Progress of Agriculture in Bedford County,” 34.

The nascent dairy specialization of the late nineteenth century gained momentum in the early twentieth century. S. S. Hylton dated the switch in emphasis from the old reliance on tobacco to livestock-based agriculture, both dairying and beef cattle raising, to the late 1920s. The early twentieth century was marked by consolidation in the dairy industry and by sanitary regulations that responded to the growing scientific understanding of the role of bacteria in illness and methods for reducing bacteria in dairy products. Historian Sally McMurry writes, “A new infrastructure developed to funnel milk from farm to city . . . Over time, large corporations organized the milk supply across an ever wider geographic area. They built local plants where their ‘patrons’ delivered milk to be pasteurized, bottled, cooled, and sent to market. Truck transport, via a developing highway system, expanded the ‘milk shed’ (analogous to a watershed) beyond rail routes by the 1930s.”<sup>10</sup>



Figure 6. The County Farm Barn (009-5031), a 1936 dairy barn.

Bedford County may have lagged somewhat behind the more urbanized areas described by McMurry but the trend was present and survey evidence suggests the makeover of numerous farms during the postwar period to accommodate modern dairy production. By 1949 dairying was the county’s leading agricultural specialization

and the county’s herd of approximately 12,500 dairy cows ranked it fifth in the state. Grade C dairies supplied raw milk to three processing plants in Bedford and seventy-five farms qualified for Grade A designation. By 1954 the number of Grade A producers in the county had risen to 145 and a creamery in Bedford manufactured a half-million pounds of butter annually. S. S. Hylton noted that local dairymen had formed an artificial breeding association and a dairy herd improvement association. “Milk and cream trucks travel practically every road in the county,” he noted. Beef cattle production gained momentum in the late 1940s and 1950s and gradually came to replace dairying as the principal livestock specialization during the second half of the century.

### *Architecture Context*

The reconnaissance survey recorded a broad range of historic farm resource types. This summary treats the main building and structure types: multipurpose barns, dairy buildings, silos, corncribs

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<sup>10</sup> Hylton, “Progress of Agriculture in Bedford County,” 34; McMurry, “Impact of Sanitation Reform,” 22.

and granaries, chicken houses, and tobacco barns. Also considered are two building types of an agricultural-industrial character: tomato canneries and apple packing sheds. More detailed information on specific buildings mentioned below and many others may be found in the survey files.

### *Multipurpose Barns*

The multipurpose barn type with a lower level for animals and an upper level for hay, also known as a loft barn, is an iconic image in the American consciousness. Many examples of the type survive in Bedford County from the turn of the twentieth century onward. Although information is sketchy, surviving architectural evidence suggests the form was relatively rare in the county in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its local adoption probably owes most to promotion of the form by the agricultural press, plan services, state agricultural authorities, and the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (Virginia Tech) in Blacksburg. The form reflected the interest in scientific farming methods, efficiency, and labor-saving technology that characterized the Victorian and Progressive periods.

Figure 7. A hayfork outside the barn on the Simmons Farm (009-5381).

Closely associated with the newly introduced loft barn type was the popularity of the gambrel roof form. The double-sloped gable roof, the normative roof form in the region's vernacular building vocabulary, came to be replaced by the four-sloped gambrel form in new loft barn construction during the period 1900 to 1950. According to historian Lowell J. Soike, the gambrel barn roof form in its modern incarnation was promoted by the adoption of the mechanized hay carrier after the Civil War. The carrier used a hay fork, typically in the form of a pincer-like grappling mechanism, to lift loose hay from a wagon parked in the barn's drive-through or outside one end and drop it into the haymow (hay loft) thereby bypassing the hard work of pitching by pitch fork. In 1867 Iowa inventor William Loudon patented what became the preferred system. Loudon's carrier "elevates the hay perpendicularly any height," the inventor wrote in period advertising copy, "then conveys it horizontally to the back of the longest mow and returns the Fork back to the load without a single effort of the Pitcher."<sup>11</sup>



Hay fork systems like Loudon's worked best in haymows that were free of obstruction from the crossbeams of old-fashioned heavy timber construction. The old construction methods were becoming less tenable as mechanized lumbering gradually reduced the availability of large timbers. The solution, perfected in the Midwest and gradually adopted in east coast areas like Bedford County, was the development of roof forms constructed from lighter members that

<sup>11</sup> Soike, "Affordable Barns," 87-90.

dispensed with crossbeams and were in their later iterations self-supporting. Two forms were introduced in the 1880s and 1890s. The form known to barn researchers as the Open Center/Wing Joist form supported the haymow roof from the sides but still required heavy posts under the purlins at the breakpoints of the gambrel. Another approach, the Shawver Truss form, reinterpreted the barn's wall and roof structure as a series of trusses that tilted inward to meet at the ridge and spanned the haymow space from wall to wall without intermediate posts. Ohio inventor John L. Shawver noted of his truss roof form, "the principle of its construction has been in use many years in bridge engineering." In 1902 Shawver estimated (perhaps with some exaggeration) 5,000 barns had been constructed according to his design. Further advances in the early twentieth century simplified the truss form by utilizing smaller-length members built up to create the trusses, an approach that borrowed from balloon-frame construction.<sup>12</sup>



Figure 8. The horse barn at Savenac (009-0030).

Among the county's early gambrel-roofed multipurpose barns is the horse barn at Savenac (009-0030) which may have been built in the 1910s when horse raiser Dean Starks acquired the property. The barn is representative of transitional gambrel forms. The roof is supported by a row of heavy posts at the breakpoints and the posts in turn are reinforced by cross-braces that tie in to the floor structure and

wall plates. Starks' English nationality may in part explain the roof form as well as other features such as the barn's handsome brick construction and a basement level that may have served to enhance ventilation of the space above. The 1936 County Farm Barn (009-5031), or "Red Barn" as it is generally known, has a self-supporting gambrel roof modeled on the light-framing advances of the early twentieth century. It has been suggested the barn was built from a Sears, Roebuck kit and it does share general features with published examples of Sears barns, as well as specific features such as the shed ventilation dormers that project from the roof, however an exact exterior match has not been established. Other barn kit suppliers such as the Gordon-Van Tine Company, the Aladdin Company, and the Loudon Machinery Company were active during the era and may be the source. For example, the Aladdin Company is believed to have supplied components for the Woolfolk Barn (009-5388).

Figure 9. The self-supporting structure of the gambrel roof on the County Farm Barn (009-5031).

A roof similar to that which covers the County Farm Barn was built by the Spradlin family at its newly-



<sup>12</sup> Soike, "Within the Reach of All," 148-151, 155-157.

established Triple Hills Farm (009-5367) in 1944-45. According to family tradition, farm owner C. W. Spradlin had trouble finding a barn builder who could build the kind of barn he wanted until he found a twenty-three-year-old carpenter named Marvin Saunders who was up to the task. The barn's virtually self-supporting gambrel roof is even more economical of lumber than the County Farm Barn roof, although the area spanned appears to be narrower. The tradition about the barn's construction suggests the advanced roof forms were still relatively unknown to county barn builders as late as the 1940s. Another example appears at Terrapin View Farm (009-5395).

The epitome of the self-supporting form was the so called Gothic Arch roof popular from the 1910s through the 1950s. The Gothic Arch roof, which has the curved and pointed profile of the Gothic lancet arch, is represented in the survey by the roof on the 1947 cinder block dairy barn at Parkdale Farm (009-5107). Gothic barn roofs and roofs with continuous curves typically utilized thin wood sections that were bent, layered in multiple plies, and glued and/or nailed together to create curved rafters. The technique was first publicized in 1916 and by the 1930s was widely adopted by progressive farmers. The barrel-vaulted bentwood-rafter haymow of the ca. 1950 barn at Groveland (009-5404) is a premier example of the form.<sup>13</sup>



Figure 10. The Gothic Arch roof of the dairy barn on the Parkdale Farm (009-5107).

Figure 11. Bentwood rafters in the barrel-vaulted haymow of the barn at Groveland (009-5404).

Not all multipurpose barns of the first half of the twentieth century adopted the gambrel form. Many, especially the smaller examples, retained the traditional gable form. Bedford County has a number of interesting barns that are variants of the bank barn form. Bank barns are traced to German-speaking lands in Europe and were introduced to Virginia by Germans who primarily settled west of the Blue Ridge. The twentieth-century barn on the Carner-Croft Farm (009-5123) is one of the county's rare examples of the fully realized bank barn form. Another is the ca. 1920 barn on the Nance Farm (009-5402).



Figure 12. The bank barn on the Nance Farm (009-5402).

<sup>13</sup> Soike, "Within the Reach of All," 149, 161-164.

An interesting variant of the bank barn form is the frame barn at the aforementioned Parkdale Farm. This large barn, constructed of pegged mortise-and-tenon heavy timbers, nineteenth century and possibly antebellum in date, is built into a slope with a center drive-through doorway that opens uphill, as in the conventional bank barn form, but the crawlspace underneath is too low to shelter livestock and may have been intended solely to lift the haymow floors off of grade to protect the hay from damp. (The barn is also notable for the wrought-nailed construction of its double-leaf drive-through doors, representing either a late use of the nail type, manufacture of the nails on the farm, or recycling of doors from an earlier barn.) A similar method of lifting the haymow floors off of grade was employed for the ca. 1900 barn at the Jennings Farm (009-5128).

A number of barns were built in what may be called a half-bank form. An example of the form is the frame barn on the Blair Farm (009-5375) which was probably built in the early decades of the twentieth century although it reuses hewn timbers from an earlier building (possibly a barn). Not only does the Blair barn have a half-bank form, its design is split-level; the south end, to the left of the center drive-through, has lower-level animal stalls the upper portions of which rise several feet above the drive-through floor, whereas the north end is level with the drive-through. The Blair barn is also notable for various provisions for the care of the animals housed in the lower level such as a porch-like drive-through in front of the stalls; latticed openings on front of the stalls to facilitate ventilation; and openings at the back of the stalls above the center drive-through floor through which hay from the mow above could be easily forked to the animals below.



Figure 13. The partial bank barn on the Blair Farm (009-5375).

Figure 14. Animal stalls under the haymow of the barn on the Blair Farm (009-5375).

The haymow may be considered the functional nucleus of these barns and because of its utility apart from the sheltering and feeding of livestock it often exists in isolation as a hay barn. Many hay barns are constructed of log, a material and construction technique ideally suited to hay storage. The slender young-growth trees that could be used to build the barns were less valuable and presumably more plentiful than larger, older trees during the early twentieth century, the



period from which most log hay barns appear to survive, and the spaces between the logs provided ample air flow to the loosely piled hay. One of the oldest barns identified in the survey, that on the Elliott Farm (009-5272) at Reba, which appears to date to the 1880s although it may have older fabric, has as its core a stoutly constructed v-notched log haymow that perches high on a boulder and rubble foundation. The frame stock shed that attaches to its side is constructed with cut nails and, although it may have been built at the same time as the log portion, reads as secondary. Over time the Elliott barn was enlarged by two additional frame sections to create a linear four-part composition. The barn's location on the heavily wooded flanks of the Blue Ridge, relatively far from the railroads that served Bedford County in the late nineteenth century and in an area where tanbark production and the creation of new arable ground through the practice of "deadening" were still occurring, probably accounts for the relatively large logs used in the barn's construction. Reminiscent of the log/frame hay/stock combination seen in the Elliott barn is the hay and stock barn on the Dooley Farm (009-5384).

Figure 15. The nineteenth-century log core of the barn on the Elliott Farm (009-5272).

Log hay barns with their tall square or rectangular-plan forms are similar in appearance to log tobacco barns, especially the barns constructed for fire-curing. Two barns on the Manly Farm (009-5364) have been identified by the late tobacco barn historian Ronald L. Giese as tobacco barns, although both have wide openings above grade that are more characteristic of hay barn



construction. (It is certainly possible the buildings were built as tobacco barns and later converted to hay barns considering the relatively transitory nature of tobacco cultivation in the early twentieth century and the more enduring cultivation of hay.) The log "crib" of the hay barn could be doubled to form the "double-crib barn" of Appalachian fame. Presumably many double-crib log barns were built in Bedford County in historic times, however the windshield documentation and prior and recent survey efforts have identified only two. One was surveyed by architectural historian Anne Carter Lee in the Rocky Branch/Joppa Mill vicinity in 1975 (009-0075). Lee noted that the two-level barn's lower level was very low, more like a raised basement, the configuration noted in the quasi-bank barns described above. The second is located on the Key-Shackford Farm (009-5377). Ownership history, nail chronology, and other features suggest the Key-Shackford barn may date to the 1910s, possibly the 1920s. Sheds on two sides protected many of the saddle-notched logs, which are in almost pristine condition, but exposed sides have experienced deterioration which current owners Joy and Andrew Watkins are repairing.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Ronald L. Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*, 73-74; Anne Carter Lee, "Barn near Rocky Branch," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form (009-0075), 1975.



