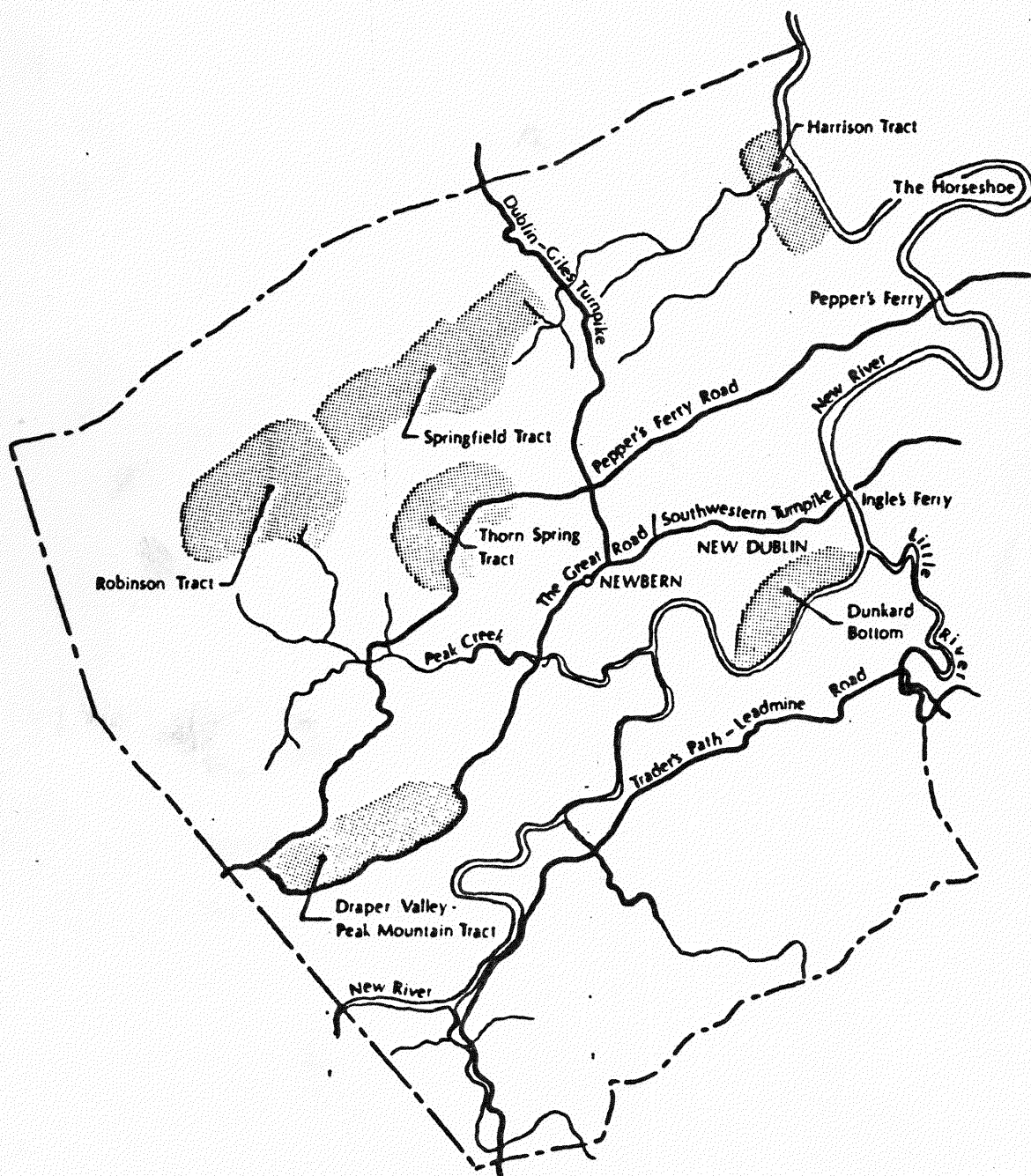


PULASKI COUNTY

RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

TO:

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY LIBRARY

David E. Heston
JANUARY 1986

Pulaski County Reconnaissance

Level Survey

September 1985

Title: Pulaski County Reconnaissance Level Survey

Funding: Division of Historic Landmarks

Project Team: Gibson Worsham, Architect
Dan Pezzoni, Surveyor
Leslie Naranjo-Lupold, Architectural Historian
Joseph T. Koelbel, Intern
David Rotenizer, President, New River Valley Chapter,
Archeological Society of Virginia
Charlotte Worsham, Architectural Historian
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The Pulaski County Reconnaissance Level Survey has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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Acknowledgments

The County of Pulaski would like to thank the members of the project team for their efforts. In particular, thanks are due to Leslie Naranjo-Lupold, Dan Pezzoni, David Rotenizer, and Vicky Goad. Gibson Worsham's dedication to completing the survey for the entire county should be noted. The County is especially grateful to Vicky Goad who typed most of the survey forms, edited, and typed the final document, while recovering from a broken hand. Special thanks are due to Anne McCleary, who guided us through the entire process, despite personal tragedies and staff changes.

Summary: Pulaski County Reconnaissance Level Survey 1984-1985

Number of square miles: 325

Number of structures surveyed: 230

Recommendations for National Register Nominations:

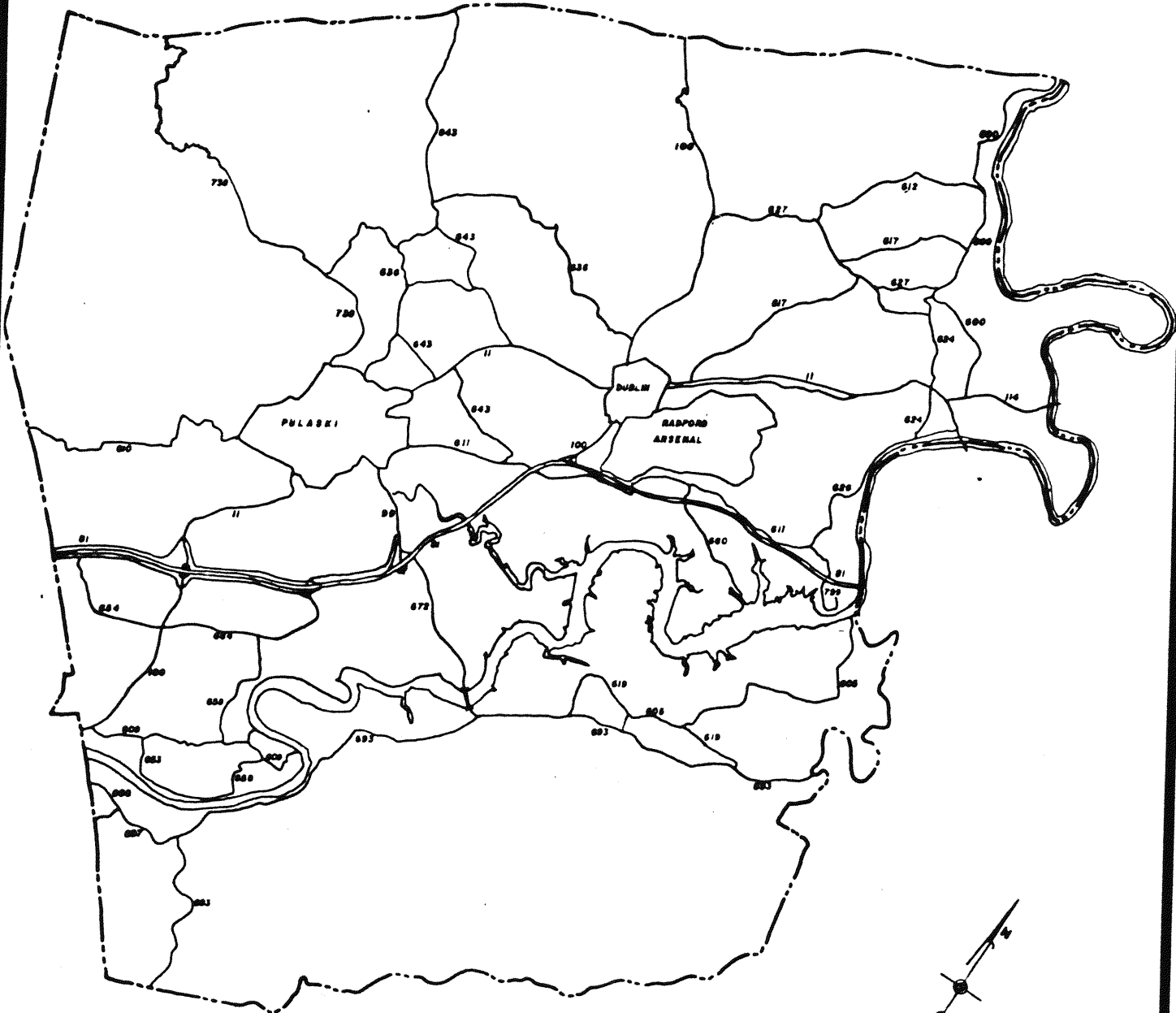
77-1	Anderson House
77-2	Belle-Hampton farm and
77-152	Belle-Hampton Mines Store
77-7	Draper House
77-8	Hillcrest
77-11	Henry Honaker House
77-15	Honaker House
77-18	Old Belspring Presbyterian Church
77-19	Francis Fergus House
77-24	Pine Run Mill and
77-25	Pine Run Miller's House
77-31	New Dublin Presbyterian Church and
77-130	New Dublin Manse and
77-131	New Dublin School
77-33	Springdale
77-42	Boom Furnace
77-46	St. Alban's School
77-47	Haven Howe House
77-86	Mack's Creek Superintendents House
77-87	Mack's Creek Furnace
77-40	Oakland (Joseph Cloyd Farm)

Recommendations for Future Study:

*Reconnaissance survey of the towns of Pulaski and Dublin.

*Intensive surveys of all buildings covered in reconnaissance survey by study unit, in order by priority of need.

7. Town of Pulaski
1. Dublin
5. Draper Valley
2. Back Creek
3. Little River
4. Peak Creek
6. Mountain Land



**PULASKI COUNTY
VIRGINIA**

Physical Description of Pulaski County

Pulaski County was formed in 1839 from portions of Wythe and Montgomery Counties. Before 1790 Wythe was a part of Montgomery. Montgomery was formed in 1777 from Fincastle which in turn was a subdivision of Botetourt County after 1772. Newbern, the first organized settlement in the region that would become Pulaski, was platted in 1809. Dublin grew up around a depot on the railroad in the mid-19th century, and the Town of Pulaski was incorporated in 1886. Newbern, the county seat after 1839 was succeeded by the town of Pulaski as the center of government in 1895.

The county occupies a section of the New River Valley, a continuation of the Valley of Virginia separated from the Shenandoah Valley to the north by a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains and raised up to a considerably higher elevation. The ridge, which acted as a natural barrier in the early days of settlement, runs between Blacksburg and Christiansburg in Montgomery County and forms the eastern divide of the continental watershed. All of the runoff in Pulaski County flows with the New River to the Ohio River.

The New River flows in a northeasterly direction above the lower third of the county before moving north and with its tributary to the south, the Little River, forms the line between Pulaski and Montgomery Counties. The north margin of the county is bordered by the parallel ridges of Little and Big Walker Mountains, while the south is occupied by the more broken hollows and spurs of Mack's Mountain. The west center of

the county is occupied by the ridge of Draper Mountain, which ends near the center of the county in 3200 foot Peak Knob. The chief agricultural land lies in the rolling valley floor and the river bottoms which are at an average elevation of over 2000 feet. The climate is mild with slightly higher rainfall and lower temperatures than adjacent low lying areas.

Survey Methodology

An architectural reconnaissance survey of Pulaski County is being funded by a grant from the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. The research and fieldwork is being performed by Leslie Naranjo-Lupold and the firm of Gibson Worsham, Architect. Gibson Worsham, Dan Pezzoni and Charlotte Worsham make up the survey team. DHL directives indicated that intensive techniques of survey were to be utilized whenever possible. All of the historic resources were examined, and those which met necessary historical and architectural criteria were included in the survey. Criteria for inclusion were based on local historical and architectural significance as defined by the National Park Service in National Register Standards and Guidelines and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Architectural Survey Guide.

230 sites were photographed, mapped and described on Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Brief Survey Forms. There are 29 sites in the proposed Snowville Historic District and 23 sites identified as significant in the Newbern Historic District. The towns of Dublin and Pulaski were not included in the survey, however, the historic commercial district of Pulaski, containing 101 sites, has recently been surveyed by the town.

In order to identify patterns of settlement and cultural activity within the county, a group of study units was devised as recommended in the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) published by the National Park Service in 1980. The RP3 program is designed to link preservation planning with an analysis of the existing resources. The study units

were based on geographical elements which influenced settlement and land use. Initial research suggested that in the relatively short period in which settlement and development have occurred these geographical boundaries have remained consistent.