Figure 16. The double-crib log barn on the Key-Shackford Farm (009-5377).

The county's multipurpose barns tend to be the farm buildings where various technological advances are most often found. Principal among these, at least in number, are hay carriers, and most surviving examples utilize grappling-type hay forks. A clue to the presence or former presence of a hay fork system is provided by the hay bonnets or hoods that project from the roof peaks of many frame and masonry barns. Generally hay bonnets have a small triangular or wedge form sufficient only to shelter the boom that supports the short extension of the hay fork track outside the barn, however the 1920s Spradlin Barn (009-5368), a small frame hay and stock barn, features a full strut-supported extension of the gable roof which in addition to protecting the hay fork rail may have served to shelter a hay wagon parked below during off-loading. The log barn on the farm at 2588 Saunders Road (009-5376) is interesting as a fusion of the age-old vernacular tradition of log construction and a hay bonnet indicative of technological innovation. A multipurpose barn that utilized the old-fashioned hand-pitched hay loading method is the small early twentieth-century stock and hay barn on the Jeter Farm (009-5380) where the hay was loaded into the mow from a wagon or truck parked in the drive-in bay beside the mow.

Similar in operation to hay carriers are litter carriers, a somewhat euphemistic term for contraptions used to transport soiled straw litter from barns. In Bedford County these are typically associated with the milking parlor sections of dairy barns. Examples include the Hurt Barn (009-5362), which preserves a trolley-mounted carrier that runs along a suspended track down the center of the parlor and dumps out the back of the barn through double-leaf doors, and the 1927 barn on the Wright Farm (009-5352), which no longer has its carrier but retains the mounts for the track and double-leaf back doors with a notch through which the track projected.

A device of somewhat mysterious function survives in the early twentieth-century barn on the Arrington Farm (009-5355). A pulley system mounted over the west entry to the center drive-through has a long framed board with, at each end, drum-like pulleys or shafts with toothed iron gears. According to local tradition the apparatus was associated with a hay carrier system but how the system operated is not recalled. Also possibly associated with a non-standard hay carrier system is the large wooden drum pulley that projects from the front of the ca. 1900 horse barn at Rothsay Farm (009-5351). Architectural historian Travis McDonald notes the existence of a similar wheel mechanism in the 1856 granary at nearby Poplar Forest. The Rothsay horse barn also features a cantilevered shed-roofed projection that may have housed an engine: an exhaust pipe that projects through the roof may have vented former machinery and a pair of cast iron mounts just inside the wing's entry may have provided stabilization.<sup>15</sup>

Figure 17. The pulley-like apparatus on the horse barn at the Rothsay Farm (009-5351).



Twentieth-century multipurpose barns are often adorned with cupolas, ridge-top features for the ventilation of the haymows. Some cupolas were stick-built and often feature louvered vents and pyramidal roofs such as the ones on the aforementioned Hurt Barn and the 1930s-1950s Johnson Tomato Cannery (009-5374) which, though not a barn, has barn-like construction. Others were fabricated from metal and are cylindrical in form, sometimes with scrolling cut-out metal ornament. Cupolas, lightning arrestors, and silo finials are often ornamented with real or mock weathervanes replete with figurines of horses and cows. Some of the cow figurines appear to retain traces of white and black painting that would have evoked the coloration of Holsteins, a popular local breed.

### *Dairy Buildings*

Milk cows, referred to as “milch cows” in nineteenth-century census returns, have been a fixture of the county’s farms since early settlement. The one or more cows kept for domestic dairy product consumption were likely housed and milked in relatively unspecialized structures or compartments of larger structures, though open-air milking would also have been common. With the rise of commercial dairying in the county in the early twentieth century and the implementation of ever more stringent health and hygiene requirements concerning the handling and purity of dairy products, more sophisticated dairy buildings were constructed. The U.S. Department of Agriculture devised a dairy score card to gauge regulatory compliance which, among other requirements, ranked the cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, and plan features of stables (milking parlors) and milk houses/rooms. Stables were to have four square feet of window glass per cow, a provision which explains the small windows that line the milking parlors of barns on the Wright Farm (009-5352), Terrapin View Farm (009-5395), Redlands Farm (009-0187), and others. Windows aided ventilation as well and the cards awarded points

<sup>15</sup> Travis McDonald personal communication.

for the existence of a “controllable flue system.” “Tight” or “impervious” floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces were encouraged, achieved by the concrete floors and tongue-and-groove-sheathed walls and ceilings of local dairy barns. Farmers were encouraged to provide separate rooms for washing utensils and handling milk in their milk houses.<sup>16</sup>



Figure 18. The barn on the Wright Farm (009-5352).

Representative of the county’s better-equipped early dairy barns is the 1927 barn on the Wright Farm (009-5352) outside Bedford. The barn has an unusual form with a gambrel-roofed haymow wing and gabled milk room wing that branch off a main gambrel-roofed axis containing the milking parlor. (A milking parlor is a stanchion-lined space used for milking the cow herd; a milk room is a wing or separate or semi-detached building for processing the milk.) The barn is reminiscent in several respects to the model dairy barn constructed at Virginia Tech in 1899 according to plans by Roanoke architect Henry H. Huggins, notably the presence of multiple wings at different levels, although Elmo Wright, the barn’s original owner, might have been inspired by any one of the many barn plans available from published sources and plan services. By housing the milk room in a separate wing a degree of separation from the unhygienic milking parlor was achieved and the milk room wing’s concrete floors and wainscots further enhanced hygiene. The milk room was equipped with brine coolers, a vat for cooling the milk cans with an overhead hoist beam for lifting them out, a boiler that supplied hot water for washing implements, and a metal-lined vault for implement storage visible on the exterior as a small shed-roofed extension on the end of the wing. In the early 1950s a separate cinder block milking parlor and milk room were built to the side of the 1927 barn. Concrete construction, painted on the interior, was favored as a method for controlling bacteria. The new milking arrangement on

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<sup>16</sup> McMurry, “Impact of Sanitation Reform,” 24-25.

the Wright Farm reflected an important postwar shift in the industry: the adoption of refrigerated bulk tanks for the keeping of milk in place of individual cans and the piping of milk from mechanized milkers attached to the cows' udders directly to the tank to minimize handling.<sup>17</sup>

Figure 19. Interior of the early 1950s milking parlor on the Wright Farm (009-5352) showing mechanized piping system.

At its peak in the mid-1940s the Wright Farm's milking parlor accommodated a herd of eighty-six cows at a single milking. Larger still was the herd at nearby Redlands (009-0187) which numbered as many as three hundred to four hundred head. The milking parlor at Redlands, which may be contemporaneous with the one on the Wright Farm, shares with it specialized features such as a milk house wing replete with boiler and cooler and an additional engine room wing with two motors intact. The milking parlor proper is spanned by a roof with a complicated structure of scissor trusses and tension rods.



Not all of the county's dairy herds were as large as the ones at the Wright Farm and Redlands and not all farm owners required sophisticated facilities. In fact, on at least two farms in the survey, the Agee Farm (009-5371) and the Howell Farm (009-5346), milking was done outdoors until the 1950s when the farm owners built small frame milking parlors (to the relief of their hard-worked sons). Milking parlors might be housed in sheds attached to preexisting barns, as was the case on the Ashwell-Ayers Farm (009-5356) where a frame milking parlor was added to a 1930s log hay barn in the 1950s. A similar frame shed on the log Watson Barn (009-5361) has attributes of a milking parlor.



Figure 20. The milking parlor on the Cridlin Farm (009-5348).

Frame dairy barns and milking parlors were built as late as the mid-1940s, for example the broad gable-roofed milking parlor built on the Markham Farm (009-5372) about 1946, which at the time was one of the first specialized dairy buildings in its Kelso Mill Road area. But for the most part post-war dairy buildings were constructed of cinder block. Milk house arrangements were varied

both before the war and after. Semi-detached milk houses connected to their milking parlors or dairy barns by covered breezeways are represented by the 1936 County Farm Barn (009-5031) and the ca. 1950 dairy barn (later converted to a horse barn) on the Blair Farm (009-5375). Milk houses constructed as separate single-purpose buildings appear on the Tanner Farm (009-5138),

<sup>17</sup> Nourse, "Barns," 190-199; McMurry, "Impact of Sanitation Reform," 40.

the Martin Farm (009-5359), and the White Farm (009-0020). The construction of separate or semi-detached milk houses responded to the desire of regulators for milk houses that were “free from contaminating surroundings,” meaning the filth of the milking parlor. Integrated milk house/milking parlor buildings in I, L, and T plan arrangements appear on the aforementioned Wright Farm, the Harper Farm (009-0009), and the Cridlin Farm (009-5348).<sup>18</sup>

### *Silos*

The iconic image of the American barn often includes a silo but in Virginia as well as nationwide silos are relative latecomers to the farm landscape. Silage—corn or other feed that is partially fermented to produce acids that inhibit bacterial growth—enabled farmers to store quantities of feed for periods of poor or unavailable pasturage, as during droughts and snowy weather, which in turn enabled farmers to expand the size of their dairy herds. European agriculturalists experimented with the making of silage in the 1870s and the first American silos were apparently built in the mid-1870s. The practice quickly caught on, prompting the U.S. Department of Agriculture to publish a report on ensilage in 1882. Silos from the years around 1880 were in the form of trenches or covered pits but by the end of the 1880s above-ground tower-type silos were being built in increasing numbers. Many of the early upright silos were square/rectangular or octagonal in floor plan but when it was realized that rot was more likely to occur in the corners of polygonal silos builders switched to the now-standard circular form. Still, a rectangular-plan silo with a gable roof may have been built for a barn that formerly stood on the Burks-Perrow Farm (009-0172) near Sedalia, as shown in a photograph taken by Anne Carter Lee in 1973. The putative silo, which was built inside the end of the barn, perhaps to protect the silage from weather-infiltration or freezing, may in actuality have had a circular form; the visible rectangular portion above the barn’s roof may have been an outer enclosure. Such is the case for the silo attached to the 1939 dairy barn on the Tanner Farm (009-5138). The wooden stave Tanner silo was disassembled at another farm and reassembled on the Tanner property with a rectangular metal-sided enclosure to protect the staves from the elements.<sup>19</sup>

Figure 21. The enclosure that shelters the wooden stave silo on the Tanner Farm (009-5138) is prominent in this view of the farm’s dairy barn.

The Tanner silo is one of the last wooden stave silos to survive in the county. Wood was the early favorite in American above-ground silo construction; the barn constructed at Virginia Tech in 1899 had wooden stave silos which were promoted, along with other aspects of the barn’s construction, in the bulletins of the



<sup>18</sup> McMurry, “Impact of Sanitation Reform,” 25.

<sup>19</sup> Miles, *Silos, Ensilage and Silage*, 36-38; Vogeler, “Dairying and Dairy Barns,” 108-109; Noble and Cleek, *Old Barn Book*, 157-161.

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Three wooden stave silos formerly stood on the Wright Farm (009-5352). The Wright silos were taken down about 1948 and the staves reused inside the barn for flooring and grain bins, though the circular concrete foundations of the two silos that stood at the end of the barn remain. These two silos were presumably built along with the barn in 1927, though it is possible they were constructed earlier in conjunction with a barn that stood at the same location. The third wooden stave silo stood apart.<sup>20</sup>

Wood construction gradually gave way to more durable materials. The attractive stone and poured concrete silo on the Arrington Farm (009-5355) was built by brothers Harry, Onyx, Morris, and Joseph Arrington in the mid-1930s when the four were boys or young men. The barn attached to the Arrington silo is now gone. Charles Ervin Woolfolk also built a stone silo in the 1930s at his farm just outside Bedford (009-5388). Concrete was the most popular silo material in the county. Early examples, such as the silo attached to the ca. 1935 barn on the Simmons Farm (009-5381), were poured in forms, however most surviving historic-period concrete silos were built from prefabricated concrete staves that slotted together and were held in place by steel tension rings. The example on the Cridlin Farm (009-5348) was built with components (the concrete staves or perhaps only the domical metal roof) manufactured by the Marietta Silos company of Marietta, Ohio, as indicated by the metal logo on its weathervane.



Figure 22. The stone silo on the Arrington Farm (009-5355).

Figure 23. The tile block silo beside the Chappelle Barn (009-5345).

Brick was also occasionally used in silo construction as demonstrated by the ca. 1946 silo on the Markham Farm (009-5372) and the ca. 1945 silo on Triple Hills Farm (009-5367). A material especially well suited to silage making owing to its impervious vitrified surface was terra-cotta tile block. The ca. 1920s Chappelle Barn (009-5345) has a silo constructed of “vitrified hollow clay tile” manufactured by the National Fire Proofing Company (NATCO) of Pittsburgh,

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<sup>20</sup> Nourse, “Barns,” 190-199.

Pennsylvania, as a plaque inside the silo attests. NATCO also produced tile block for the construction of the ca. 1920s silos on the farm at the nearby Elks National Home (141-0060) in Bedford. The company advertised its silo as “the silo that lasts for generations.” A tile block silo also serves the horse barn at Savenac (009-0030) and like the barn it may date to the 1910s. The Hurt Barn (009-5362), which appears to date to the 1920s or 1930s, has a silo constructed of riveted steel plates some of which bear traces of the stenciled name of the manufacturer, the E. W. Ross Company of Springfield, Ohio.

Figure 24. The steel silo beside the Hurt Barn (009-5362).

Not all silos were built with roofs—many farmers got good results even when their silage was exposed. Those silos that were roofed were often domed, the roof form characteristic of the later concrete stave silos, or they were capped with low-pitched conical roofs, as is the case for the ca. 1950 cinder block silo on the Blair Farm (009-5375). A conical silo roof



was recycled as a woodshed roof on the Burnett Farm (009-5363), its round form imparting an unusual cylindrical form to the outbuilding. The Elks National Home silos are graced by multisided mansard roofs as is the silo at Savenac which has in addition a globe finial and a gabled ventilation dormer.

### *Corncribs and Granaries*

Corn and grains for human and animal consumption were important products of Bedford County farms and specialized buildings were erected for their storage. Corncribs and granaries, though similar in function, differed in form and treatment. Granaries were often incorporated into multipurpose barns whereas corncribs were more often built as separate structures. Granaries were also usually weather-tight in construction to deter vermin; corncribs were almost always amply ventilated by the construction of their walls. A feature common though not mandatory for both building types was elevation off the ground on stones or concrete piers to protect the contents from damp and as a further deterrence to vermin.

A standard feature of traditional farms was the log corncrib. The usually slender rectangular-plan buildings maximized surface area exposed to open air and their open log construction was ideal for air flow. Representative examples, both apparently dating to the early twentieth century, survive at the Elliott Farm (009-5272) and the Dooley Farm (009-5384). The Elliott corncrib has an inner log partition, a feature also seen in the frame corncrib at Savenac (009-0030) though there the partition is stick-built. The function of these partitions is unknown; in some examples they are inclined so that they lean forward over the front or doorward compartment which is



often smaller than the main crib. Perhaps the front compartment was used as a covered area to shuck small quantities of corn. Larger quantities were often shucked in boisterous open-air gatherings known as corn shucking.<sup>21</sup>



Figure 25. The “old” corncrib on the Agee Farm (009-5371).

Twentieth-century frame corncribs adopted the slender form of their log counterparts but substituted lath-like slats for logs. A representative example is the corncrib on the Jennings Farm (009-5128) which is sided with both vertical and diagonal slats and has multiple small hatches for accessing the corn. The tall gabled Jennings corncrib is wafered between two shed-roofed wagon or tractor sheds, a common three-part arrangement on county farms. The sheds kept the weather off the corncrib’s sides and the corncrib provided convenient support for the sheds. The Agee Farm (009-5371) is noteworthy for possessing

not one but two corncribs, called by the family the old and new corncribs. The old crib is constructed of v-notched logs and rests on boulders for support. The new crib, a frame structure on slender poured concrete piers, is sided with weatherboards up to a wire-mesh opening that runs under the eaves to provide ventilation.

Figure 26. The large corncrib at Wipledale Farm (009-5344).

Figure 27. A prefabricated metal corncrib at Berkeley (009-0025).



<sup>21</sup> Parker, *History of Bedford County*, 97.

An exception to the generally small size of the county's corncribs is the corncrib at Wipledale Farm (009-5344), a building on the scale of a dairy barn that may have been built in the 1930s. The corn storage area occupies the second floor of the long building, the first floor utilized as a machine shed. The corncrib level's horizontal siding boards, like weatherboards in appearance, are separated one from the other by spacer blocks to enhance air flow, a construction feature that gives the building superior ventilation but sheds the rain. The survey recorded several examples of prefabricated metal corncribs with perforated sides. The ones on the Tanner Farm (009-5138) and Terrapin View Farm (009-5395) are circular in form. The Tanner Farm corncrib features a center ventilation shaft that rises to a cupola at the apex of the conical roof whereas the corncrib at Terrapin View Farm has the name "Buckeye" embossed on its door, possibly an indication the structure was fabricated by the Buckeye Manufacturing Company in Anderson, Indiana. Berkeley (009-0025) has two metal specimens similar in concept but with oblong forms. Something of the inventive quality of these manufactured corncribs is evoked by the early twentieth century corncrib on the Anderson Farm (009-5399), notable for the hopper-like scoop in its gable which funneled tossed corncobs to the interior.



Figure 28. The hopper in the gable of the corncrib on the Anderson Farm (009-5399).

Figure 29. The lower level of this log building on the Harper Farm (009-0009) has features consistent with former use as a granary.

Free-standing granaries are generally less architecturally distinguishable from other buildings than corncribs. Most, such as the weatherboard-sided shed on the Martin Farm (009-5359), are simple in form and appearance. One possible exception to the rule is a two-story v-notched log building on the Harper Farm (009-0009), located near the farm's brick antebellum residence. The building's first floor appears to have had a granary function as suggested by a lining of cut-nailed boards—their gaps carefully covered by battens—that would have provided rodent-proofing. The use of cut nails along with the building's relatively refined log construction indicate a nineteenth-century and possibly antebellum date of construction, which places it among the ranks of the county's oldest surviving agricultural buildings. Granaries and corncribs, similar in function, could be combined into a single building as in an example on the Graves Farm (009-5390) which has a granary in the loft over the corncrib. Grain was received from a bin in the granary through a chute that extends down into the anteroom at the front of the corncrib.

### *Chicken houses*

Poultry needed to be protected from bad weather and animals that preyed on birds and eggs. A possible early chicken house stands on the Manly Farm (009-5364). The little v-notched log building, which has door jambs attached to the log ends with cut nails indicating nineteenth-century construction, most likely served as a chicken house although a corncrib function or other uses are possible. Documentary evidence exists for two nineteenth-century chicken houses of unusual form and construction. The ca. 1830 house Three Otters was formerly accompanied by an “extensive brick chicken house.” When the property was written up for the National Register in 1970 the ruins of the chicken house retained what were described as brick nests. A stone building on the Hope Dawn farm formerly served as a chicken house though it was originally constructed as a distillery.<sup>22</sup>

Figure 30. The Martin Farm (009-5359) chicken house.

As with other farm buildings, log construction continued in use for chicken houses into the twentieth century. Small log representatives of the type stand on the Martin Farm (009-5359) and the Howell Farm (009-5346). The Howell chicken house was used to rear chicks and was outfitted with a stove to keep them warm. It was one of three specialized chicken houses on the farm; the other two, both frame buildings, were used to rear bantams and red chickens. Most twentieth-century chicken houses were frame although cinder block was also used and a brick example was recorded by the survey on the Blair Farm (009-5375). The standard form of the era was a relatively small building of rectangular plan covered by a shed roof. The shed-roofed form was a staple of how-to articles and agricultural bulletins. The building type’s higher side elevation was often oriented to the south and fitted with glazed or mesh window openings to admit the warmth of the sun. In Bedford County the form was already in use by the 1920s when a shed-roofed chicken house was built at Twin Oaks Farm.<sup>23</sup>



Figure 31. A frame chicken house of standard shed-roofed form on the Updike Farm (009-5394).  
Figure 32. A row of chicken houses on the Markham Farm (009-5372).

<sup>22</sup> Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, “Three Otters;” Lee and Peters, “Hope Dawn.”

<sup>23</sup> Blanton and Beckett, “Twin Oaks Farm.”

A large (by Bedford County standards) chicken house of weatherboard-sided frame construction stands on the Cridlin Farm (009-5348). The building may have been built in the 1940s or 1950s. The largest collection of chicken houses recorded by the survey exists on the Markham Farm (009-5372). In the late 1940s farm owner H. A. Markham went into commercial poultry production and hired a carpenter and jack of all trades named Otis Holland to build a row of four cinder block and frame chicken houses. Less permanent frame chicken houses (now gone) stood in a field to the north of the others. A particularly interesting chicken house is found on the Anderson Farm (009-5399). The building was designed with aesthetics in mind in addition to function and features an arched treatment of the vertical boards that sheathe the gable and was built with a door with an arched hatchway. The survey recorded one example of a turkey house, a shed-roofed frame building built in 1930 on the Hicks Farm (009-5378).

### *Tobacco barns*

Tobacco barns for the curing of tobacco, generally referred to as “tobacco houses” in Virginia’s early history, were probably essential features of Bedford County’s earliest farms, though the popular colonial-era sun curing method of drying the harvested leaf did not require curing barns. The county’s earliest tobacco barns may have been frame, gradually giving way to log construction by the end of the eighteenth century, a trend noted by the late tobacco barn historian Ronald L. Giese in research conducted for Poplar Forest. Most of the county’s surviving tobacco barns, which appear to date predominately to the first half of the twentieth century, are log, a material that when chinked and daubed made an airtight enclosure ideal for the two forms of curing prevalent in the county, fire curing and flue curing. Fire curing, the more common of the two techniques locally, involved the lighting of small fires on the floor of the barn which both heated and smoked the leaves suspended overhead from poles known as tier poles. Fire curing had come into use in tobacco-growing regions of the East by 1786 and was common by 1800. Flue curing, introduced by agricultural innovators in the early nineteenth century and in Bedford County dominant in the county’s southern tip, was a modification of fire curing that removed the fire to stone fireboxes at the front corners of the barn and conducted the heat through flues that snaked across the barn floor to exhaust their heat and smoke beside the front entry. Flue curing heated the leaves without smoking them and it greatly reduced the threat of catching the barn and its contents on fire from stray sparks. Both fire-cure and flue-cure barns have tall forms to maximize exposure of the leaves to rising heat. The basic concept may have been borrowed from smokehouses which worked on the same principle.<sup>24</sup>

Figure 33. The McDaniel Tobacco Barn (009-5366).



<sup>24</sup> Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*, 1-2, 8.

The county's oldest known tobacco barn, the McDaniel Tobacco Barn (009-5366), is believed to date to 1851-52 and stands on what was at the time the farm of Albert McDaniel. The 1850s date seems probable given the specificity of the oral tradition and also the cut nails visible in the door jamb. The relatively large v-notched log barn, which measures approximately twenty-one and a half feet to a side, has the tall profile of the tobacco barn form and its stone foundation lacks fireboxes confirming it as a fire-cure barn. Smoke residues on some of the lower tier poles and walls of the barn provide evidence of the fires used to cure the leaf. A feature of the barn also observed in an early twentieth century fire-cure barn on the Hicks Farm (009-5378) is the placement of the outermost tier poles within inches of the walls (the outermost poles in fire-cure barns are generally spaced several feet from the walls). The Hicks barn, also constructed of v-notched logs, has a small unglazed window opening that may have been used to read a thermometer. The heat inside tobacco barns was modulated for optimal curing, and a window for reading a thermometer was described for just such a purpose in 1831.<sup>25</sup>

Although flue curing was not as common in the county at large, flue-cure barns appear to survive in disproportionately greater numbers compared to fire-cure barns, although some fire-cure barns may be masquerading as hay barns. Flue-cure barns may have been, on average, smaller than fire-cure barns, so more may have been built on farms that grew flue-cure tobacco, boosting their overall numbers. Flue-cure barns, when they occur, are more often in groupings of two or more. On the Martin Farm (009-5359) three flue-cure barns survive of an original five, all or most all built in the 1920s. Or perhaps tobacco growing continued longer in the county's flue-curing section, keeping flue-cure barns in operation longer and contributing to their survival to the present.



Figure 34. Tier poles inside a tobacco barn on the Martin Farm (009-5359).

Figure 35. The firebox of the ruinous flue-cure tobacco barn on the Turner Farm (009-5391).

The three v-notched log flue-cure barns on the Martin Farm represent one of the largest surviving collections of tobacco barns in the county. The other two—one completely gone and the other in ruins—were used for fire curing, although current co-owner of the farm Alvin M.