During the survey, the fieldwork proceeded generally by study unit. 7.5 minute series U.S.G.S. maps were used to help locate and traverse all county roads. Structures were usually considered if they were more than fifty years old. However, survival rate of the form and extent of alterations were important factors. Interiors were examined where possible when the building's age or relative importance suggested it. Outbuildings and barns were included only when they formed part of a significant complex. The sites were located on U. S. G. S. maps and historical research performed wherever possible.

In addition to surveyed sites most late-nineteenth century and early 20th century dwellings that conformed to identified vernacular patterns, within limited parameters of building material and age, were recorded on field maps. A survey typology developed in Kentucky by Camile Wells (Vernacular Architecture Newsletter, No. 5, Fall, 1980, pp. 3-5.). Only buildings built of light sawn wood were recorded. Four types of buildings were distinguished, and their number of stories, depth, fenestration and roof type were recorded. (See Appendix IV)

In addition, frame I-houses (two-story, center-passage dwellings) from the same time period were recorded using a different code. All of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century I-houses utilized 3-bay fenestration. These were shown on the maps as 3bI. If the I-house

showed unusual chimney placement, historical significance, or decorative features it was surveyed. A final building type recorded on the field maps were bungalows and houses with bungalow features, such as double-pile depth under a gable roof, irregular sidewall fenestration, and a central dormer. Many houses were built drawing from popular published sources incorporating features from the bungalow onto traditional forms. If the house met two of the three above criteria, it was identified with a B. Bg was used if the house was gable-fronted. The number of buildings typed were tabulated by U. S. G. S. quad and study unit. (See page 69)

The final report includes a description of each study unit and an overall historic context. The study units are described under separate headings, and each addresses the historic themes identified by the DHL in the Survey Guide:

1. Residential/Domestic
2. Agriculture
3. Government/Laws/Welfare
4. Education
5. Military
6. Religion
7. Social/Cultural
8. Transportation
9. Commerce
10. Industry/Manufacturing/Crafts

The themes are discussed as far as each is involved in the development of the study unit's historic resources.

The historic context for the county is presented in a narrative format. The discussion is broken down chronologically into five periods:

1. Late Eighteenth Century 1745-1800
2. Early Nineteenth Century 1801-1830
3. Antebellum 1831-1860
4. Late Nineteenth Century 1861-1900
5. Early Twentieth Century 1901-1950

The historic themes are addressed under the heading of each of these periods, unless no historic resources were related to an individual theme.

Of the 230 sites identified in the county, 7 were recognized as being associated with the late eighteenth century period of settlement. 10 sites were recorded from a period of development in the early nineteenth century, and 34 sites were identified from the mid-nineteenth century consolidation and expansion of the region as an important agricultural area. 135 sites were associated with late nineteenth century industrial and agricultural development and the growth of population and commerce attributed to improved transportation. 38 sites are listed in the early twentieth century, documenting chiefly highway-related buildings and extensive dairy and cattle farming seats. Sites located were predominantly related to both architectural and agricultural themes, but a significant number (not including individual buildings in district surveys) were associated with one or more other historic themes:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| 2. Agriculture (without house associated) | 3 |
| 4. Education | 5 |
| 5. Military | 1 |
| 6. Religion | 15 |
| 8. Transportation | 12 |
| 9. Commerce | 6 |
| 10. Industry/Manufacturing/Crafts | 14 |

Individual study units contained varying numbers of sites, depending

on the density and type of settlement:

Study Unit 1 - Dublin	37
Study Unit 2 - Back Creek	36
Study Unit 3 - Little River	37
Study Unit 4 - Peak Creek	15
Study Unit 5 - Draper Valley	65
Study Unit 6 - Mountain Land	40
Study Unit 7 - Town of Pulaski	0

(Town of Pulaski was not surveyed under this contract)

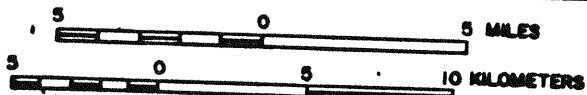


PULASKI COUNTY VIRGINIA

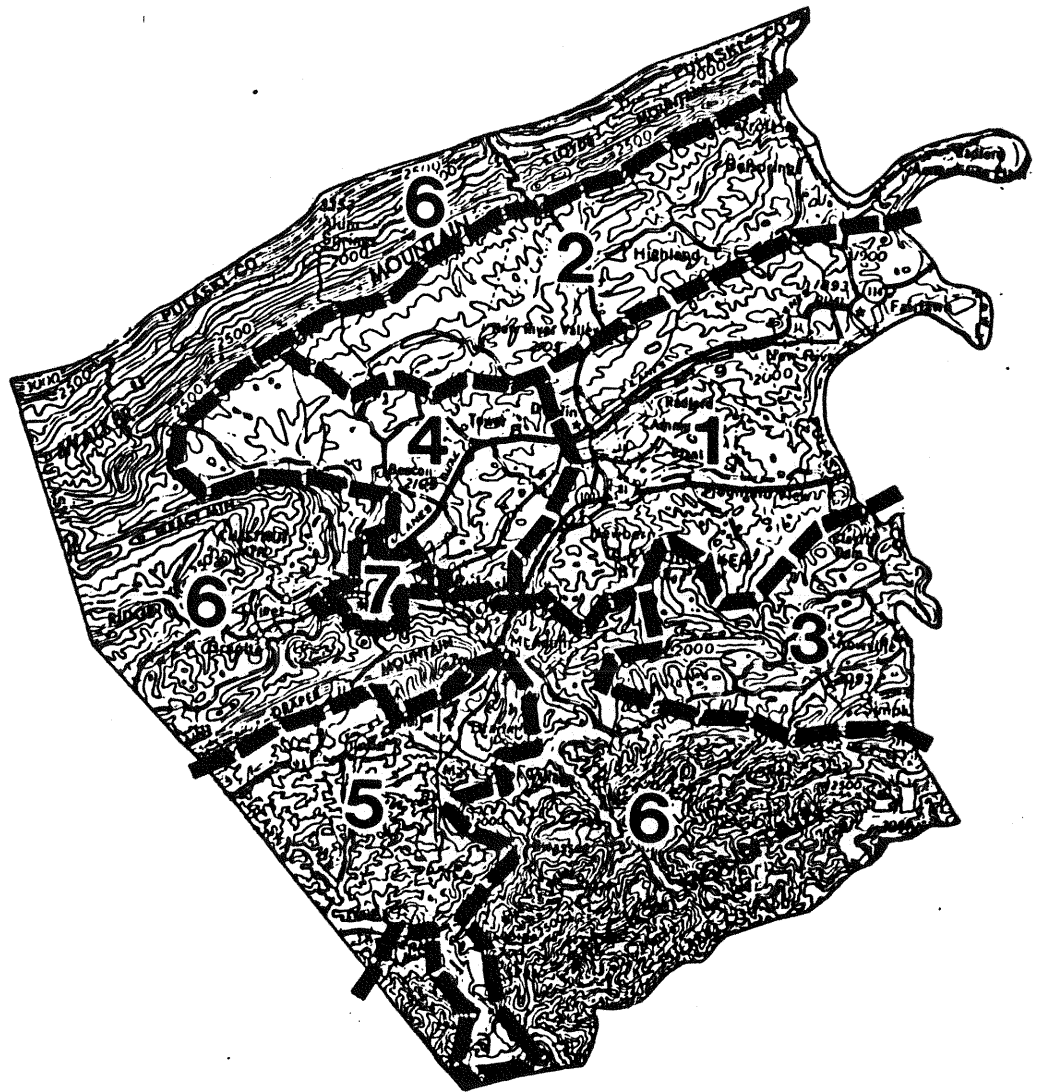
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN STUDY UNIT MAP

- 1 DUBLIN STUDY UNIT
- 2 BACK CREEK STUDY UNIT
- 3 LITTLE RIVER STUDY UNIT
- 4 PEAK CREEK STUDY UNIT
- 5 DRAPER VALLEY STUDY UNIT
- 6 MOUNTAINOUS LAND STUDY UNIT
- 7 PULASKI STUDY UNIT

 STUDY UNIT BOUNDARY



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET.



Archaeological Background

Archaeological Background

From archaeological evidence, the New River Valley was inhabited by prehistoric Indians for a great period of time, from roughly 15,000 B. C. to 1580 A. D. Very little is known about the lifeways of these early New River Valley dwellers because only limited archaeological testing and research has been done. However, by comparing these sites with sites in other parts of Virginia and nearby states, we can begin to establish an idea of what prehistoric life was like.

Archaeologists have divided the Prehistoric past into four major time periods, based on the development of early cultures. These time periods are: the Paleo, the Archaic, the Woodland and the Contact Period.

1. Paleo Period

The Paleo time period (15,000 - 8000 B. C.) is characterized by the Fluted Point, a large spear with distinct manufacture markings. Paleo man lived largely by the hunting of big game animals such as the mastodon. Our knowledge of Paleo man is very limited since only two such sites have been excavated in Virginia. We do know that Paleo man at least passed through the New River Valley, as about twenty Fluted Points have been found here (two from eastern Pulaski County).

2. Archaic Period

The Archaic time period (8000 to 1000 B. C.) can be recognized by a smaller sized spear point. Numerous sites from this era have been recorded for the New River Valley. Only a small number have undergone the rigors of archaeological excavation. Archaic Indians lived somewhat

differently than their Paleo predecessors. The climate of North America had become warmer, which caused a decline in the big game animals. Archaic Indians lived by hunting and gathering. They hunted animals such as elk, deer and bear and gathered such wild foods as nuts, berries and edible plants.

3. Woodland Period

The Woodland time period (1000 B. C. to 1500 A. D.) starts with the first occurrence of pottery. This reveals that some cultural development had occurred. No longer were the Indians just struggling to survive and were able to devote time to other pursuits. This freedom can be attributed to the advancement of agriculture, with the growing of such crops as corn and squash. Other food sources included fishing and the hunting of small game such as deer, rabbit and wolf.

Another major development of the Woodland people was the building of more permanent settlements. Many of the Woodland Villages excavated in the New River Valley reveal the presence of an outer palisaded wall (a circular pattern of posts placed in the ground). Inside this palisaded wall were located circular "wigwam" houses.

The Woodland period also saw the invention of the bow and arrow. Indians of this era had a well established trade network. Seashells from the Gulf of Mexico are often found on Woodland sites in the New River Valley. This indicates that there was constant trade between the Coastal and Mountain Indians. Of all the sites found in the New River Valley, Woodland period sites are most common. A good number of Woodland sites have been excavated in the area, which is why we know so much about them.

4. Contact Period

The Contact period (1500 A. D. to 1745 A. D.) is actually a part of the Woodland period. The principal difference is that these people were in contact with the Europeans. In the New River Valley, several sites show evidence of indirect contact with early Europeans. This evidence is in the form of glass trade beads, which were made in either Venice or Amsterdam in the middle sixteenth Century. We know that no Europeans were located in this area at that time. There was trade between the early European Explorers and coastal Indians up and down the Atlantic Coast. Apparently, some of these Coastal Indians had an established trade network far inland.

No early European documents mention the existence of Indians in the New River Valley. However, Batts and Fallam, two early explorers, recorded finding abandoned Indian corn fields along the New River in 1671. The disappearance of Indian settlements in the region is not fully understood. Future research may provide answers to this and a series of other questions.

Recorded Archaeological Sites

The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks' Research Center for Archaeology currently (July 1985) has a listing of 88 recorded archaeological sites. Of this number, 48 document the locations of prehistoric sites. The remaining 40 record historic sites (standing or former structures included). These files are based on archaeological site survey forms submitted to the Virginia Research Center for

Archaeology (VRCA) for site number designation and placement on permanent maps to preserve their location and data recovered for future archaeological research or for planning purposes. Site survey forms are submitted to the VRCA by archaeologists working in the area from time to time, or by members of the New River Valley Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia who report sites on a frequent basis.

Archaeological Research

A review of the archaeological literature pertaining to the Pulaski County area indicates that only limited research has been conducted. Following is a brief overview in chronological order of all known archaeological work undertaken in Pulaski County.

The first archaeological endeavor in Pulaski County took place in 1894. In this year, Henry Chapman Mercer was conducting a search along the New, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers in search of fossil remains of early man in North America, similar to those being found in Spain and southern France around that time. While Mercer did not find his evidence of early man, he did publish a brief statement of his expedition titled "Cave Explorations in the Eastern United States in 1894" that appeared in Volume 18, Number 2 of the American Antiquarian in 1896. In his report, Mercer gives mention to an archaeological site at Dunkards Bottom (now under Claytor Lake). He mentions finding "mica disks buried with an arrowhead cache."