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<sup>25</sup> Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*, 13, 67-69.

Martin notes that flue-cure barns could be easily converted to fire curing by the simple expedient of opening the flues on the interior. Depressions in the ground near two of the barns mark spots where mud was dug up to use in daubing the gaps between the logs, routine maintenance necessary to keep the barns airtight. The Martin Farm lacked a common feature of Piedmont Virginia fire-cure tobacco barns: an ordering pit, a semi-subterranean space where the cured leaves were hung to be “placed in order,” that is, exposed to ambient moisture from the earth that made them supple enough to handle without crumbling. Instead the Martin family flooded the floors of their tobacco barns with water or sprinkled the leaves with a watering can while the leaves hung from the tier poles. An ordering pit survives on another southern Bedford County farm, the Jones Farm (009-5357). A partially excavated cellar under a pack house or “stripping house” where the cured tobacco was prepared for shipment is outfitted with crude dimensional-lumber racks on which the cured leaf was placed in order. The log tobacco barn on the Turner Farm (009-5391), originally a flue-cure barn, has a shed-roofed log wing where the cured leaf was apparently prepared after curing. The wing has tier poles as in the barn and a low door-like opening through which the cured leaves were passed to it.

### *Tomato canneries*

The introduction of large-scale commercial tomato cultivation to the county in the early twentieth century necessitated facilities for processing the crop and preparing it for shipment to market. Any barn or other building large enough to house the workers and machinery during the brief summer canning season would do but many producers constructed purpose-built canneries. Typically these were long one-story buildings that reflected the assembly-line nature of the production process which began with receiving and continued on to scalding, peeling, canning, boiling the cans, labeling, boxing, and shipping.



Figure 36. The Peters Tomato Cannery (009-5379).

Figure 37. The slatted wall of the tomato cannery on the Arrington-Gross Farm (009-5112).

Representative of the early canneries is the one on the Arrington-Gross Farm (009-5112), which was apparently built before 1918. The cannery was built not only to facilitate the canning process but for the comfort of the workers who during the Gross family’s ownership were adults and older children in the Gross family. The end of the building that sheltered the hot work of scalding

and boiling is slatted to encourage air flow (the slats are now covered with metal sheathing). The more enclosed vertical-board-sided end was used to store the boxes of cans until they were picked up by trucks for shipment. An essential feature of the cannery, one shared by many others, was its location beside a creek, in this instance Stony Creek. The creek supplied water to the operation and was used to wash away the peelings. The Arrington-Gross cannery also had an office in a shed wing (now removed) that projected from a corner.

Figure 38. The Johnson Tomato Cannery (009-5374).



Another well-preserved cannery is the Johnson Tomato Cannery (009-5374) located on Sheep Creek. The earliest section, the storage and shipping shed, dates to the 1930s or possibly 1929; the original cannery end of the building was destroyed by fire and replaced in cinder block in the 1950s. Because the area where the workers

worked was enclosed the scalding vat and boiler stood under an open shed at the building's north end and the scalded tomatoes passed into the building on a conveyor for peeling. An interesting feature of the cannery is its roof which incorporates log beams in its construction. Similar construction spans the original and 1950s sections, suggesting the possibility that the roof over the 1950s section survived the fire that destroyed the fabric under it. A concrete trough formerly channeled creek water to the interior and troughs in the concrete floor—present troughs and traces of former ones—lead to a drain that emptied into the creek. The Johnson cannery had one other feature that enhanced the comfort of the workers: louvered roof-ridge cupolas that drew air through the building and exhausted heat to the outdoors. Although the cannery, like the county's other surviving canneries, is no longer in operation, it was partially restored in recent years by the late Billie Cutshaw and is maintained by current owner Marie Cutshaw.<sup>26</sup>



Figure 39. The Saunders Tomato Cannery (009-5401).

The comfort of workers was an important consideration in the design of the Saunders Tomato Cannery (009-5401), built in 1946 or 1947. The cannery has wraparound screened openings on two sides—reminiscent of the ribbon

<sup>26</sup> *Heritage of Bedford County* (2003), 27-28.

windows of certain modernist commercial buildings of the era—which encouraged air flow in the work areas. One of the last canneries to operate in the county was the Markham and Lugar Tomato Cannery (009-5387), erected beside Peaks Road (Highway 43), possibly in the 1950s, and still in operation in the 1970s. In form the building is similar to the roughly contemporaneous Logwood Apple Packing House (009-5117): a long cinder block building with a receiving dock at one end. The builders of the Markham and Lugar cannery took into consideration old and new site requirements. The building has the traditional streamside siting but it was also built next to a highway to facilitate truck shipment.

### *Apple Packing Houses*

Apple growing was not as extensive an agricultural specialization as tomato growing and canning but it nevertheless made a mark on the county's architectural landscape. An early example of apple-related buildings was the log apple barn W. C. Hatcher built ca. 1916 on his Twin Oaks Farm. A surviving log apple barn on the Johnson-Dooley Farm (009-5386), high on the slopes of Campbell Mountain near Peaks of Otter, was fashioned out of logs from a tobacco barn at some date prior to 1966. Another building associated with apple growing is the apple picker's cabin on the Watson Farm (009-5354, a small one-room board-and-batten bunk house, perhaps dating to the 1920s-1950s period, which retains crude built-in bunk beds.<sup>27</sup>

More imposing than the apple barns and picker cabins were the packing houses associated with the larger orchards. Among the oldest of these is the packing house at Hunting Creek Farm (009-5343) which was probably built in the 1920s. The large two-story building, sided with weatherboards and set on poured concrete and stone foundations, has something of the



appearance of a large barn of the era though inside the difference is immediately apparent. The complicated conveyor-belt apparatus used for grading the apples extends the length of the main space. Slatted slides, apparently for feeding boxes to the packers who worked by the belts, connect to the second floor where the boxes were stored. The Hunting Creek operation ranked among the county's top four apple growers in 1949.<sup>28</sup>

Figure 40. The apple picker's cabin on the Watson Farm (009-5354).

<sup>27</sup> Blanton and Beckett, "Twin Oaks Farm."

<sup>28</sup> Publications Committee, *Bedford County, Virginia, History and Geography Supplement*, 20.



Later in date but equally well preserved is the Logwood Apple Packing House (009-5117) built in 1955. The long cinder block building with its distinctive stepped gable parapets and a painting of an apple on front-end doors is similar to the Hunting Creek facility in its interior arrangements. It too retains conveyor belts for grading and has a loft formerly used for storage of the collapsed apple boxes. An interesting feature is the building's structure of heavy oaken posts that support the loft. Early in the building's history, when the posts turned out to be in the way of the women working at the grader, owner Lloyd R. Logwood added the present system of heavy bents to provide greater clearance. Logwood was another member of the top four growers in 1949 at which time he operated out of a retrofitted barn.<sup>29</sup>



Figure 41. The apple packing house at Hunting Creek Farm (009-5343).

Figure 42. Machinery in the Logwood Apple Packing House (009-5117).

The Logwood packing house has a cold storage room added by current owner Tom Smedley sometime after he purchased the facility in 1969. At other orchards cold storage was provided by separate buildings. The Arrington Farm (009-5355) has a cinder block cold storage building erected in the 1950s or 1960s. Two capacious metal-sided cold storage buildings stand beside the Elk Hill Orchards Apple Packing House (009-5350), a large two-story cinder block building that may have been built in the 1950s or slightly before or after. (The Elk Hill packing house was taken down in early 2014; the fate of the cold storage buildings is unknown.) At the smaller end of the size spectrum is the Yoder Apple Packing House (009-5360) which has interesting origins. Its builder in the late 1940s was Jacob Johnson Yoder who fought in the Battle of the Bulge during World War II. Upon his return to the states he decided apple growing on a Bedford County mountainside was the quiet life he needed after the horrors of combat. His pole-built packing house, though crudely constructed compared to the other examples, nevertheless shares the same functional division of a lower level for grading operations and an upper level for box storage.

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<sup>29</sup> Publications Committee, *Bedford County, Virginia, History and Geography Supplement*, 20.

## Recommendations

The 2013-14 survey documented eighty-two farm properties, a fraction of the nearly eight hundred farm properties documented in the pre-cost-share and cost-share windshield phases and an even smaller fraction of the total number of properties that are likely to have historic-period farm resources since many properties were not viewable from public thoroughfares. Additional farm survey would therefore be beneficial in identifying and documenting more historic resources.

In April 2014 the BHS extended an offer to certain property owners to propose DHR evaluation for their properties. Five individuals expressed interest in having their properties evaluated. These properties, with survey names, DHR numbers, addresses, and tax parcel numbers are presented in the list that follows. Each entry includes a brief discussion of potential significance focused on the farm resources.

### County Farm Barn (009-5031)

Adjacent to 1257 County Farm Road (map 147)

The 1936 barn has a number of advanced features and retains good integrity. It appears to be a mail order kit barn though the specific source has not been determined. Features include combined horse stall and milking parlor functions, provisions for ventilation, and a semi-detached milk room.

### Elliott Farm (009-5272)

1059 Reba Farm Lane (71-A-80)

The farm, one of several notable properties that form the community of Reba, is notable for the rare survival of tannery-related resources, for its well-preserved country store and blacksmith shop, and for its nineteenth-century log barn, an early survival, as well as a diversity of other interesting resources. The Gothic Revival house, of architectural interest, has large modern additions that compromise its integrity.

### Hurt Barn (009-5362)

2359 Fancy Farm Road (93-9-4)

The barn is one of the county's most sophisticated farm buildings architecturally and is also notable for its high level of integrity.

### Johnson Tomato Cannery (009-5374)

2246 Sheep Creek Road (72-A-26)

The cannery is a well-preserved later representative of an important but vanishing local building type associated with an important agricultural specialization.

### Parkdale Farm (009-5107)

2389 Penns Mill Road (25-A-22)

The farm is notable principally for its nineteenth-century barn, among the oldest farm resources documented by the survey, which is substantially constructed with cut and wrought nails and which has the modified bank form noted in the context discussion. The farm is secondarily notable for the 1947 dairy barn, associated with the post-war boom in

dairy farming and with its Gothic roof illustrative of the local evolution of barn form and construction technique. The farm includes a 1909-10 house and other historic-period resources. A second dairy complex constructed in 1970 separate from the core complex is not proposed as potentially significant at the present time.

Redlands Farm (009-0187)

1333 Redland Farm Road (109-A-36)

The farm is notable for its extensive collection of agricultural and domestic resources dating from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. These are varied in form and construction and include a mortise-and-tenon frame chicken house (probably another function originally), a milking parlor with milk room and engine house wings, and two large hay barns. The brick house, Georgian and Federal in style, has ca. 1905 and 1960 additions.

Savenac (009-0030)

2646 Virginia Byway (147-A-9)

The farm is notable for its accretive nineteenth-century brick house (recently surveyed by DHR) and its large brick horse barn, built ca. 1910s and an early example of the gambrel form in the county with a number of interesting functional features. Other historic farm resources are present in various states of preservation.

Tanner Farm (009-5138)

16539 Big Island Highway (10-A-70)

The farm is notable for the functional and constructional diversity of its many twentieth-century resources which include a log bull house (probably a rare resource type) and a 1939 gambrel-roofed dairy barn with a detached milk room and an attached enclosure containing a wooden stave silo, an example of an early silo construction technique that is now rare to non-existent in the county.

Watson Farm (009-5354)

1684 Stoney Creek Road (37-A-6)

The apple picker's cabin possesses a high degree of integrity and may be a rare survival of the type. The log house has large modern additions that compromise its integrity. Other historic resources on the farm are representative of their types.

Wright Farm (009-5352)

1326 Wright Farm Road (93-A-29)

The farm is notable for its barn and milking parlor which illustrate a quarter-century of local dairy farm evolution. The 1927 barn was sophisticated for the county at the time of its construction and its multi-wing form with functionally complex milk room wing is unusual if not unique to the county. The detached early 1950s milking parlor retains milking equipment.

The thematic relationships illustrated by these properties and others would provide the basis for a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), a form used to support thematic nominations of resources to the National Register of Historic Places. The thematic approach streamlines

evaluation and designation by defining significance within the theme and setting forth registration requirements used to assess individual properties or resources. The context section of this report could be expanded as a component of an MPDF.