The next reported archaeological activity occurred about four years later on September 26, 1898, when an anthropologist named Crawford,

working for the Bureau of American Ethnology (Smithsonian Institute) reported a site. Crawford reported finding a mound he refers to as the New River Mound. Here he found "a pile of rocks overlying a skull with ceramic pottery sherds." No further data is available, except that the site was located in Pulaski County. This brief account was published in 1955 in A Ceramic Study of Virginia Archaeology by Clifford Evans. Evans used, in addition to his own field research, information on file at the Smithsonian Institute; the Crawford lead was acquired from this source.

In 1955, during highway construction for Route 100, a prehistoric village was exposed by construction crews in the Draper Valley section of Pulaski County. John H. Reeves, Jr. was called in to perform rescue archaeology to salvage any possible data not destroyed by the construction crews and to determine the nature of the archaeological remains encountered. Results of Reeves' study, published in 1958, indicate the site to be that of a small Woodland period village.

During 1963 and 1964, C. G. Holland conducted a landmark archaeological study in the southwestern portion of the state. The work was described in 1970 in a publication entitled An Archaeological Survey of Southwest Virginia. Holland is the first person credited with taking a systematic approach in evaluating the archaeological resources of Southwest Virginia and putting the data into a regional perspective.

During his survey, Holland was able to locate and record eleven archaeological sites in Pulaski County. Eight of these were located in the eastern portion of the county along the New River. The remaining three were located in the central portion of the county.

At a number of the sites visited by Holland, he was able to conduct limited test excavations in addition to his surface collecting. Pulaski County is fortunate in that Holland was able to carbon-date charcoal found in two of the sites. One site near Belspring was dated to AD 1600 plus or minus 200 years. Another site, near the Pepper's Ferry Bridge, was dated to AD 1330 plus or minus 120 years.

In 1979, the first archaeological Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was conducted in Pulaski County. This EIS was required for the planned construction site of a proposed water tank location in the Lillydale section of Pulaski County on Little Walker Mountain. Two potential locations were investigated by E. Randolph Turner. One of these locations revealed a small Woodland period camp site. Turner recommended that should the location of the site be chosen for the water tank further evaluation of the site would be needed.

Prior to the construction of the Pepper's Ferry Regional Wastewater System that would cover a large area in Montgomery and Pulaski Counties and the City of Radford, an archaeological investigation was required to assess the impact of the project on cultural resources. In June of 1982, Howard A. MacCord, Sr. conducted a survey on portions of this planned project area. This survey covered a large area in Pulaski County, resulting in the finding of six new archaeological sites, all in the eastern portion of the county. Two of these were determined significant enough to require further investigation. One site was not to be directly affected by the construction of the wastewater system and was recommended to be nominated to the National Register and receive preservation in the

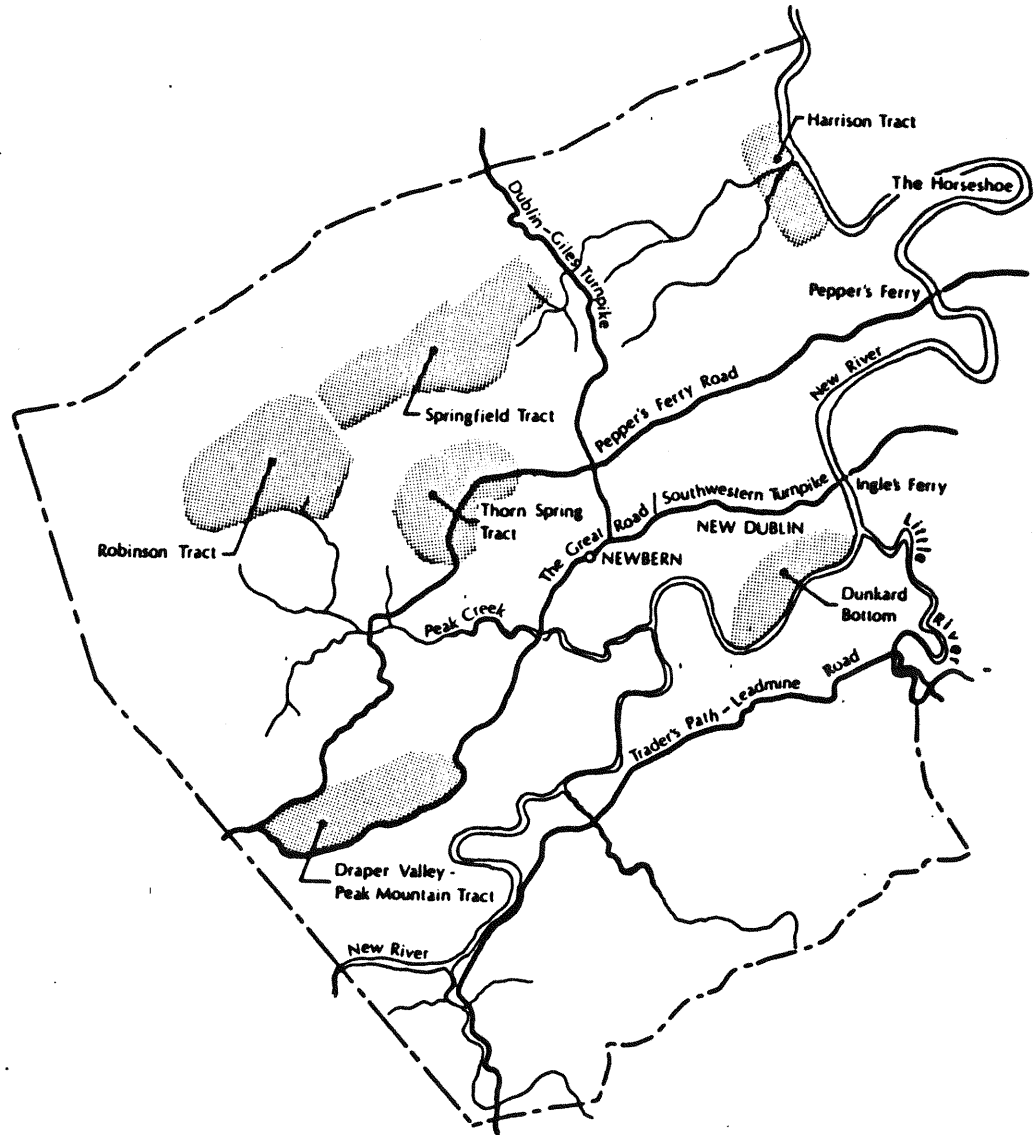
future.

Of the two sites needing further work located during the June 1982 survey, one was tested by Howard A. MacCord, Sr. in October of the same year. This site is known as the Dalton Site (44PU42). Testing determined that this site could qualify for the National Register. Since the site would be affected by construction regardless of its significance, further investigation was required. MacCord accomplished this process in December 1983. Results of testing here suggest a multi-componant occupation by prehistoric peoples dating from 7000 B. C. to 1200 A. D. Only about 10% of this site was investigated. The remainder is worthy of nomination to the National Register due to the regional significance the site holds.

In June of 1983, Calvert W. McIlhany conducted an Environmental Impact Study of the proposed location of the Pulaski County Corporate Center in Pulaski. McIlhany's survey covered a 250 acre tract of land. No evidence of archaeological or historical material was found.

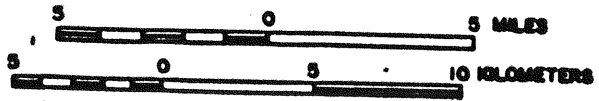
The second of the two archaeological sites located during the 1982 Pepper's Ferry project survey required additional evaluation. It was tested in August and September of 1983. Calvert W. McIlhany served as the project director for the testing of the site known as the Jennings site (44PU44). The Jennings site was located adjacent to the Fairlawn sewer lagoon on the New River Flood Plain. Testing indicated that the site did not merit further research or protection.

Historical Background



PULASKI COUNTY VIRGINIA

MAP OF EARLY DEVELOPMENT



Historical Background

1. Early Settlement 1745-1800

The earliest period of settlement in the section began in the mid-1740 's, coinciding with the signing of the Treaty of Lancaster in which the Six Nations of Indians gave up their claim to lands in Virginia. Traders and trappers had been familiar with the region for many decades. The area had been accessible since the seventeenth century by the well-traveled Trader's Path, which crossed the New River in or near present-day Pulaski County. The Virginia leaders did not pursue settlement in the land beyond the mountains, and instead directed their principal interest to the region's fur trade. Settlement of the Shenandoah Valley in the 1730 's by hopeful immigrants from Pennsylvania and Maryland began an era of rapid expansion into the largely uninhabited areas of the West.

James Patton, a substantial Ulster speculator, arrived with several relatives in Virginia in 1738 and began almost immediately acquiring land. He had been employed during the previous years as a agent for William Beverly, procuring Irish settlers and indentured servants for Beverly's large grant in the Shenandoah Valley. (Johnson, William Preston and the Alleghany Patriots, p. 5). His activities are described in detail in F. B. and Mary B. Kegley's Early Adventurers on the Western Waters. By 1740, he had purchased all the shares in a 100,000 acre group of tracts on the James and Roanoke Rivers in the upper Shenandoah Valley. He was active in the government of newly founded Augusta County, serving in the most powerful positions. In 1745, the colony of Virginia began granting large tracts of land beyond the Alleghany Mountains to selected citizens and groups of speculators to be resold to settlers in the

western lands at a profit. The practice was designed to encourage rapid migration to and settlement of the western lands. (Mitchell, Commercialism and Frontier, p. 35.). Among the earliest and most important of these was the Wood's River (New River) Grant of 1745, which gave to Patton and his partners in the Wood's River Company 100,000 acres of land to be selected in smaller tracts in any location on the waters of the Clinch, Holston and New Rivers.

Patton and his partners began in 1746 to select and survey the best land in the region. Two tracts had already been surveyed, and were patented to John Harrison. One of these was in the Pulaski area, and was located near the mouth of Back Creek. This tract, later settled by the Brown Family, represents one of the first surveys recorded in the New River lands. Starting in 1745, settlers had begun settling the area in anticipation of gaining title to the land.

Draper's Meadow in present day Montgomery County and the Dunkard Settlement on the west side of New River were both established in circa. 1745. The Dunkard brethren of the Ephrata Society in Pennsylvania were a communal separatist religious group founded in Germany under the influence of Pietism in the early eighteenth century. The group of Dunkards at Ephrata were split over questions of commercial and industrial development as opposed to support by alms and offerings. The Ekerlin brothers were leaders in the Ephrata community, and were active in developing mills, workshops and agricultural projects. Israel and Samuel Ekerlin and Alexander Mack, Jr. left the community in September 1745 after a tense confrontation with an opposing faction within the Society, and immediately set out for the New River region, where William

Mack, probably a kinsman of Alexander Mack, had settled on a creek in present Draper's Valley. Mack's Mountain and Mack's Creek are named for him, although he died shortly before the Dunkard brethren arrived. The group apparently intended to establish a settlement of pious land owners centering around a community of hermits, who would live independently but in close proximity to one another. Land was purchased in a wide section of bottom land on the New River above the mouth of Little River. The project never drew more than two other full members, although varying numbers of interested and curious Pennsylvania Dunkards visited the community. Life on the frontier was harsh. Land had to be cleared and improved and a mill built. Tenets of the faith were, of necessity, compromised, such as the ban on the hunting of animals. As tension on the frontier grew between the Indians and the settlers, the Dunkard Brethren on New River left the 900 acre tract for another site in what is now West Virginia, farther from the threat of Indian attack and with more opportunity for trading with settled areas. (Wust, The Saint Adventurers of the Virginia Frontier.)

Several German settlers had taken up residence on the adjacent bottom land at the same time as the Dunkards. These included Jacob Harmon on the Horseshoe bend and Samuel Stalnaker. The New River region was one of the major areas of destination for the German settlers from the Shenandoah Valley for twenty years following 1743. (Mitchell, Commercialism and Frontier, p. 54). Many of the settlers were of Moravian or Dunkard background, and tended to travel and settle in family and extended family groups.

The lands not included in the proprietary grants began filling up

rapidly under a system of land distribution which dated back to the early days of the colony. A surveyor had been sent to Virginia as early as 1621, to record and lay off and to distribute land to adventurers and planters under the direction of the Colony.. In 1705, several laws were passed describing the forms of patents, or gifts of land, and those persons entitled to land. In 1748, modifications were made in the laws which set the pattern for the settlement of the West.

Rights of Importation to 50 acres of land were to be assured to every free immigrant, with larger amounts based on the number of his dependents, and to indentured servants after they had finished their term of service. A certificate of importation rights was given to each applicant upon proof of eligibility. By the authority of that certificate, commissioned surveyors were required to lay out the acreage called for in the certificate on any vacant land. By the mid century the Importation Right was largely superceeded by the Treasury Right which was a guarantee of land of up to 500 acres (with larger amounts based on the number of servants or slaves) upon payment of five shillings (1705) per fifty acres. A certificate was issued to applicants which authorized a survey of any vacant land.