Although definition of potential rural historic districts was not an objective of the project, the concentration of windshield-documented and surveyed farm properties in a swath extending along the base of the Blue Ridge from the Big Island area to the Goose Creek Valley north of Montvale suggests the possibility that areas significant for their concentration of farm resources within this larger area may qualify as rural historic districts. The county presently has one such designation, the Cifax Rural Historic District (009-0254), which was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 for its architectural and agricultural significance. The Blue Ridge foothills area has fewer numbers of non-historic resources compared to other areas of the county, a circumstance that enhances the integrity of areas that might be included in rural historic districts.

Public outreach was an important aspect of the project and the preceding pre-cost-share phase and efforts to foster public appreciation for historic farm resources will benefit from the project. An effective means of heritage education, one not pursued much in Virginia but successful in North Carolina, is presentation of historic resources in a county architectural history publication. Such a book might focus on Bedford County's historic farm resources or may be more comprehensive.

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Appendix I: Surveys by DHR ID#

Adapted from table provided by Carey Jones, DHR.

DHR ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Name(s)	Addresses				
009-0006		Elk Hill (Current Name), Elk Hill (NRHP Listing)	1211 Elk Hill Lane				
009-0009		Farm, 2001 Kelso Mill Rd/Rt 682 (Function/Location), Harper Farm (Current Name), Old Hopkins Manor (Historic)	2001 Kelso Mill Road - Alt Route 682				
009-0020		Farm, 2668 Fancy Farm Rd/Rt 644 (Function/Location), Montpelier (Historic/Current), Reynolds Farm (Descriptive), White Farm (Current Name)	2668 Fancy Farm Road - Alt Route 644				

DHR ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Name(s)	Addresses				
009-0025		Berkeley (Current Name), Craiglands (Historic), Perrow Place (Historic), Sam McGhee House (Historic)	Berkeley Farm Drive - Alt Route 663				
009-0030		Landon Lowry Place (Historic), Old Fuqua Place (Historic), Savenac (Current Name), Savenac (Historic/Cu rrent)	2646 Virginia Byway - Alt Route 43				
009-0056		Old Rectory (Current Name), Old Rectory (NRHP Listing), Rectory for St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (Historic)	4105 Perrowville Road - Alt Route 663				



DHR ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Name(s)	Addresses				
009-0165		High Oaks (Historic), Kitsmont Milking Parlor (Current)	6825 Cottontown Road				
009-0187		Redlands Farm (Current Name)	1333 Redland Farm Road				
009-5031		Bedford County Almshouse (Historic), Bedford County Nursing Home (Current), Bedford County Poor Farm (Historic)	1229-1257 County Farm Road - Alt Route 714				
009-5106		Gwatkins-Marshall Farm (Current Name), Marshall Farm, 3601 Charlemont Rd/Rt 638 (Historic)	3601 Charlemont Road - Alt Route 638				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5107		House, 2389 Penns Mill Rd/Rt 637 (Function/Location), Parkdale Farm (Current Name)	2389 Penns Mill Road - Alt Route 637				
009-5109		Burke-Camden Farm (Current Name), Farm (Function/Location)	2483 Charlemont Road - Alt Route 638				
009-5111		Farm, 6723 Peaks Rd (Rt 43) (Function/Location), Watson House (Historic), Watson-Bowyer Farm (Current Name)	6723 Peaks Road - Alt Route 43				
009-5112		Arrington-Gross Farm (Current Name)	6564 Wheats Valley Road - Alt Route 640				

DHR ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Name(s)	Addresses				
009-5117		Farm, 1849 Wheats Valley Rd (Rt 640) (Function/Location), Logwood Apple Packing House (Current Name)	1849 Wheats Valley Road - Alt Route 640				
009-5118		Farm 3477 Big Island Hwy (Rt 122) (Function/Location), Lee Dairy Barn (Descriptive), Lee Farm (Current Name)	3477 Big Island Highway - Alt Route 122				
009-5123		Carner-Croft Farm (Current Name)	4323 Kelso Mill Road - Alt Route 682				
009-5128		Farm, 3806 Kelso Mill Rd (Rt 682) (Function/Location), Jennings Farm (Current Name)	3806 Kelso Mill Road - Alt Route 682				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5138		Tanner Farm (Current Name)	16539 Big Island Highway - Alt Route 122				
009-5272		Elliott Farm (Current Name), Farm, 1059 Sheep Creek Rd (Rt 680) (Function/Location)	1059 Sheep Creek Road - Alt Route 680				
009-5343		Hunting Creek Farm (Current Name)	2869 Hunting Creek Road - Alt Route 602				
009-5344		Wipledale Farm (Current Name)	7730 Big Island Highway - Alt Route 122				
009-5345		Barn, Three Otters Rd (Rt 838) (Function/Location), Chappelle Barn (Current Name)	Three Otters Road - Alt Route 838				
009-5346		Howell Farm (Current Name)	3275 Sharps Mountain Road - Alt Route 683				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5347		Barn, 3260 Goode Rd (Rt 668) (Function/Location), Cridlin Barn (Current Name)	3260 Goode Road - Alt Route 668				
009-5348		Cridlin Farm (Current Name)	3196 Goode Road - Alt Route 668				
009-5349		Farm, 1405 Elmos Rd (Function/Location), Johnson Farm (Current Name)	1405 Elmos Road				
009-5350		Elk Hill Orchards Apple Packing House (Current Name)	4525 Perrowville Road - Alt Route 663				
009-5351		Rothsay Farm (Current Name)	15660 Forest Road - Alt Route 221				
009-5352		Wright Farm (Current Name)	1326 Wright Farm Road				
009-5353		Moses Arthur Farm (Current Name)	5328 White House Road				

DHR ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Name(s)	Addresses				
009-5354		Farm, 1684 Stoney Creek Rd (Rt 766) (Function/Location), Watson Farm (Current Name)	1684 Stoney Creek Road - Alt Route 766				
009-5355		Arrington Farm (Current Name)	1088 Arrington Way				
009-5356		Ashwell-Ayers Farm (Current Name), Farm, 1951 Ayers Rd (Rt 737) (Function/Location)	1951 Ayers Road - Alt Route 737				
009-5357		Farm, 12715 Smith Mountain Lake Pwy (Rt 626) (Function/Location), Jones Farm (Current Name)	12715 Smith Mountain Lake Parkway - Alt Route 626				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5358		Farm, Stone Mountain Rd (Rt 805) (Function/Location), Goad Farm (Current Name)	Stone Mountain Road - Alt Route 805				
009-5359		Farm, 12365 Falling Creek Rd (Rt 714) (Function/Location), Martin Farm (Current Name)	12365 Falling Creek Road - Alt Route 714				
009-5360		Yoder Apple Packing House (Current Name)	2190 Terrapin Mountain Road - Alt Route 814				
009-5361		Watson Barn (Current Name)	Stoney Creek Road - Alt Route 766				
009-5362		Hurt Barn (Current Name)	2359 Fancy Farm Road - Alt Route 644				
009-5363		Burnett Farm (Current Name)	1250 Crosscreek Road - Alt Route 676				
009-5364		Manly Farm (Current Name)	Rocky Mountain Road - Alt Route 657				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5366		McDaniel Tobacco Barn (Current Name)	1500 Wineberry Lane - Alt Route 621				
009-5367		Triple Hills Farm (Current Name)	1160 Spradlin Road - Alt Route 635				
009-5368		Spradlin Barn (Current Name)	1371 Spradlin Road - Alt Route 635				
009-5369		Nichols-Woodford Farm (Current Name)	3666 Mentow Road - Alt Route 628				
009-5370		Updike Farm (Current Name)	11397 Leesville Road - Alt Route 43				
009-5371		Agee Farm (Current Name)	1417 Centennial Road - Alt Route 683				
009-5372		Markham Farm (Current Name)	3010 Kelso Mill Road - Alt Route 682				
009-5373		Ingleside (Current Name)	2368 Sharps Mountain Road - Alt Route 683				



<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5374		Johnson Tomato Cannery (Current Name)	2246 Sheep Creek Road - Alt Route 680				
009-5375		Blair Farm (Current Name)	1028 Nemmo Road - Alt Route 755				
009-5376		Farm (Current Name)	2588 Saunders Road - Alt Route 755				
009-5377		Key-Shackford Farm (Current Name)	1070 Homeward Drive - Alt Route 643				
009-5378		Hicks Farm (Current Name)	13801 Moneta Road - Alt Route 122				
009-5379		Peters Tomato Cannery (Current Name)	14554 Moneta Road - Alt Route 122				
009-5380		Jeter Farm (Current Name)	11060 Stewartsville Road - Alt Route 24				
009-5381		Simmons Farm (Current Name)	4641 Nemmo Road - Alt Route 755				
009-5382		Dellis Farm (Current Name)	1241 Malstons Way				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5383		Farm (Current Name)	1102 Sweet Birch Lane				
009-5384		Dooley Farm (Current Name)	1136 Sweet Birch Lane				
009-5385		Sarver Farm (Current Name)	1468 Sweet Birch Lane				
009-5386		Johnson-Dooley Farm (Current Name)	Sweet Birch Lane				
009-5387		Markham and Lugar Tomato Cannery (Current Name)	5065 Peaks Road - Alt Route 43				
009-5388		Woolfolk Barn (Current Name)	802 Woodhaven Drive - Alt Route 1110				
009-5389		Goode Farm (Current Name)	11995 Smith Mountain Lake Parkway - Alt Route 626				
009-5390		Graves Farm (Current Name)	1159 Patmos Church Road - Alt Route 740				
009-5391		Turner Farm (Current Name)	5321 Dundee Road - Alt Route 734				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5392		Overstreet Farm (Current Name)	3537 Dundee Road - Alt Route 734				
009-5393		Hancock Farm (Current Name)	1725 Dundee Road - Alt Route 734				
009-5394		Updike Farm (Current Name)	11331 Leesville Road - Alt Route 43				
009-5395		Terrapin View Farm (Current Name)	1300 Churchill Road				
009-5396		Barn (Current Name), Barn, 1938 Tabernacle Ln (Rt 644) (Function/Location)	1938 Tabernacle Lane - Alt Route 644				
009-5397		Robertson Farm (Current Name)	Rucker Road - Alt Route 806				
009-5398		Chicken House, Rucker Rd (Rt 806) (Function/Location), Robertson Chicken House (Current Name)	Rucker Road - Alt Route 806				

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Other DHR IDs</b>	<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Addresses</b>				
009-5399		Anderson Farm (Current Name)	1146 Cattle Call Lane				
009-5400		Woodford-Cooper Farm (Current Name)	4115 Crab Orchard Road - Alt Route 722				
009-5401		Saunders Tomato Cannery (Current Name)	Mill Iron Road - Alt Route 653				
009-5402		Nance Farm (Current Name)	1842 Feldspar Road - Alt Route 654				
009-5403		Dinwiddie Farm (Current Name)	1216 Mayfair Lane				
009-5404		Groveland (Current Name)	2731 Groveland Drive				
141-0001	141-0073-0005	Avenel (Current Name), Avenel Place (Historic/Current), William M. Burwell House (Historic/Current)	413 Avenel Avenue				

## Appendix II: Windshield Inventory

The inventory is arranged numerically by tax parcel number.

### 26 A 1

One-story house, log (double pen?), stone chimneys, 19th century?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (machinery shed?)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction (formerly milk house? Now dwelling or office?)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

### 26 A 13C

One-and-a-half-story house, stone chimney, log? antebellum?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log  
Chicken house, vertical board siding  
Barn for hay, crudely v-notched

### 28 A 14

Two-story Foursquare-form house with Colonial Revival influence, brick veneer, two basement garages may be original  
Barn, vertical board siding, red  
Chicken house, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (no photo)

### 28 A 24

(property not photographed)  
Two-story house  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

### 28 A 39

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, early 20th century?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (meat house?), weatherboard siding  
Chicken house, vertical board siding, white  
Retaining-wall-like stonework between house and chicken house: a spring?

### 29 A 18C

Tobacco barn, square-notched log

### 37 A 3

One-story house with garret, stone chimney, board-and-batten, red, may be log, mid-19th century?

Chicken house, vertical board siding, ruinous

Barn, vertical board siding by creek

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, ruinous

Secondary dwelling with bricktex siding, ruinous, early 20th century?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Privy, board-sided

### 37 A 6

One-story house with central stone chimney, vinyl siding, double-pen log?

Barn, crudely v-notched log, log extensions support roof of side sheds

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ruinous

Outbuilding, vertical board siding, painted with US flag

Outbuilding

Extensive stone walls to north and south of barn

### 37 A 11

Barn, vertical board siding, wing of cinder block construction (milk house?)

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (corncrib?), log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(One-story Ranch house, brick)

### 37 A 13

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, ca. 1900?