In the case of both Importation and Treasury Rights, prospective landowners chose a site and filed a report of intention with the public surveyor, who entered the location in an entry book, for an initial fee. The entry fee and a yearly fee to the Colony known as the quit-rent were paid by the settler; the surveyor would then lay out the property and provide the owner and the Secretary for the Colony with copies. The survey report was held for two years to determine if there were

conflicting claims, then it was considered by the Governor and Council and an order made for the patent to issue. The patentee had then five years in which to improve the land according to a proportional scale based on the type and amount of land, after which the title was confirmed. After 1763, grants or patents were given to veterans in payment for service in the Indian Wars, and the practice continued following later wars. (Kegley, F. B. Kegley's Virginia Frontier. pp. 53-59.)

Many of the tracts in the Wood's River Grant were selected and surveyed by James Patton himself and by his associates and competitors in the business of land speculation. Patton personally selected the Springfield tract of 4000 acres on Back Creek for members of his family. The 3000 acre Robinson's Tract on Peak Creek was selected by his associate, George Robinson. The Wood's River Company, like other land companies operating in the West, was authorized to dispose of lands in their 100,000 acre allotment by survey, for a fee, which in their case amounted to four pounds and five shillings per one hundred acres.

The earliest building of which record exists was contracted for by James Patton and was to be built on his Springfield tract in 1753. Frederick and Henry Shore were to build a house for Patton with a shingled roof, and Benjamin Harris was to construct two "round-log" houses 21 feet long by 15 feet wide, eight feet below the joists and three logs high above the joists. The two houses were to be connected by a 20 foot long log shed. The chimney was to be "cut out". (Kegley, Vol. II. Early Adventurers on the Western Waters. p 337.)

German, Ulster, and English settlers from Pennsylvania, the Valley of Virginia and the East streamed into the region and settled on land in the hopes of eventually securing title. The French and Indian Wars of 1755-1763 interrupted the settlement and caused most of the settlers to flee Indian attack. The settlers gathered at first in makeshift forts, but soon left the area, many never to return. James Patton was slain in an Indian raid at Draper's Meadow. A renewed wave of settlement followed the cessation of hostilities. The immigrants ignored the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement on the Indian's land west of the mountains. Many settlers claimed land under Military Warrant.

After the Revolutionary War, a further period of settlement resulted in the claiming of most of the remaining land and the resale and purchase of many earlier patents. Many settlers on the New River left their claims in Virginia for the cheaper land of Kentucky and Tennessee. A process of consolidation began in which large sections of the best lands were concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy men, although the majority of landholders were and remained yeoman farmers.

Access to the land west of the New River was gained through a series of ferries and fords. The best known of these were Ingles' Ferry and Pepper's Ferry. Ingles' ferry was operated after 1763 by William Ingles, where the Great Road crossed the river from the north. Pepper's Ferry was operated in the late eighteenth century by Samuel Pepper, at the New River crossing of the Pepper's Ferry Road, the northerly route through the area. The Great Road, also known as the Wilderness Road, stretched from Philadelphia down into the southern highlands. It was the principal route of immigration into the area and into the lands to the west. It

remained the principal route through the area through the nineteenth century, and was developed through Pulaski County in 1849 as part of the Southwestern Turnpike.

Farmers in the region practiced diversified agriculture. As a consequence of their limited access to outside markets, the farmers had to provide for most of their own needs. Industries such as fulling and weaving wool, and the production of hemp and flax, provided marketable goods. The development of a linen industry, based on the skills of Scotch-Irish weavers, had been encouraged in the Shenandoah Valley in the 1740 's. (Mitchell, p. 146). A bounty was offered for the growing of hemp which became one of the West's most important money crops. Cattle, which could be driven to distant markets, and sheep grazed the less productive land and the upland pastures.

Among the earliest congregations in the area was the New Dublin Presbyterian Church of circa, 1769. The German Lutheran population built a church in the adjacent section of Montgomery County in the second half of the century. Dutch Meeting House Branch, a tributary of Back Creek in Pulaski indicates the early existence of a local German congregation. (Kegley, Volume II. p. 234) The New Dublin Presbyterian Church relocated nearer the center of the Pulaski area in the 1790 's. The congregation continues to meet in their second building at that site, built in the mid-nineteenth century.

In the early 1770 's, Edward Morgan came under the influence of Francis Asbury, later the first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Morgan came to the New River Valley as a lay preacher where

he met Alexander Page, a farmer in the Belspring area. Page helped him build a log chapel on his land in about 1773 and it became known as Page's Meeting House. Morgan settled in Pulaski County by the 1780's and was later ordained by Bishop Asbury, who preached at the meeting house several times. Page's Meeting House, now vanished, was the first Methodist Meeting house west of the New River.

New Dublin was the only village in the Pulaski area during the late eighteenth century. Account books from a store operated there by James McCorkle and William Christian in the early 1770's reveal that numerous utilitarian articles and basic foodstuffs were sold there, as well as books, medicines, rum and writing materials. The names of craftsmen in the area with accounts include seamstresses, tailors, and hatters. Louis-Phillipe, the future King of France, recorded an undoubtedly jaundiced view of a visit to New Dublin in his diary on April 21, 1797. He described the settlements in the area as "few and squalid. From all that I heard, they exist only along the road....It seems that fear of the Indians infected this area until the peace of '94. There is no inn at English {Ingles} Ferry. We dined two miles on the other side with some Irishmen who have given the name New Dublin to a shanty they've been living in for six years".(Louis- Phillippe. "Seeing Virginia in 1797... pp. 171-178) Soon after this visit John Allen and James Reed opened a store at New Dublin. Joseph Cloyd operated a store on his land on Back Creek to provide the settlers in that region. The stores in the eighteenth century New River region probably were similar to the country stores operated by farmer/merchants in the rural areas of the Shenandoah Valley: as the only source of goods from the outside world, as a market

for local agricultural products, which were used to pay for the goods, and as a dependable source of credit.

By this time a number of mills existed on the county's streams for the grinding of grain on a custom or toll basis. Most, like the mill built by Joseph Cloyd on Back Creek, were operated by farmers as a secondary source of income. By 1800 there were several tanyards converting hides into leather for shoe and harness makers. Blacksmiths, carpenters, hatters, tailors and weavers were also among the population of the Pulaski area.

Education in the earliest period was for the more affluent settlers. At the end of the eighteenth century the average child grew up without any formal education. Those who did receive some instruction were taught by tutors employed by their families or in private academies in neighboring counties.

Most early dwellings in the Pulaski area were constructed in the log building tradition in a region still devoid of sawmills and brickyards. While log continued to be a popular building material for nearly a century after, brick was introduced at an early date, first appearing in the region before 1800. Few, if any, frame buildings survive which date from before the third quarter of the nineteenth century. A notable regional exception is Smithfield, built in the Montgomery County area east of the New River in the 1770's. Few eighteenth century log or timber dwellings survive in recognizable form in the Pulaski area. Exceptions may be the Crockett House (77-9) in Draper Valley, the Ingles' Ferry Inn (77-13), and the Trollinger House in the Pepper's Ferry Road

corridor in the Dublin Study Unit. Two of them have been heavily altered, but survive as two-story rectangular log-pens.

While a few substantial houses from the period remain and others may have been built, the survival rate indicates that from the beginning until well into the nineteenth century housing in the New River Valley was of a semi-permanent and transient nature. The most ubiquitous housing of the early settlers, and the principal option for the majority of Pulaski area landowners during the first half of the nineteenth century as well, was the one-room dwelling. These were invariably constructed of logs and took two forms: square and rectangular. The log building tradition was developed in the north and was brought to Western Virginia by the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants where it took hold as the building material of choice for most of the population. In some cases, the logs were covered with weatherboarding at an early date, if not at the time of construction. The single-pen log house was usually equipped with a garrett reached by a ladder or steep enclosed stair, and heated by an external stone chimney on one gable end. While patterns of addition to the single-pen dwellings have been recognized, such as the saddlebag, dogtrot, and double-pen dwelling, each made up of two linked log pens, no examples from the period were recorded in the county. While no single-pen houses were recognized from the eighteenth century, a number may survive as concealed log sections identified in later frame dwellings.

Some of the earliest substantial houses of the German and Scotch-Irish or Ulster immigrants from Pennsylvania to the Valley of Virginia followed the three-room or Continental plan, a spacial organization which can be traced back to Medieval German origins. While the prototype in

Germany and America had three rooms organized around a central chimney, in many of the later examples of the plan the rooms were heated by exterior end chimneys. While this plan has been identified in the Shenandoah Valley and in North Carolina(Herman, Continuity and Change..."), none have been found in southwest Virginia.

A competing plan type which proved in the long run to be the most influential in the Valley also had its roots in Medieval Europe. The two-room or hall-parlor house was developed in seventeenth-century America from Irish and English precursors. Early examples in Virginia are characterized by an asymmetrical bay organization reflecting the unequal sizes of the two rooms behind the facade. The larger room was served by a large fireplace and is usually identified as the hall, where cooking and household activities took place. The smaller room, separated from the hall by a partition, usually functioned as a parlor, or best room, and secondarily as a bedroom. Second floor or loft areas were used for storage and sleeping, and were usually reached by an enclosed stair rising from the hall.

Continental-plan and hall-parlor houses, built of log, brick or stone, were the largest and most comfortable houses to be found in the early West. None were identified in the Pulaski area from before the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but it is not unreasonable to expect some examples to have been built by the most ambitious settlers after some years of residence. Historical archeology may hold the key to understanding Pulaski County's early domestic architecture.

In circa 1772, Joseph Cloyd purchased 632 acres of land on Back

Creek, and from that beginning gradually amassed holdings of almost 5000 acres. His house was the first brick dwelling in the region. The house, which was built in circa 1790, is typical of many homes being built at that time in the eastern areas of the United States. Brick was a material associated with permanence and solidity, and appealed to wealthy landowners as a means of expressing their prominence. The house illustrates changes in the esthetic and functional patterns which influenced domestic building on a national scale. It is two stories in height and is one room, or single-pile in depth, with interior end chimneys. The principal facade is pierced by five openings on each floor. Two rooms on each floor are separated by a central passage which contains the stair.

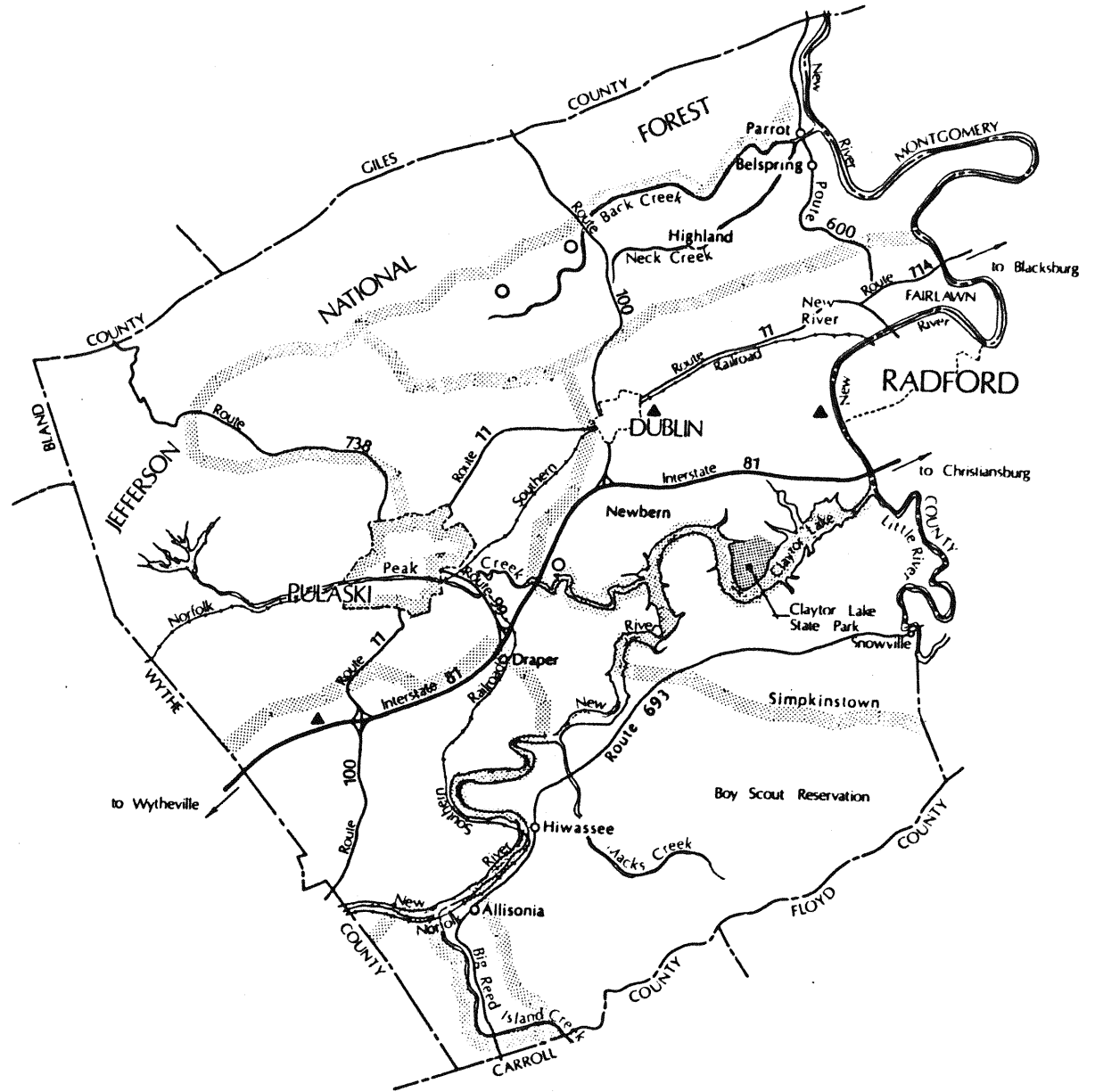
The house type has been identified by architectural historians as the I-house, a form which developed out of earlier forms, such as the hall-parlor house type, from an increased sense of privacy and a pervasive sense of classical symmetry and detail. (Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing" pp. 549-577.) The brick is laid in the Flemish bond pattern of alternating stretchers and headers. A pedimented Ionic porch protects an elegant fanlighted door surrounded with fluted pilasters supporting an enriched entablature. A two-story wing or ell is contemporary with the house, as is typical of many dwellings in the period. The ell is entered through a fanlighted door, centered in the northeast side wall, which takes the form of a secondary facade. The interior is richly ornamented with Federal style details, including carved mantels, flush wainscoting and paneled window reveals.

The outbuildings at Back Creek are outstanding. They include a two

brick dependencies, a brick smokehouse, and a stone Sweitzer bank barn with a forebay or overhang supported by arched wing walls. The barn is one of very few bankbarns in the Southern Appalachians. It is common in the Shenandoah Valley where it moved with settlers from Pennsylvania. Its existence at an early date in the New River Valley is an indication of the scale and value of Cloyd's agricultural endeavors as well as to his motivation and risk-taking. The barns were rare in Appalachia, because according to one source, poor agricultural conditions precluded such an expenditure, and milder weather permitted cattle to remain outside all year. (Noble, Allen G., Wood, Brick and Stone, Volume II, p. 60.). The complex includes other later buildings of frame and brick construction. On the adjacent farm at Springfield, Joseph Cloyd's son, Gordon Cloyd, built an elaborate dwelling in circa. 1800. Springfield (77-34) was partially destroyed by fire in the 1950's but portions of the five-bay brick I-house survive as well as photographic records of the interior. Evidence indicates that it was similar in many respects to Back Creek. It features a doorway flanked by engaged colonettes, approached by a flight of stone steps with a delicate wrought iron railing. The windows are headed by dressed stone flat arches, while the interior incorporated painted landscapes of mountains on the dado of the stairway. The outbuildings include a hexagonal brick meathouse.

Late Eighteenth Century

<u>Hall-Parlor Houses</u>	Number
Masonry Δ	(0)
Log \blacktriangle	(3)
<u>Single-pile, Center-Passage Houses</u>	
Masonry \circ	(3)
Log \bullet	(0)
Total	(6)



2. Early Nineteenth Century 1801-1830

The Pulaski area developed slowly during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Internal roads which had been little more than tracks during the eighteenth century were improved only slightly, but access to the area was enhanced with the construction in 1806-1809 of the Alleghany Turnpike along a stretch of the Great Road from the Roanoke Valley near Salem to the crest of the Alleghany Ridge near Christiansburg. The new road stimulated agriculture, but it was not until the late 1840's and the construction of the Southwestern Turnpike along the route of the Great Road that trade through the area was made easy, and only just before the railroad made the region more fully accessible in the 1850's.

Self-sufficient agricultural practices continued in the early nineteenth century in combination with small mills and cottage industries. Few agricultural outbuildings from the period were identified. An important stone pyramidal-roofed smokehouse of circa 1803 survives at the Henry Honaker House (77-11). Most barns and outbuildings followed patterns found in the following periods, and were built of log in single- and double-crib forms. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, corn, wheat, beans, and various fruits were raised to supply local and household needs. By 1810, 557 looms and two fulling mills were in operation in Montgomery county, joining the grist mills which continued to be active throughout the county.

Newbern was the principal commercial center in the area and the chief stop on the Great Road, but taverns and public houses at Ingles

Ferry (77-13) and other intermediate stops offered accommodations to travelers and entertainment and refreshment to residents.

In 1820 Thomas Galbraith was licensed to operate an ordinary at his house. Galbraith's Red House Tavern(77-14) became a popular place of entertainment and staging station on the Great Road. In the spring of 1832 President Andrew Jackson spent the night at the Red House Tavern on his way from Nashville to Washington, D. C. The Red House Tavern remained in operation until 1856. Only portions of the Tavern remain as elements of a modern home.

The earliest houses to survive from this period represent the homes of the more prosperous farmers. The Morgan House (77-124) is a substantial hall-parlor dwelling of a full two stories in height. The abandoned house features a plastered interior with molded door and window trim and chair rails. The division between the rooms is made by an integral log partition, while the exterior was at one time sheathed with beaded weatherboards. The house is located on a hill near the Pepper's Ferry Road in the east central section of the county, and incorporates features similar to several log dwellings erected in the village of Newbern.

Another log house built later in the period is the Covey House (77-62) located in the Little River Study Unit. It is a substantial two-story three-bay rectangular pen which contains exposed ceiling joists, Federal style mantels, and molded window and door trim in spite of incorporation into a circa 1900 frame I-house. A single log dogtrot house of two stories was located, in the Springfield tract area. It was

built in 1834 by Thomas S. King and features an added two-story porch in front of the enclosed dogtrot. (77-224)

In the year 1810 Adam Hance, then 63, laid out 1400 acres on plantation bordering the Great Road. His property lay halfway between Christiansburg and Evansham (now Wytheville), both county seats on the Great Road. He called the town Newbern and had it surveyed and mapped by Gordon Cloyd, surveyor for Montgomery County. The town (77-22) originally consisted of 29 lots, including 14 lots along the Great Road, divided into two blocks by a cross street. Regulations governed the location and size of houses to be built and incentives were made to lure buyers. Hance offered free timber for building water conduits, a five year period by which purchasers could procure stone from his plantation without charge, and timber gratis from his woodlands to the first four purchasers to build houses on their lots. Hance provided water to the town from a spring located northwest and from a stream southwest of the town.

Lots sold quickly and by 1812 a post office was established. Newbern became a popular stop on the Great Road for the thousands of travelers bound west. The town continued to grow and in 1839 was selected as the county seat.

The regulations for building in Newbern reveal that log structures remained popular in the early nineteenth century as permanent dwellings. Each house was to be at least 16 feet square, 1 1/2 stories high of hewn logs with a stone or brick chimney. There were to be two glass windows of at least 12 lights each. Each house was to have a shingled roof and was

to face the street. The majority of the houses in Newbern were built of weatherboarded logs well into the nineteenth century. The phraseology of the building regulations indicates that it was considered the most logical and economical building material in 1810. The town contains as many as ten hall-parlor or two-room buildings, most of which have been extended or altered through the nineteenth century. Several houses were destroyed by fire in the mid-nineteenth century. The Hance-Alexander House is perhaps one of the most characteristic and the best preserved of Newbern's early dwellings. Built originally as two two-story three-bay log structures by the Hance brothers, the present house was created by the addition of two sections joining the original pens to form one long single-pile structure. The house features federal mantels and chairrails, enclosed corner stairs, and early one-story porches on the south wall (rear) and east end.

Many rural houses remaining from the period were built by second generation settlers. While at least one single-pen log house (square) {the Southern House(77-115) on Big Reed Island Creek in the southwest corner of the county} has been identified from the period, the vast majority of homes of the area's farmers do not survive in recognizable form. The buildings must have been impermanent and provisional at best. The series of substantial log and brick homes which remain were built in many cases by descendants of original settlers who had expanded or improved their parents' holdings. The houses illustrate the persistence of traditional building forms at the same time that more fashionable vernacular buildings were finding increased favor with builders. Two brick and as many as thirteen log houses recorded from the

period utilized the hall-parlor plan. Three brick I-houses were found. Of the houses, the brick John Draper House (77-7) is the only structure utilizing a five-bay facade. It features a molded brick cornice, typical of all the brick structures of this period, and unusual dentilated rake boards. The other houses set the pattern for the rest of the century by piercing the principal facade with only three bays.

The county's two recorded stone domestic buildings date from this period or earlier. One of these, the Henry Honaker House (77-11) in the Draper Valley, is an uncoursed-rubble hall-parlor house of very early nineteenth century date. The other stone dwelling, the Francis Fergus House(77-19), may date from before the turn of the nineteenth century. It is a two-story, single-pile, six-bay house of carefully laid coursed rubble limestone which contains three rooms on each floor. Evidence in the flooring of the much-altered interior suggests that there may have been an open stair in the unheated center room. Both houses are built with wooden box cornices and federal interior woodwork. The Fergus house is similar in plan to the brick Hoge House, Hayfield, on Back Creek, which was built by the son of first generation settler James Hoge in 1826. The Hoge House, now incorporated as part of Belle-Hampton (77-3), also has three rooms on each floor, and the large central room contains an open stair in one corner, as well as a fireplace. The east room is the smallest, and is made smaller in depth by an original lobby and closet partitioned off on the south wall.

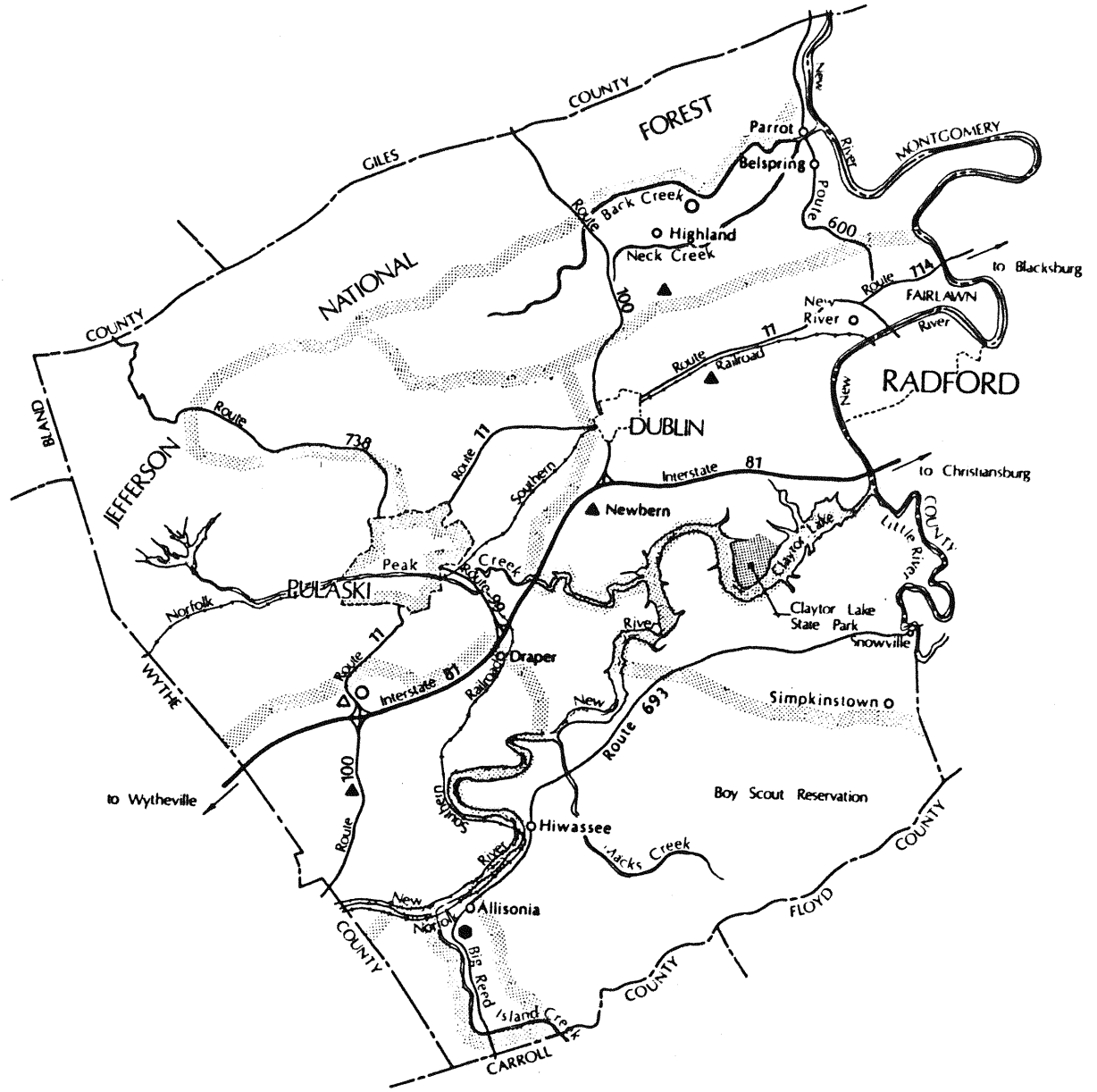
By 1810 Doctor John Floyd had moved with his family to Thorn Spring Plantation on the old Pepper's Ferry Road. The house no longer stands. Floyd first served in the Virginia General Assembly and was elected to

the United States Congress where he served for 12 years; he declined re-election and settled down on his Thorn Spring farm. Less than a year later, in 1830, the General Assembly elected him governor of Virginia. Governor Floyd followed progressive principles. He fought for the Oregon Territory to become a part of the United States, earning for himself the name "Old Oregon". He advocated needed roads and canals for Virginia. Under his popular leadership, a new Virginia constitution was completed. Floyd county, formed in 1831, was named in his honor. Floyd was active in national politics. While governor, he vacationed and rested at his Thorn Spring home where he continued to call on his patients during his stays at home. Governor Floyd owned slaves but according to his diary viewed slavery as an evil, wanting to pass a law that would gradually abolish slavery in Virginia or at least west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He believed the Southern States would be forced into subservience by the North because they tolerated slavery.