One-and-a-half-story house, composition-shingle siding, ca. 1940s?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (may be non-historic)

### 37 A 14

Two-story house, weatherboard siding or vinyl siding, only very top of second story visible, late 19th century?

Garage, vertical board siding, white

### 38 A 5C

Barn, vertical board siding, central drive-through

### 38 A 7

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, stone chimney

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Barn, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding (corncrib with side sheds?)

Outbuilding (meat house?), log  
Outbuilding, log, stone chimney

38 A 8  
Two-story Foursquare-form house, hip roof, ca. 1910s-20s?  
Chicken house, board-and-batten  
Outbuilding

38 A 9C  
Barn? (almost invisible)

38 A 10  
(no photo)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(house not visible)

38 A 22  
Two-story house, vinyl siding? House appears to be late 19th century but a rear wing has a form and a stone chimney that suggest it might be antebellum  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Chicken house, vertical board siding  
Chicken house, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding or board-and-batten  
(no photo)

38 A 28  
One-and-a-half-story house, wood shingle roof, ruinous, 1940s-50s?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

41 A 29  
Two-story house, vinyl siding? Late 19th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Barn, vertical board siding

43 1 8  
Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log with a frame and vertical-board-sided front wing that has tier-pole-like poles that may indicate the wing's use for ordering the tobacco, analogous to an ordering pit

44 3 5  
Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log

44 A 9

Tobacco barn, log

55 2 4

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900 but older core?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Small picnic area consisting of creek-cobble stone gate posts, a stone BBQ pit, and a concrete picnic table with stone supports

55 A 8

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900

Outbuilding, metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Garage

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (no photo)

(modern Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) to north)

55 A 13

Two-story house, composition shingle? ca. 1900?

Silo, stone (!)

Barn, vertical board siding, dark brown

Barn, vertical board siding, dark brown

Barn, log, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, along road on east side of branch

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), white

(modern buildings including an apple packing shed that may be 1950s-60s)

55 A 18

Two-story, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, log

(modern machinery shed of pole construction)

55 A 21

Two-story, vinyl siding, stone chimney, late 19th century?

Outbuilding, shed roof, metal siding appears to be flattened tin cans

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

55 A 27

Two-story house in two parts: part frame with weatherboard siding; part 19th century bricktext-sided with stone chimney, possibly log

Corncrib, side sheds



59 A 17

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), apparently log

60 A 1

Barn, metal siding and vertical board siding

Barn, weatherboard siding

Barn, vertical board siding

61 A 1

Two-story house, hip roof, weatherboard siding, late 19th century?

Barn for hay, log

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

61 A 7

Tobacco barn, log (difficult to photograph)

61 A 9

Tobacco barn, v-notched log

61 A 17

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

61 A 26

One-story house, asphalt-shingle siding, early 20th century?

Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log, ruinous

Tobacco barn, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, collapsed

Corncrib, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?), vertical board siding

61 A 27

Building (former school?), gable-fronted 3-bay nave form, composition-shingle siding, stone foundation, brick flue, cornice returns

Corncrib

61 A 30A

Tobacco barn, crudely v-notched log

61 A 30G

One-story house (with garret?), stone chimney, 19th century? (antebellum?)

Barn, decorative trim, may be a wing of a barn now gone

Silo, square form, possibly poured concrete, may have been attached to a barn now gone

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

61 A 31

Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log

Tobacco barn, log, ruinous

62 A 3C

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

74 A 3

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, ca, 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ruin

Barn, vertical board siding (no photo)

(trailer)

74 A 6A

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, shed roof

74 A 22

One-and-a-half-story house, cinder block construction? Ca. 1940s?

Well house with pyramidal roof

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

(other modern buildings)

74 A 32

One-and-a-half-story house, Craftsman influence, vinyl siding?

Barn, weatherboard siding, two-level

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

(other potentially historic buildings not readily visible from road)

74 A 34

One-and-a-half-story house, vinyl siding? ca. 1900?

Chicken house, cinder block construction

Garage, weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding, gable roof (chicken house or brooder house?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding, shed roof

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

74 A 54

One-and-a-half-story house, ca. 1900?

Barn for hay, v-notched log

Corncrib, saddle-notched log

75 6 1

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (livestock shelter and feeding station?), vertical board siding, historic?

(modern outbuildings)

75 A 3

One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house, aluminum siding, ca. 1940s-50s?

Garage, gypsum wallboard sheathing?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), tarpaper

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), tarpaper

Chicken house, vertical board siding

75 A 17

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Milk house, cinder block construction

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Barn

(non-historic barn)

75 A 29A

Barn, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding

Silo, concrete stave, no roof (no photo)

(modern house)

75 A 29C

One-and-a-half-story house, stone chimney? Antebellum?

Chicken house, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

75 A 36

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, metal siding

Milk house, cinder block construction

Corncrib, vertical board siding, red

Machinery shed, vertical board siding, red

Barn, vertical board siding and metal siding, red

76 6 2A

Barn, vertical board siding (associated house on other parcel)

76 A 13

Barn (barely visible)

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

Chicken house, weatherboard siding or horizontal flush board

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), collapsed

76 A 21

Two-story house, vinyl siding? Ca. 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

76 A 25

One-and-a-half-story house, vinyl siding, brick chimney, 19th century?

Outbuilding, circular, vertical board siding (may be a brooder house like the ones in the northern Shenandoah Valley)

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Chicken house, composition shingle siding?

76 A 26

Barn, vertical board siding (historic?)

79 A 1

Barn, log, ruinous (former tobacco barn or hay barn?)

79 A 4

One-story house, log, ruinous

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, saddle-notched? corncrib?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

79 A 12A

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, hay barn

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

79 A 13D

Tobacco barn, crudely v-notched log

79 A 14A

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log (hay barn?)

79 A 22

Freestanding brick chimney of former house that may have been frame and 19th century

Outbuilding, weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, open construction

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), ruinous (no photo)

79 A 36 vicinity

Barn, log, apparently v-notched, door jamb may be pegged to log ends, deteriorated

80 1 B

Two-story house, vinyl siding, stone chimney

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vinyl siding

Corncrib, saddle-notched log

80 A 5

Two-story Queen Anne/Classical Revival house, ca. 1910?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (meat house?), vertical board siding

Barn, saddle/v-notch log core, vertical board siding

80 A 22

Two-story Victorian house, late 19th century?

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof

Machinery shed, metal siding

Apple packing shed, cinder block construction, two-level, large

Cold-storage building, metal siding

Cold-storage building, metal siding

80 A 24

One-story house, ca. 1940s?

Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof with hay bonnet

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Machinery shed, cinder block construction

Machinery shed, cinder block construction

Barn (dairy), cinder block construction and weatherboard siding, gambrel roof with gabled dormers, large

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

80 A 31A

Tobacco barn, log (no photo)

92 2 A4

One-story building (tomato cannery?), cinder block construction, engaged drive-through and large truck bay door on north end, ca. 1940s-50s?

93 A 8

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

93 A 11

Barn, vertical board siding, red, ventilation cupola, poured concrete foundation

93 A 16

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (corncrib?), v-notched log, ruinous, side sheds with vertical board siding

Barn, collapsing, historic?

Silo, poured concrete, no roof, barn with metal siding that appears to be attached may be modern replacement of earlier barn

Barn, vertical board siding

93 A 20

One-and-a-half-story Victorian house, vinyl siding? Ca. 1900?

Outbuilding

Barn, vertical board siding

94 5 6

One-and-a-half-story house, vinyl siding, remodeled 19th century?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (garage?), vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding and corrugated metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (miniature milk house?), cinder block construction

Barn, board-and-batten, two-level, by pond (to NE of rest of complex)

94 A 18

One-and-a-half-story house, vinyl siding? Early 20th century?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Chicken house

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), corrugated metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), corrugated metal siding

Two-story house, vinyl siding, heavy remodeling, ca. 1900?

Outbuilding, vertical board siding? Red

Outbuilding

Chicken house, metal siding

Drive-through corncrib, metal siding

Barn, vertical board siding, hidden in trees (not photographed)

94 A 53

One-story house, brick chimneys, metal siding or board-and-batten (house may be a one-story reduction of a formerly two-story house from the 19<sup>th</sup> century)

Garage, metal siding

(modern pole barn with metal siding)

95 A 18

One-and-a-half-story house, composition shingle siding? Early 20th century?

Garage, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

Concrete mill dam on Otter Creek

96 A 7A

Two-story house, weatherboard siding? Date in file

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (milk house?), possibly cinder block construction

(multiple other outbuildings that appear historic and non-historic)

97 A 6

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (tobacco barn?)

97 A 69C

One-and-a-half-story gable-fronted bungalow, composition-shingle siding, 1930s-40s?

Barn for hay, saddle-notched log, collapsing

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, cinder block construction (milk house being enlarged?)

97 A 73

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, early or mid-20th century?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log (hay barn?)

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

97 A 75

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding, red

(other outbuildings not visible)

Map 110, west corner of jct. of Boone Dr. and Vistarama Ln.

Barn, vertical board siding

114 4 B

Chicken house, metal siding, long

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Barn, metal siding, non-historic?

114 A 32D

Two-story house, metal siding, 20th century?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Chicken house, vertical board siding  
Barn, vertical board siding, rear (south side) shed for poultry  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

114 A 113  
Machinery shed, metal siding  
Barn, non-historic?  
Barn, non-historic?

114 A 121 vicinity  
1246 Goode Station Rd. (vicinity; east of)  
Corncrib, slatted  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

125 A 28  
One-and-a-half-story Gable-fronted bungalow, aluminum siding, 1930s?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?), vertical board siding, shed roof  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

126 7 7  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof, metal-sided side wings, silo is concrete stave with metal dome roof

126 A 36A  
Barn vertical board siding  
Barn? Metal-sided?

126 A 61  
Two-story house, weatherboard siding (with 19<sup>th</sup>-century section?)  
Barn, vertical board siding? Historic?  
Barn, open-sided, historic?  
Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

127 A 6  
Two-story house with a diamond-pane accent window under the Classical Revival front porch, early 20th century?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding  
Barn, vertical board siding  
(modern garage and a ruinous machinery shed that may also be modern)

127 A 7  
Two-story house, weatherboard siding, early 20th century?  
One-story secondary dwelling, may have composition-shingle siding



Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, asphalt-shingle siding  
Outbuilding, asphalt-shingle siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction

128 A 37

One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house, possibly vinyl siding  
Barn, weatherboard siding, gambrel roof, hay bonnet  
Sign reads Wolfolk Farm

133 A 12 vicinity (3196 Goode Rd. vicinity; just northwest of on map)  
Barn, vertical board siding

141 A 27

Barn for hay, log, hay bonnet (unusual combination of log and hay bonnet)

141 A 36

Barn, vertical board siding, cinder block foundation

141 A 55

Two-story house, Mt. Vernon porch, late 19th century or early 20th century?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, long  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding or board-and-batten, white  
Outbuilding, shed roof (cinder block construction?)

141 A 56

Barn, vertical board siding (distant)

142 A 38

One-story house, vinyl siding, Craftsman porch, ca. 1900?  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof, hay bonnet, poured concrete foundation (?), attached poured concrete silo  
Corncrib with side sheds with vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (garage?), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, vertical board siding, front porch

142 A 45B

Two-story house, log with weatherboard siding, pent room, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century?  
Barn, vertical board siding, two-level, mid-20<sup>th</sup> c?  
Corncrib, slatted  
(two modern barns)

143 A 2

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow, vinyl siding, 1930s?  
Barn, vertical board siding, poured concrete silo attached  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), plywood siding  
Outbuilding, vertical board siding  
Meat house, vertical board siding  
According to Jackson Overstreet this was Tom Cooper's farm in the 1940s.

143 A 31

Barn? Vertical board siding? Historic?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Stone chimney to north end of parcel

144 A 15

One-and-a-half-story house, ca. 1900?  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding red  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), red  
Silo, poured concrete  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), red  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), red  
(Christmas tree farm)

144 A 16

Barn, vertical board siding painted red, gambrel roof with hay bonnet  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(house not visible)

144 A 22

One-story house (tenant?)  
Barn with tile-block silo  
(modern Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)s)  
According to Jackson Overstreet this was the Cassell Farm in the 1950s when he used to pick up tomatoes here for delivery to the cannery in Thaxton.

147B 2 2

One-story house, vertical board siding, first half 20th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding, red

148 A 27B

Two-story house, late 19th century or early 20th century?  
Barn, slatted vertical board siding, hay bonnet, silo with concrete stave construction and metal dome roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
(modern barn)

150 A 34

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, brick chimneys (antebellum or early post-bellum?)