Upon completion of his second term as Governor, Floyd returned to his Thorn Spring farm. He died while visiting his daughter at Sweet Springs Resort in Monroe County in 1837. One of his twelve children, John Buchanan Floyd, moved to Abingdon and became governor of Virginia, Secretary of War under President Buchanan and later a general in the Confederate Army.

Early Nineteenth Century

<u>Hall-parlor Houses</u>		Number
Masonry	△	(1)
Log	▲	(14)
<u>Single-pile, Center-passage Houses</u>		
Masonry	○	(2)
Log	●	(0)
<u>Single-pen Houses</u>		
Log	●	(1)
Total		(17)



3. Antebellum Period 1831-1860

Hamlets and villages began to grow up at crossroads, river crossings, and near mill seats during the antebellum period, as roads and lanes improved. The county's population in 1840 stood at 3,739. Pulaski County's rich pasture land provided excellent feed for its livestock herds. In 1840 there were almost 2,000 horses and mules, over 6,900 head of cattle, over 11,000 pigs, and 9,600 sheep which produced 12,9800 pounds of wool. Corn was the area's largest crop, oats second, followed by other grains including wheat, rye and buckwheat. Other crops included potatoes, hay, hemp, and flax.

Until after the Civil War there were four principal religious denominations in the Pulaski area, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). In the 1830's Methodists established a church in Newbern. During this time a new denomination was spreading throughout Virginia, led by Alexander Campbell, who was joined by Chester Bullard, a Snowville physician. It became known as the Christian Church and under Bullard's leadership spread throughout southwest Virginia. Congregations were formed at Snowville (Cypress Grove Christian Church), Newbern, Shiloh, Mack's Creek, and Harmony Hill. Snowville was known as "the Jerusalem of Southwest Virginia". The well-preserved frame Greek Revival Cypress Grove or Snowville Christian Church (77-48) was built by 1845. The brick Methodist church (77-22-21) in Newbern was built in 1860, and features an octagonal belfry above two Greek Revival entrance doors.

The New Dublin Presbyterian Church (77-31), built during the

antebellum period north of present day Dublin, replaced an earlier church built on the same site in the late eighteenth century. The stuccoed brick structure is the most elaborate and stylistically developed church building in the pre-war county. The exterior features a heavy frieze above walls scored to resemble ashlar. The interior includes Greek Revival woodwork and a gallery over the entry supported by a single Doric column. The arched entry is centered beneath a large circular window in the east gable.

In 1844 Presbyterians organized a congregation in the Belspring area first known as the White Glade Presbyterian Church. It was also used by Baptists and Methodists. It was succeeded by the Belspring Presbyterian Church (77-18), which erected a two-bay brick nave-plan building. It still stands in the "Long Hollows" south of Belspring, and now serves as a Baptist parsonage. The Belspring congregation now worships in an early twentieth century church in the village of Belspring. Presbyterians who previously worshipped with other denominations in the old Harmony Church, built the nearby brick Draper Valley Presbyterian Church (77-8) before 1847, under the leadership of the Reverend George Painter. Although heavily altered in the late nineteenth century it remains in use today.

Most ecclesiastical structures in Pulaski, including New Dublin, took the form of a three-bay nave-plan church. This simple rectangle, lit on each side by three windows, is built at a domestic scale. The buildings are entered at one gable end and are equipped with benches of fixed pews facing the pulpit which is located in the opposite gable end. The plan was used with a few modifications, for both elaborate churches and for the more modest churches built in the county for the rest of the

century. In some examples, such as the frame Snowville (Cypress Grove) Christian Church, the building received full Greek Revival detailing, including a pedimented gable supported by corner pilasters, and an elaborate interior with a gallery and an arched recess behind the pulpit.

Morgan's Chapel, located near the village of New River, is another surviving antebellum congregation. Named in honor of Edward Morgan, a prominent eighteenth-century preacher and area resident, the present church was built to replace an earlier one in 1876. Methodism burgeoned in the area after Edward Morgan's arrival. Methodist Camp meetings were held at Thorn Spring Campground near the Thorn Spring Church midway between Pulaski and Dublin. In the 1850's free Christian Churches were established at Mack's Creek and on Little Pine run, the latter congregation remaining active today.

The majority of farmers in Pulaski County owned no slaves, operating small multi-crop farms. In contrast to neighboring Montgomery County, however, the land in Pulaski in 1860 was owned by proportionally fewer landholders and in larger tracts. Nine estates in Pulaski were of 1,000 acres or more, whereas in Montgomery County only two farms were that large. Of a total of 572 farms, 344 were of 100 acres or less in Montgomery County while in Pulaski County only 111 out of 280 were that size. The wealthier landholders in the New River area did own slaves but the number who owned many were limited in comparison to southside Virginia plantation owners whose economy was dependent on the institution of slavery. (Shelton, Montgomery County Economic Growth) In spite of this, regional public sentiment was to support the secession of Virginia in 1861.

In Pulaski the pattern of large landholding influenced the ownership of slaves. Whereas in Montgomery County there were 2,219 slaves, and in Pulaski only 1,589 in 1859, eight slaveholders had more than fifty slaves in Pulaski while only two landowners in Montgomery possessed as many. In both counties, however, the majority of owners possessed ten or fewer slaves. During the Civil War, the Confederacy began requisitioning slaves to work in the war effort. At the beginning of the war many slaves were requisitioned and shipped to Richmond to fortify the state capital. In the following three years slaves were requisitioned four times so that by 1865 the county found it could no longer comply as it was being drained of free and slave manpower, food supplies and money.

Barns and agricultural outbuildings in this period were largely built of log. Popular types include the single-crib and double-crib types, usually with added leantos on one or more sides. One important four crib barn is located at the Covey Farm (77-62) in the Little River Study Unit. A significant frame barn stands near the Joseph Cloyd farm (77-40). The modified bank barn stands on a stone basement and includes a forebay, but the main floor is not reached by a ramp, as it would be in a true bank barn. Corn cribs are often found standing alone or sharing a roof with a shed, separated by a drive-through passage. Half-dovetailed notching is typical of the barns of the area. The forms continued in use throughout the century. A number of brick meathouses survive on the large farms, including a very large example at Springdale, the David McGavock farm of circa 1848.

In early 1839 citizens of the western portion of Montgomery and the

eastern part of Wythe had petitioned the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. A commission was also chosen to select a county seat. Newbern, located on the Great Road near the center of the county, was the best location. The new county was named in honor of Count Casimir Pulaski, a revolutionary war hero. Most of the commercial and political activity in the new county was centered in Newbern. The stores in Newbern were usually accommodated within, or adjacent to, the residence of the merchant. The stores of Reazen Vermillion and of Henry Hance, among others, had opened in the early nineteenth century and continued well into the antebellum period. The Vermillion store (77-22-9) resembles many of the log houses standing in Newbern.

The improvement of the Great Road in 1849 as the Southwestern Turnpike helped open the county to the markets of the east and north, but by 1855 the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad had built its track as far as Pulaski, giving industry and agriculture immediate contact with the markets and sources of raw materials. Before, and to some extent, after the development of these transportation routes the New River and its tributaries were commonly used to transport goods and raw materials. During high water, batteaux piloted by rivermen passed down the river through and from the Pulaski area.

In 1852 plans were begun for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to build a line through the county. By 1854 that line was extended from Central Depot (now Radford) to a way station in Pulaski that became known as Dublin the following year. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was soon hauling freight and passengers through the area and made stops at Dublin and Martin's Tank, where the train stopped to take on water on the

Martin farm. The railroad became a boon for stockmen as the Dublin and Martin's Tank stops became shipping points for livestock. Dublin and Pulaski (as Martin's Tank was called after 1886), both brought into being by the railroad, grew steadily. But the coming of the railroad foreshadowed the decline of the bypassed towns of Newbern and Snowville.

The largest manufacturing concern in the county in 1840 was a paper mill which operated at the mouth of Peak Creek. In the same year, there were twenty distilleries in the county, six tanneries, seven gristmills, five sawmills, one oil mill, and ten stores. Pulaski industry represented a total investment of \$32,360. By contrast, neighboring Wythe County was the most industrially developed in the New River Valley, with thirty-eight distilleries, thirteen tanneries, thirty-eight grist mills, twenty-five sawmills, one oil mill, and fifteen stores representing a cash investment of \$72,051. Wythe County also had the area's only significant iron furnace and forges, and the states only lead mining and smelting industry. Floyd County, to the south, had the smallest industrial output with only six distilleries, and despite the existence of seven tanneries, twenty-nine grist mills, eighteen sawmills, three oil mills, and five stores, only recorded an investment of \$3,950, indicating mills of small scale and low productivity.

The village of Snowville (77-48) is unique as the earliest manufacturing center in the region. It contains twenty-eight surveyed buildings or ruins, only a few of them representing the pre-war village. Asiel Snow, a cabinetmaker from Massachusetts, had settled in Christiansburg. On a trip across Little River to the Pulaski area he envisioned an industrial town site near an existing mill seat. Snow began

acquiring land there by 1833 settled his family and began to take advantage of the water power provided by the Little River. As he and his brother-in-law began manufacturing plants, the first being a sawmill and foundry, he was joined by other immigrants. By the post-war period the town supported a linseed oil factory, a lumber mill, a wool carding mill, a textile mill where clothing and blankets were made, a tannery, a harness and leather goods maker, a shoe factory, an iron foundry, a blacksmith, and a cooper. (Hundley, W. R. Historical Sketch of Snowville, Virginia.) The small industries flourished and Snowville became one of the most prosperous towns in antebellum Southwest Virginia.

By 1840 there were seven schools listed in the county, accommodating 136 pupils. These public schools, often referred to as "poor schools", were supervised by a school commission appointed by the county court. A modest tuition fee was charged and children of indigent parents were taught at public charge. Meager funds were provided by the state from the Virginia Literary Fund.

During the early nineteenth century children of wealthy land owners usually received better education than those of the average citizen. Private tutors engaged by the parents often lived with the families until the children were old enough to be sent off to private academies and colleges. The Reverend George Painter, pastor of three Presbyterian churches, conducted a private academy at his home in Draper's Valley (77-10). Among the young men who attended this school was James Ewell Brown Stuart who later became famous as a cavalry commander for the Confederacy. In Newbern, an academy taught by James McNutt and Charles Heuser, a German exile, was in operation from the early 1850's until

1862. Generally white children of poor and middle class families received inadequate education before the Civil War. During the Civil War, most schools in Pulaski County closed.

In the town of Snowville private schools were held in homes with private tutors. Pay schools were later organized and shortly before the Civil War a public school was established in the village, more than a decade before Virginia's free school system was established. Citizens contributed money to this school, providing improved classrooms and teachers.

Only a few frame structures have been identified from the antebellum period. Only one wooden house is recorded in the 1840 census as having been built by contractors in 1839, while three masonry houses were listed in the same year. Most of the homes of the wealthy farmers continued to be built of brick, and the majority of log. The only recorded frame houses are two houses in Newbern (77-22-6 and 77-22-19), which feature elaborate porches and details, and the Dobbins House (77-99) in the Little River Study Unit, which has a one-story central porch with Greek Revival square columns. A frame barn is described on page 44.

Only one brick house was built south of the New River during the antebellum period. Crockett Grayson, a second generation settler operated a brick yard on his farm. He constructed a large house, now vanished, on his farm south of the New River. (Montgomery County Chancery Packet #210, Deposition of John Grayson) The surviving dependencies (77-55) include an important 2-story brick outbuilding which apparently housed the kitchen.

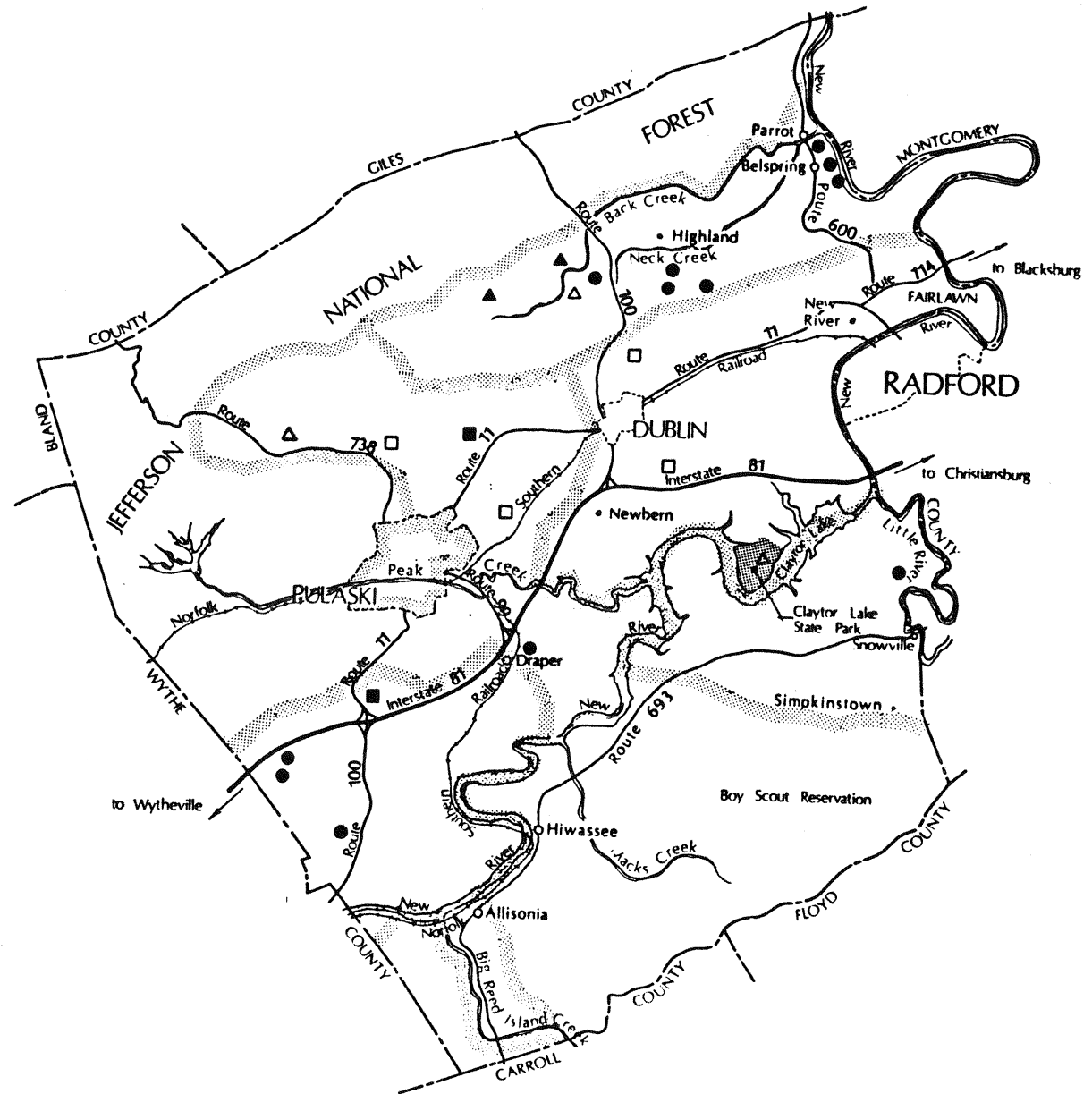
A series of brick farmhouses (twelve were recorded) were built along Back Creek and in Draper Valley during the antebellum period. Seven were of the single-pile, center-passage form. Two dwellings, the William Henry Honaker House (77-11) in Draper Valley and Springdale, the David McGavock House (77-33) on Back Creek, are examples of unusual and expensive house types which can best be described as a doubled single-pile house with a central passage. The double-pile vernacular dwelling adheres more closely in plan than the I-house to the academic standards which influenced American architecture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The center-passage is flanked by two rooms on each side, each with an exterior end chimney. The David McGavock House is similar to the home of David Cloyd at Dunkards Bottom, demolished when Claytor Lake flooded the land. Both houses were unusually large (the house at Springdale measures approximately 60 x 50 feet), and both were built in the late 1840's. The McGavock House features a secondary entrance on the west side which opens into a secondary passage with a stairway, situated between the west rooms as if they were the flanking rooms in a single-pile I-house. David McGavock and David Cloyd were each third generation heirs of Joseph Cloyd of Back Creek. During the antebellum period Joseph Cloyd's sons and heirs controlled most of the choice grazing and farming land in Pulaski County and are responsible for many of the period's large brick dwellings.

During the antebellum period domestic and ecclesiastical architecture was influenced by national design trends. The delicate and finely detailed finishes identified with the Federal style were gradually replaced by the heavier and more two-dimensional Greek Revival, based in

part on an increasing use of popular pattern books by the owners and builders. But the introduction of new plans and decorative forms did not mean that traditional plans and forms were abandoned by builders of any economic level. The hall-parlor plan continued to be employed, particularly in connection with log construction (three masonry and seven log houses were located). The log single-pen dwelling was still a popular building type. As with the earlier periods, the low survival rate among dwellings of poor farmers causes a distortion in the figures. Of the 26 dwellings recorded from this period approximately three were single-pen log houses.

Brick Houses 1710 - 1910

- Late Eighteenth Century ▲ (2)
- Early Nineteenth Century ■ (2)
- Antebellum Period ● (13)
- Late Nineteenth Century △ (3)
- Early Twentieth Century □ (4)



Antebellum Period

Hall-Parlor Houses

Masonry \triangle

Log \blacktriangle

Frame \triangle

Single-pile, Center-passage Houses

Masonry \circ

Log \bullet

Frame \odot

Double-pile, Center-passage Houses

Masonry \square

Log \blacksquare

Frame \boxtimes

Single-pen Houses

Log \bullet

Total

Number

(3)

(8)

(1)

(7)

(0)

(4)

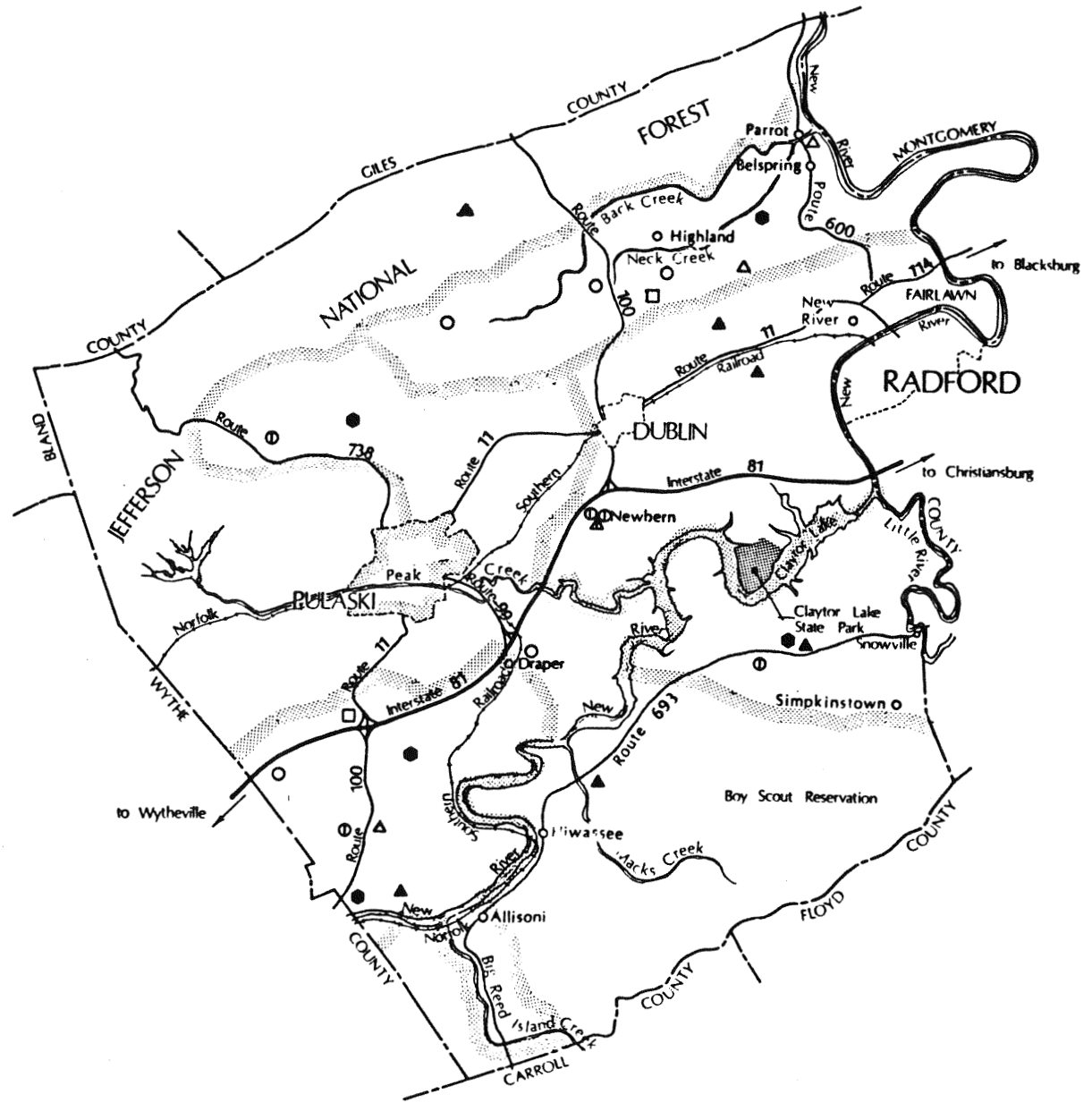
(2)

(0)

(0)

(4)

(29)



4. Late Nineteenth Century 1861-1900

During the Civil War no battles of major importance were fought in Pulaski County. The Battle of Cloyd's Farm, while not a major engagement, was a bloody one. On May 9, 1864 the Union forces of twelve regiments, with cavalry and twelve artillery pieces met with Confederate forces of three regiments, one battalion, a small number of home guards and eight artillery pieces. The Union armies, whose mission was to cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, a supply line of the Confederacy were commanded by Brigadier General George Crook. The Union forces moved through Big Walker Mountain Gap to the base of Cloyd's Mountain north of Back Creek. Confederate forces to the south of Back Creek on Cloyd's Farm were commanded by Brigadier General A. G. Jenkins. Although two Confederate batteries outgunned Union artillery the sheer outnumbering of the Confederates forced them to retreat back down the Pulaski-Giles County Turnpike (now Route 100). The Federals were met with 400 men dismounted from Morgan's Calvary which saved many Confederates from capture. The fleeing Confederate army passed through Dublin and crossed New River on the railroad bridge. Artillery took the macadamized road from Newbern to Ingles' Ferry, crossing the river on Ingles' Bridge.

The next day Federal and Confederate artillerymen fired across the river but casualties were light on both sides. To prevent the Federals from crossing the Ingles' Bridge, it was set on fire by Confederates. By mid-day the Confederates had run out of ammunition and withdrew toward Christiansburg. The Union soldiers accomplished their mission and burned the railroad bridge. Around one thousand men fell during the struggle, some two hundred or more died on the battlefield and many more in

makeshift hospitals after the engagement. Several homes in the area, including Back Creek farm, were used as hospitals.