Meat house, pyramidal roof

Outbuilding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (historic?)

151 A 12A

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (hay barn? Non-historic? No photo)

151 A 41B

Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

Silo, concrete stave, no roof

(barn appears to have been demolished)

151 A 81

Two-story, early 20th century?

Barn, weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

151 A 82

Barn, metal siding and weatherboard siding, gambrel roof

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

(modern brick-veneer Ranch house)

151 A 86

Barn

Barn (dairy), cinder block construction

Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof

Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof

Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof

(large barn, modern?)

(One-story Ranch house, brick veneer, ca. 1980?)

153 A 24

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, late 19th century?

Barn

157 A 94

Two-story house, ca. 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding

159 1 4C

Property not photographed

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

159 5 A

Two-story Colonial Revival house, Mt. Vernon porch, appears to be mid-20th century remodel of late 19th century house

Barn, vertical board siding, red, two-level

Barn (dairy), cinder block construction (?), white, with silo, poured concrete, conical roof

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, white, long (milk house?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), white, tall

Chicken house, vertical board siding

Chicken house, vertical board siding

159 A 1

Two-story house, log, stone chimney

One-and-a-half-story gable-fronted bungalow, composition shingle siding, poured concrete foundation

Outbuilding (secondary dwelling?), bricktex siding

Chicken house, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), tan bricktex siding

159 A 2B

One-story house with garret, weatherboard siding, stone firebox with brick shoulders and stack above (evidence of former wooden stack above brick?), steep gable roof suggests early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date if not earlier

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding, historic?

(modern brick Ranch house)

159 A 15G

One-story house, vinyl siding, early 1940s?

Barn, vertical board siding

159 A 21

One-story Ranch house, brick, ca. 1950s-60s?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten?

Barn, Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

159 A 66

One-and-a-half-story house, asphalt shingle siding, stone chimney, late 19th century?

Barn for hay, vertical board siding, hay bonnet, nice modern wraparound shed

Outbuilding, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

160 A 14

One-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1940s-50s?

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), (milk house?), cinder block construction, attached privy with vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, metal flue

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), possibly garage and storage building, unusual hip roof, vertical board siding painted red

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding, historic?

160 A 16

One-and-a-half-story house similar to gable-fronted bungalow, possibly vinyl siding, 1930s-40s?

Barn, vertical board siding, center drive-through, horse weather vane

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

160 A 16B

One-story Ranch house, brick veneer, 1950s-60s?

One-and-a-half-story house, weatherboard siding, late 19th century?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), historic?

Machinery shed, historic?

160 A 27A

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow, vinyl siding, 1930s or 40s?

Barn, vertical board siding painted red, lighting arrestors including one with a cow weathervane

Corncrib, vertical board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Milk house (?), cinder block construction, small

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(two modern outbuildings, domestic, specific type indeterminate)

160 A 27B

Two-story house, brick chimney, asphalt shingle siding, 19th century (antebellum?)

Barn, vertical board siding, historic?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

160 A 30

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, brick chimneys, possibly 1870s or 80s with older core

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), plywood siding

Chicken house, asphalt shingle siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

161 A 1

Barn, vertical board siding, 1940s-50s?  
Machinery shed (?), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

161 A 13

One-story house, weatherboard siding, abandoned, ca. 1900?  
Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof  
Barn, metal siding, shed roof

161 A 31

Barn, vertical board siding (slatted to rear), steep gambrel roof

161 A 33

Two-story house, early 20th century? (house almost not visible)  
One-story tenant house, gable-fronted, brick-pattern asphalt-shingle siding, sits on road  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof (located behind other barn)  
(other outbuildings not visible)

162 A 33B

Two-story house with two stone chimneys, 2<sup>nd</sup> half 19th century?  
Tobacco barn, log, crudely v-/saddle-notched, board-and-batten gable, fireboxes not visible  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

162 A 36

Barn, vertical board siding, large segmental-arch windows appear to have been reused from another building (they have a 19<sup>th</sup>-century train station look)

162 A 53

One-story house, weatherboard siding or vinyl siding, Craftsman porch and other features suggest early 20th century  
Outbuilding, weatherboard siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (barn? Machine shed?), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, vertical board siding

163 A 7

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), possibly stone foundation  
Barn (no photo, may not be historic)  
(modern house)

163 A 14

Two-story Queen Anne house, weatherboard siding, early 20th century?  
Concrete dam on Goose Creek

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level with a cutaway corner  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ridge monitor  
Outbuilding, vertical board siding  
Well house painted white

163 A 38D

One-story house (no photo of house)  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Garage (no photo)

164 A 27

222 house, burned/ruinous, late 19th century?  
Barn, collapsed  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (no photo)  
Tobacco barn, log (this and other tobacco barn to east of other buildings)  
Tobacco barn

164 A 71

Barn, gambrel roof (barely visible from highway)

165 A 13

Two-story house, brick chimneys, mid/late-19th century?  
Milk house (?), cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding (historic?)

165 A 19D

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), possibly chicken house, cinder block construction and vertical board siding, long  
(modern house)

165 A 22

Two-story Foursquare-form house, brick veneer, Craftsman porch, early 20th century?  
One-and-a-half-story garage, cinder block construction, red  
Barn, cinder block construction  
Machinery shed (?), cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction  
(modern machinery shed)

167 A 6

Two-story house, brick or red-colored siding, 19th century?  
Machinery shed

167 A 21

Two-story house, late 19th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (historic?)  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ruinous

167 A 38

One-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival-influenced Period Cottage, stone facing, Craftsmen windows, see file for date  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Milk house, cinder block construction, painted white  
Milk house, cinder block construction, unpainted  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding

167 A 40

Two-story Victorian house, see file for date  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, stone foundation

167 A 41A

Two-story house, brick, antebellum?  
Chicken house  
Chicken house

167 A 41C

Two-story house, modern or remodeled historic?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Barn  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

167 A 43

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, incorporates square-notched log section, late 19th century?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

167 A 57

Two-story house, brick chimneys, 19th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Garage

168 A 1B

Building, red-painted metal gable roof (either a house or a tobacco barn)

168 A 3



Two-story house, weatherboard siding, ca. 1900?  
Barn, vertical board siding, two-level  
Barn, vertical board siding, two-level  
Chicken house, vertical board siding, offset shed roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Machinery shed, metal siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Well house (?), slatted siding painted white  
Trailer, 1950s or 60s

168 A 7

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

168 A 19

Two-story house, late 19th century? (barely visible)  
Outbuilding  
outbuilding  
Barn, corrugated metal siding, on road

169 A 3

Mountain View Dairy Farm  
One-story house with garret, vinyl siding, big stone chimney, stone foundation, early 19th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding  
Garage, cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction  
Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof  
Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof  
(modern machinery shed)

169 A 14

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, double-shoulder brick chimney, early 19th century?  
Barn, weatherboard siding, hay bonnet  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

169 A 18A

Building that is part machinery shed with vertical board siding and part cinder block, perhaps a milk house or machine shop

169 A 36

One-story Ranch house, brick veneer, 1950s?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Chicken house, vertical board siding  
(other modern outbuildings)

171 A 27A

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Milk house, cinder block construction, painted white

171 A 29

Barn, vertical board siding  
Corncrib, v-notched log  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding, non-historic?

171 A 38

Two-story house, ca. 1900? (distant, not clearly visible)  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

173 7 3 1

Silo, brick, conical roof

173 A 28

One-story or One-and-a-half-story house, Craftsman bungalow influence  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Garage, cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?), vertical board siding  
(modern garage and/or workshop on road)

173 A 105

Two-story house, vinyl siding (?), ca. 1900?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Silo, poured concrete? Conical metal roof  
Outbuilding, vertical board siding  
Meat house, vinyl siding?  
(modern shop)

173 A 105J

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Barn (no photo)

173 A 113

One-and-a-half-story house, weatherboard siding, brick-filled gap where chimney was, 19th century?  
Garage, cinder block construction  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Corncrib, log, raised on posts on steep bank (no photo)  
Barn, vertical board siding, located across road and creek from other buildings

174 A 29  
One-story house, vinyl siding, early 20th century?  
Barn, vertical board siding

174 A 35  
Property not photographed  
Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel

175 1 5A  
Two-story Foursquare-form house, brick  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, red  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, red  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (pump house? No photo)

175 2 2A  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)  
Silo (or grain bin), steel  
(possibly One-story ca. 1960s house)

175 A 1  
Barn, vertical board siding, front of gable projects to serve as a hay bonnet

175 A 3  
Two-story Foursquare-form house, brick, ca. 1910s-20s?  
Barn, vertical board siding, red, down in valley, partly pole barn? Non-historic?

175 A 7  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (machinery shed?  
Hay storage? Historic? Distant)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, distant

175 A 55  
One-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow, brick, ca. 1945?  
Barn, vertical board siding, red, gambrel roof  
Silo, brick, no roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Barn (modern?)  
(other outbuildings not visible)

According to Mrs. Gobble, a member of the Spradlin family whose farm this is, the farm was established in 1945. The Spradlin Farm has been in beef cattle for over 100 years. Mrs. Gobble's mother, Louise Spradlin, was active in the Bedford Historical Society.

176 2 2A

One-story Ranch house, brick, ca. 1950s?

Barn, vertical board siding

Garage, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding (in pasture south of house)

176 A 1

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow, brick and stucco, ca. 1920s?

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof, with silo, poured concrete

Outbuilding

Outbuilding?

176 A 39A

One-story Ranch house, brick, ca. 1960s?

Barn, vertical board siding

177 A 68

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (garage?), vertical board siding

177 A 80

One-story house, weatherboard siding, ca. 1920s?

Chicken house, vertical board siding, shed roof

Privy, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(modern barn and house)

178 A 7

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

179 A 75

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding, small (generator house?)

Barn, vertical board siding, end drive-through

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

180 2 1B

Tobacco barn, log

180 A 2

One-story house, early 20th century?

Outbuilding (log?)

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

180 A 6

Two-story Queen Anne house, weatherboard siding, ca. 1900?

Two-story house (tenant?), weatherboard siding, early 20th century

(farm buildings may be modern)

182 A 24

One-story Period Cottage, brick veneer, ca. 1940s?

Barn, red (historic?)

182 A 27

Two-story house, late 19th century?

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (this and rest of outbuildings in a row)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding over board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), corrugated metal siding

182 A 29

One-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1940s?

Barn, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding (possibly slatted)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal sided?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Ruin of some sort

(modern Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) and Barn)

182 A 29D (? May be same parcel as 4493 Old Country Rd.)

Tobacco barn, log

182 A 36A

Barn, weatherboard siding, gambrel roof

Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof with hay bonnet (this barn near first)

Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof, shed wings

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (no photo, in trees near barn with shed wings)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

182 A 37

One-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding, slatted

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

182 A 38

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (machinery shed?), vertical board siding

182 A 40

Stable, vertical board siding, mid-20th century?

183 4 13

Two-story house (looks like it may be a converted barn, rear shed wing looks agricultural)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (ruinous and overgrown)

183 4 18

(property not photographed)

Tobacco barn, frame?

183 A 7B

Tobacco barn, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate; possibly another tobacco barn)

183 A 8

Barn, metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Tobacco barn, log (ruinous)

184 A 6B

Machinery shed, board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding (?)

(modern barn, red, bigger)

184 A 9

One-story house (tenant?), early 20th century?

Barn, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding, shallow gambrel roof with hay bonnet

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Chicken house

184 A 21

Two-story, stone chimney, 19th century? (far off road)

Barn

Outbuilding

184 A 23

Barn, board-and-batten siding, two-level

184 A 35

Two-story Victorian house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, cinder block construction, dairy barn?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vinyl siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction (garage or machinery shed?)

(many large modern dairy barns etc.)

184 A 45

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

(multiple other buildings not visible, sense is they are historic)

184 A 47

Barn, part log, vertical board siding, collapsed

Milk house, cinder block construction (may formerly have been a shed addition to a now-missing barn)

185 2 5

One-story house, permastone, 1940s-50s?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (meat house? Spring house?), poured concrete, located behind house

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, meat house?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

185 A 8

One-story house, log, stone chimney, antebellum?

One-story house, log, ruin

Outbuilding (Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)?)

185 A 13

One-story house, hip roof, vinyl siding, 19<sup>th</sup>-century with Craftsman remodeling?

Barn, collapsed

Machinery shed and/or stable, metal siding, historic?

Machinery shed

Outbuilding, saddle-notched log, corncrib?

185 A 28

Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof with hay bonnet

185 A 28B

Barn, vertical board siding, red

Silo, concrete stave, metal dome roof

Milk house, cinder block construction

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, green

Barn, vertical board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Garage, cinder block construction

Sign says Double-Good Farm; house across road known as Three Oaks; cemetery nearby at junction with St. Helena Rd.

185 A 30

Two-story house, aluminum siding, ca. 1900?

Barn, board-and-batten

Outbuilding, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding (pack house?)

(garage, modern)

193 A 73

Barn, vertical board siding

193 A 105

Barn, vertical board siding and diagonal board siding

Barn, vertical board siding, distant

194 1 1

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof, white

194 A 4

The Roberts 6R Ranch

Barn, vertical board siding, slatted

(modern outbuildings)

194 A 5

One-story house, composition shingle siding? Ca. 1940s-50s?

Barn for hay, vertical board siding, red

Machinery shed, vertical board siding, red

194 A 34

Tobacco barn, log, red clay chinking

Tobacco barn, log, red clay chinking



197 A 26

Barn, v-notched log, may be tobacco barn made into a hay barn or originally constructed as a hay barn

(this is the only building visible on this farm, from a distance)

199 A 4 (possibly; lot intersected by left edge of map; possibly 3664 Shingle Block Rd)

One-story Ranch house with Colonial Revival features, ca. 1960s?

Barn, vertical board siding, gable roof with hay bonnet

Machinery shed, metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (chicken house?), metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (behind chicken house; not visible in pictures)

199 A 8A

One-and-a-half-story house (or house with garret), log, weatherboard siding, antebellum?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), ruinous

199 A 10

Barn, vertical board siding, two parts

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

199 A 24

One-and-a-half-story house, Craftsman style, weatherboard siding? 1920s-30s?

Building (secondary dwelling? Pack house?), saddle-notched log, brick flue

Tobacco barn, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

199 A 72A

Tobacco barn, log (by pond)

199 A 73

One-story Ranch house, brick, 1960s?

House, hip roof, weatherboard siding, number of stories indeterminate

Tobacco barn, log

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, with car port addition

(other buildings not visible from the road)

199 A 74

Two-story house, brick, antebellum or 20th century Colonial Revival? (barely visible)

Tobacco barn, log

Barn, metal siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding  
(Carlton Skinnell orchard; other buildings not visible)

199 A 79

Barn, vertical board siding, foundation of cinder block construction, two-level  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), cinder block construction (small milk  
house?)  
(buildings are behind house on Crowder Lane)

199 A 80

One-story building, cinder block construction, fiberglass doors, ca. 1960?

200 1 1

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (Barn? Vertical board siding? This and  
other very distant)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate) (tobacco barn?)

200 A 2C

Tobacco barn, saddle-notched log

200 A 2R

One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house, 3/1 windows, brick, ca. 1930s-40s?  
Barn, vertical board siding  
(other buildings not visible)

200 A 4

Two-story Victorian house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, boards slightly  
slatted (corncrib?)

200 A 6E

One-and-a-half-story Victorian house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?  
One-and-a-half-story secondary dwelling, weatherboard siding, early 20th century?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vinyl siding (milk house? Secondary  
dwelling?)  
Stable, vertical board siding, poured concrete foundation  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate) (meat house?), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), slatted (well house and other function?)  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding  
Barn, cinder block construction, gambrel roof, poured concrete foundation

200 A 12A

Two-story house, remodeled, early 20th century?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, shed additions, corner crib?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

200 A 52

1101 Willards Way

Two-story house, early 20th century?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

201 A 24

Two-story house, late 19th century?

Tobacco barn, log, crude v-notched, stone fireboxes

Tobacco barn, log, crude v-notched, stone fireboxes

One-story log building (pack house?), logs painted green

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log, ruinous, near north edge of parcel

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), possibly log, ruinous, near north edge of parcel

203 A 19

Two-story house, brick chimney, antebellum?

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof with hay bonnet, ruinous

203 A 21A

Building (outbuilding or house?), weatherboard siding, ruinous

203 A 22A

One-story house, ca. 1900?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)?

203 A 40

One-story house with garret, vinyl siding, stone chimneys, log? Antebellum?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof, lightning arrestors

Barn, metal siding, non-historic?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Chicken house, vertical board siding

203 A 48B vicinity

Tobacco barn, vertical board siding

203 A 57

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, late 19th century?

Barn, vertical board siding, ruinous

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Barn, vertical board siding, on road (tobacco barn?)

Store, weatherboard siding, diagonal board door, porch, on road

213 A 4A

Two-story Victorian house, ca. 1900?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (stable and hay barn?)

(modern plywood garage)

213 A 22A

Barn, cinder block construction, large

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

213 A 27

Two-story house, vertical board siding, ca. 1902 according to sign

213 A 33

Two-story house, weatherboard siding (antebellum? Barely visible)

Barn, vertical board siding

Tobacco barn? Log, shed addition with vertical board siding

Tobacco barn? Log

Outbuilding, vertical board siding, tobacco basket hung on side  
(double-wide dwelling)

213 A 34

Two-story Victorian house, ca. 1900?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

214 A 6

Freestanding stone chimney

Barn, weatherboard siding, red

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), red

Corncrib, log, half-dovetail notched, red

Barn for hay, vertical board siding, gray (located on opposite side of road from other buildings)

Garage, weatherboard siding, white

Trailer under shelter

Small family cemetery

214 A 9

Tobacco barn, log

214 A 12

Two-story house, stone chimneys, composition shingle siding, late 19th century?

Barn, gambrel roof

Outbuilding, metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

214 A 22

House (approximate date and number of stories indeterminate)

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

One-story house on road, ca. 1930s?

214 A 25

One-story house, early 20th century?

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (chicken house?)

214 A 50A

Two-story house, hip roof, ca. 1900?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (possibly chicken house), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Garage, bricktex siding

Outbuilding, saddle-notched log, ends of logs painted red

214 A 65

One-story house, ca. 1930s-40s?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), asphalt shingle siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), asphalt shingle siding

Pump house, cinder block construction

215 A 5

Two-story house, hip roof, asphalt shingle siding, early 20th century

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate)

Barn, vertical board siding, red

Barn, vertical board siding, poured concrete foundation, multiple windows (a Grade C milk house?)

Barn, vertical board siding (distant)

215 A 17

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(brick Ranch house)

215 A 20

Barn, vertical board siding

Barn

Chicken house, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), diagonal board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Machinery shed, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

(One-and-a-half-story house appears modern, weatherboard siding, may be a redo of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century house)

216 A 2A

Two-story Foursquare-form house, vinyl siding, 1910s-20s?

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding (workshop?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ruinous (no photo; overgrown)

Tobacco barn, cinder block construction, poured concrete foundation

216 A 11

Tobacco barn, log, v-notched (associated with 216 A 25)

216 A 23A

Two-story house, vinyl siding, ca. 1900?

One-story store, weatherboard siding, false front

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

216 A 25

One-and-a-half-story Period Cottage/Tudor Revival, brick veneer, 1930s-40s?

Barn, vertical board siding, bank siting, large

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, log?

Barn (for hay; non-historic?)

216 A 30

Two-story house, brick flue, early 20th century?

Garage, asphalt shingle siding

Barn, metal siding (and vertical board siding?)

Barn, vertical board siding? (barely visible)

216 A 31

Two-story house, weatherboard siding, abandoned, 19th century?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Outbuilding, vertical board siding, ruinous (no photo)

Outbuilding, vertical board siding, ruinous (no photo)

216 A 34

One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house, vinyl siding, ca. 1940s-50s?

Machinery shed, cinder block construction with work room?

Garage, vinyl siding, cinder block foundation

217 A 3

Barn, vertical board siding, red, odd metal roofing, non-historic?

Machinery shed, non-historic?

217 A 4

Barn, vertical board siding, non-historic?

217 A 8

Barn, vertical board siding

Barn, vertical board siding

(modern house and barn)

217 A 32

Two-story house, composition shingle siding, early 20th century?

Barn, vertical board siding, hay bonnet

Machinery shed, vertical board siding (collapsing)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
(machinery shed, modern)

217 A 34

Two-story house, hip roof, early 20th century?

Barn, vertical board siding

(big modern horse barns)

226 A 24

One- or one-and-a-half-story house, stone chimneys, county site says built in 1994

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

226 A 25

Two-story house, hip roof, brick chimneys, late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Barn, vertical board siding and cinder block construction

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), corrugated metal siding

226 A 26

Tobacco barn, round logs (saddle-notched?), ruinous

226 A 96

One-story house, brick-pattern asphalt siding, ruinous, 1930s-40s?

Barn, vertical board siding, gambrel roof

Garage, cinder block construction, wing with vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, ruin (no photo)

227 4 6

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), unusually wide weatherboards, ruinous  
Barn, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), T1-11 siding  
(one-story modern house)

227 A 51

One-story brick Ranch house, 1970s?  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding, non-historic?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, non-historic?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, non-historic?

228 A 13

outbuilding, hip roof, weatherboard siding? Non-historic?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Machinery shed, two-bay gable-fronted, vertical board siding

228 A 20

One-story, hip roof, vinyl siding? 1920s-30s or modern?  
Garage, hip roof, weatherboard siding and composition shingle siding, side workshop section  
Machinery shed, vertical board siding, shed roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, shed roof  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding, non-historic?

228 A 32

One-story house, composition shingle siding, early 20th century?  
Barn, metal siding, cinder block foundation

240 A 1

Two-story house, stone chimney, asphalt-shingle siding, late 19th century or early 20th century?  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding  
Garage, vertical board siding  
Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

240 A 1A

Two-story house, ca. 1900? but with a stone chimney that might indicate an older wing  
Barn, vertical board siding and weatherboard siding

242 9 7

Two-story house, stone chimney, vinyl siding? late 19th century?  
Tobacco barn, log, stone fireboxes, some metal siding  
Tobacco barn, log (in southwest corner of jct of Airport Rd. and Judith Ln.)



242 A 23A

One-and-a-half-story house, ca. 1940s?

Barn, vertical board siding, hay bonnet, lightning arrestors including one with a weathervane that may depict a cow

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate)

242 A 49C

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow-influenced house, composition shingle siding, ca. 1930s-40s?

Barn, vertical board siding, red, hay bonnet, two-level

Building, log, some metal siding (dwelling? Farm-related?)

Outbuilding, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding (chicken house?)

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding (chicken house?)

243 3 C

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), board-and-batten

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

Chicken house, vertical board siding

(modern house)

243 3 E

Tobacco barn, log, some metal siding

243 A 7A

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow, weatherboard siding, abandoned

Outbuilding, domestic (specific type indeterminate), weatherboard siding

Tobacco barn, log

243 A 9

One-and-a-half-story house, early 20th century?

Tobacco barn, v-notched log, reworked fireboxes

Barn, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, tarpaper siding?

Outbuilding, tarpaper siding?

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), metal siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding

243 A 15

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow-influenced house, composition shingle siding, ca. 1930s-40s?

Outbuilding, vertical board siding

outbuilding

Barn, vertical board siding, hay bonnet, lightning arrestors including one with a weathervane that may depict a horse

243 A 42

Barn for hay, vertical board siding, two-level

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), pyramidal roof  
(modern house and outbuildings)

243 A 43

One-and-a-half-story Period Cottage, brick, ca. 1940s?

Garage, brick

Milk house, cinder block construction

Barn, weatherboard siding

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), large, vertical board siding, center drive-through

245 A 9

Property not photographed

Barn, gambrel roof

(modern barns)

245 A 15

One-story house with garret, weatherboard siding, stone chimney, possibly double-pen log, 19th century?

One-story store, board-and-batten, late 19th century?

Outbuilding, bricktex

Barn (too far off to photo)

251 A 6

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow-influenced house, composition shingle siding, ca. 1930s-40s?

Outbuilding, vertical board siding, no photo

Outbuilding, weatherboard siding, no photo

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding, long window opening on road side with hinged flop-down shutters suggesting bldg. may be a blacksmith shop

Barn, vertical board siding, hay bonnet

252 A 1A

Tobacco barn, v-notched log, with unusual one-story v-notched log extension (pack house?)

252 A 6

One-story store, cinder block construction, white, ca. 1950s?

Outbuilding, bricktex

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), log (pack house?)

Barn, board-and-batten

Chicken house, metal siding

Privy, vertical board siding

Outbuilding, vertical board siding (no photo)

293X Phelps Rd. (directly across from 2939 Phelps)

Barn, vertical board siding, two-level

Outbuilding, agricultural (specific type indeterminate), vertical board siding