Before the Civil War beef cattle grazed from Draper's Valley to Back Creek. John T. Sayers, Joseph and James Cloyd, James Hoge, David C. Kent and other farmers introduced breeding stock from other areas, continually improving their herds. During the Civil War the numbers of cattle declined substantially due to impressment by the Confederacy as well as taking of beeves after the Battle of Cloyd's Farm. Gradually the cattle business was revived by such farmers as William W. Bentley in Robinson Tract, J. Hoge Tyler on Back Creek, N. P. Oglesby in Draper Valley and Haven B. Howe in Dunkard's Bottom. By 1870 Pulaski's 61,000 improved acres produced a cash value of \$177,500. By contrast, and perhaps exemplifying the essential difference between the smaller, more diversified farms revealed in the 1870 census of neighboring Montgomery County, the total agricultural product of its 79,500 improved acres was valued at \$667,400. While Montgomery far exceeded Pulaski in production of wheat, oats and timber, the counties reached rough parity in livestock production. Pulaski only exceeded Montgomery in the raising of corn. Numbers of horses and cattle were almost half the 1840 census estimate. By 1890 the 534 farms of Pulaski produced almost \$300,000 in agricultural products on 74,000 improved acres while Montgomery County's 1,351 farms produced only \$67,000 more on 103,000 acres. This can in part be attributed to the cattle breeding business, because for the first time Pulaski led Montgomery in numbers of cattle, a significantly higher percentage of which were of purebred stock. The numbers approximate the stock of cattle in the county in 1840. Pulaski also had more sheep than

Montgomery grazing its pastures, although Montgomery's breeds were of much greater value.

In 1871 Francis Bell began acquiring land and by 1876 he was one of the county's largest grazers. Just north of Dublin he built an elaborate brick house known as Rockwood (77-45), now the home of his grandson Sam Bell. Francis Bell was a pioneer in developing the export cattle business in the region. He devised a plan to ship Pulaski cattle live to England, where it brought higher prices, beginning in 1878. Pulaski County grazers continued to be in the export cattle trade for many years, and a number of large and modern barns represented their interest in progressive farming techniques.

South of Dublin a fairground was established in the early 1870's by the Pulaski County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. A fence, racetrack, and grandstand were built to accommodate local fairs. Originally subsidized by Philadelphia capitalists interested in the county's resources, the fairgrounds closed in 1909 after having been plagued for years by financial difficulties.

Fine saddle and harness horses were being bred on Pulaski's farms, finding ready sales in eastern markets. Pulaski county farmers were among the early American breeders of French Percheron draft horses. As early as 1867 John S. Draper, Sr. brought the first Percherons to his Draper's Valley farm. The county soon built a reputation for producing some of the finest draft horses in the United States. The barn at Buena Vista farm (77-216) was built to house 27 teams of horses. The barn, which remains one of the chief landmarks of Robinson Tract, was built by

Captain Jones, a Welshman connected with the Bertha Zinc Company. It was incorporated into the farm of L. P. Stearns after 1910.

After the Civil War the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was taken over by the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, which later sold out to the Norfolk and Western Railway in 1881. In the 1880's the rapid expansion of industry inspired the Norfolk and Western Railway to build branch lines out of Pulaski County. General Gabriel Wharton, a prominent citizen of Central Depot (now Radford) envisioned a railroad running from Central Depot into West Virginia coal fields. In 1872 the New River Railroad, Mining and Manufacturing Company was incorporated. The railroad to the coalfields in the west did not open until 1885, after being bought by the growing Norfolk and Western Railway. As a result of the opening, Central Depot in Montgomery County grew into the City of Radford and New River Depot across the river in Pulaski County became a busy railroad town. The Norfolk and Western opened its Cripple Creek branch line from Pulaski to Ivanhoe in Wythe County in 1887 and extended it to Galax. This branch, serving the iron and zinc mines to the southwest, opened the way for other businesses and industries in the town of Pulaski, and stimulated the growth of Allisonia, Hiwassee, and Draper. Several surviving buildings in Allisonia represent the railroad's importance. These include the frame depot (77-110) and the one story board and batten center-passage one-story section house (77-109) which was the residence of the foreman in charge of maintaining the track and facilities. A similar house survives in Boom Furnace (77-106).

During the 1880-1890's numerous churches were built in the town of Pulaski, as well as throughout the county. Among the rural churches were

the Rockford Methodist Church at Fairlawn, then known as "Brooklyn"; the Belspring Methodist Church; the Allisonia Methodist Church(77-112); the Highland Methodist Church near Back Creek; and the Draper Methodist Church. A Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church was established in Draper as well. By 1940 several Pentecostal and Church of God congregations were well established. One of the most popular denominations in the southern district of the county was the Primitive Baptist or Hardshell Church, which advocated an uneducated clergy and no support of missions. One example is the Reed Island Primitive Baptist Church (77-119) in the southwest corner of the county. Most of the rural churches in Pulaski continued to follow the 3-bay nave-plan, and were built of framed lumber, while urban churches followed popular national trends, including Gothic Revival towers and picturesque plans Urban sites were not included in the survey.

Until 1868, when the Newbern African Methodist Episcopal Church was established under the impetus of the Freedman's Bureau, blacks worshipped mostly in the balconies of the white churches. A school was established within this building, at first run by the Freedman's Bureau. For a number of years blacks continued to worship in segregated areas of the white churches.

During Reconstruction Captain Charles S. Schaeffer of Philadelphia had been appointed commissioner for Montgomery, Giles, and Pulaski Counties by the Freedman's Bureau. Reviled by both the lower and upper class whites, Captain Schaeffer worked tirelessly for the betterment of the blacks. With the end of Reconstruction, Schaeffer's position was terminated; but he remained in the Christiansburg area, continuing his

work with the help of the Tenth Baptist Church of Philadelphia. Schaeffer organized a number of black churches in the three counties. Within Pulaski he helped organize Negro Baptist congregations at New River, Dublin, Belspring, Pulaski, and Rich Hill. Unfortunately scant records remain of his work in the county.

In 1877 the New River African Church (Methodist) acquired land at New River Depot. In 1879 land on Track fork on Peak Creek was given to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pulaski County. In Dublin the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church acquired land on Main Street. This church, which became known as Mount Pleasant Church, merged with the Dublin United Methodist Church in 1970. In 1887 the congregation of the Colored Missionary Baptist Church built a church at New River Depot. Also in 1887 a Methodist congregation, known as Maple Grove Church established a church on Robinson Tract Road. In the late 80 's a Negro Baptist congregation was worshipping on Little Reed Island Creek and New River. In 1888 black Missionary Baptists bought land near Belspring Depot on which to build a church. By 1910 blacks had established churches in Draper and several in the town of Pulaski. A surviving frame church associated with a black congregation was recorded in Belspring (77-145). It follows the three-bay nave-plan typical of rural churches in the county.

The village of New River grew rapidly after the railroad arrived. New homes were built and businesses were opened and a local newspaper, the New River Bulletin was published. General Wharton of Radford opened a large mill. Farmers came from both sides of the New River bringing their grain to be ground. Cattle dealers shipped livestock from the New

River stock yards. Logs were rafted down the New River to the community's sawmill. The town reached its apogee in the 1890's ("United States of America Petitioners vs Appalachian Electric Company" Depositions, p. 3-4.). At the turn of the century the Norfolk and Western completed a low-grade branch line into West Virginia, largely superceding the old line from New River by Belspring. Today New River has no commercial or industrial activities. Frame buildings (77-135) still remain centered around the railroad. It is one of the principal black communities in the county.

Bell Spring Post Office was established in 1881. Shortly after the Norfolk and Western's branch through the village was completed, the village name was changed to "Churchwood". In 1906 the name was again changed to a shortened form - Belspring. Like New River Depot, Belspring reached its heyday between 1883 and the turn of the century when a major branch railroad line ran through the village. Freights stopped to pick up coal from J. Hoge Tyler's nearby Belle-Hampton Mines. A spur track brought the coal to be loaded on the Norfolk and Western branch. Railroading and coal mining drew people to the village and businesses flourished. But due to the steep grade of the line, Norfolk and Western built a new line into West Virginia by the turn of the century. With the lessened importance of the railroad and the gradual phasing out of local coal mining, farming again became the area's main industry.

The town of Pulaski grew up on Peak Creek around the railroad and the Pepper's Ferry Road, after the arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in the 1850's. In 1888, the town was replatted on a large scale to the north of Peak Creek and the railroad tracks, responding to the

creation of a branch line to the mineral region in southern Pulaski and in Wythe County. The creek was canalized between embankments of stone and large areas were designated for industrial development. The principal developer of land in late nineteenth-century Pulaski was the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company. L. S. Calfee, Martin's son-in-law, and his two brothers served as the first mayors.

In 1882 the Norfolk and Western Railway had invested in the future of the town by erecting a large and comfortable hotel on the south side of the tracks, facing a park, one of a series of luxurious hotels built in Southwest Virginia during the decade preceding the panic of 1893. The hotels were located in areas of industrial and mining importance and served as magnets for development. The stone and half-timbered Maple Shade Inn was demolished in the early 1960's. A large residential area was laid out after 1888 to the north of the town center. It contains large late nineteenth century houses on a series of boulevards. Worker housing is located on the sloping land to the other sides of the town.

Until the 1870's, some county citizens patronized banks in Lynchburg and Wytheville, but more often went to county merchants for loans. At the close of Reconstruction, in 1871, William Wall, John Baskerville, General James Walker, John S. Draper, Gordon Dobbins and others organized the unsuccessful "Pulaski Bank" in Newbern. The Bank of Dublin was chartered in 1879 but seems, like the Pulaski Bank, to have been shortlived. Not until 1900 was the Bank of Pulaski County chartered in Dublin, changing its name to the Bank of Dublin in 1909. This bank became part of the First Virginia Bank system in 1965 and remains in operation.

In 1872 the county's first newspaper was printed in Snowville under the name The Virginia People. It was established by Charles Heermans, an immigrant from Pennsylvania. Later William Wysor of Newbern became co-publisher. About 1874 the printing equipment was moved into Newbern and the paper published there under the name Pulaski People and later The People. In following years it was published in Dublin by Messrs. Gardner and Payne. In 1886, when the town of Pulaski was incorporated, Gardner and Payne moved the paper to Pulaski changing its name to The Pulaski News.

Another weekly, The Pulaski Advertiser, edited by R. L. Gardner made an appearance in 1890 but survived only a year. In 1891 the defunct Advertiser was acquired by Benjamin Smith and his three sons and was changed to the Pulaski Review. The following year the Smiths bought The Pulaski News and combined the two papers under the name of The News Review and published for the next twelve years.

In 1880, when both Newbern and Dublin were incorporated, sixty-five merchants and tradesmen had businesses in the county. These included general merchants, druggists, cattle dealers, coach and wagon makers, harness and saddle makers, carpenters, builders, cabinet makers, coal dealers, liquor dealers, a tailor, milliner, watchmaker, jeweler and photographer. The county's population stood at 8,755. By 1890 the population had increased dramatically to 12,790, due in part to the growth and expansion of Pulaski and Dublin.

On Monday, November 27, 1893 the Pulaski County Courthouse in Newbern was destroyed by fire. Fortunately all records were saved,

having been housed in a recently built fireproof vault. The town of Pulaski had rapidly developed into the county's center of industry and commerce. The older towns of Newbern, Snowville and Dublin had slowed in growth and lost some population. Pulaski businessmen saw the opportunity to move the county seat from Newbern to Pulaski. The town favored a bond issue to build the courthouse with town money rather than with county taxes, but the town of Dublin also wanted the courthouse and a three-way battle developed between Pulaski, Newbern and Dublin. The fight dragged on for well over a year. In March of 1895 a Court of Appeals decision was handed down and the town of Pulaski was the victor . The new stone courthouse (125-5-51) was begun in 1895 and completed the following year. The value of real estate in Newbern greatly declined as a result.

There were two summer resorts in Pulaski County by the turn of the century. They were Hunter's Alum Spring and Crabtree Springs. Hunter's Alum Spring was situated on Little Walker Creek in the valley between Little and Big Walker Mountains, eight miles north of Pulaski. William and Joseph Hunter opened a hostelry there in 1853. By the turn of the century Alum Springs had grown to become a popular summer resort with accommodations for two hundred guests. People came to Pulaski by train and were driven across Little Walker Mountain in horse-drawn hacks to the group of two story buildings on 600 acres of woodlands. In 1909 Robert and James Graham acquired the now vanished resort from the Hunter family and continued its operation for a number of years.

Crabtree Springs was a smaller resort situated on Mount Olivet Road half a mile west of present Pulaski town limits. It was established by Robert Crabtree, an Irish immigrant. Water from the spring was bottled

and shipped out of the county. Several guesthouses stood by the Mount Olivet Road and a pavilion was built to house the springs. For several years after the turn of the century, the resort was operated by Studwick and Johnson under the name of "Maple Shade Mineral and Sulphur Springs" in conjunction with the Maple Shade Inn in Pulaski. After a fire destroyed the guesthouses, the property was acquired in 1911 by the Horton family, who built a large home on the site. The Hortons continued to take in guests and bottled and shipped mineral water for a number of years until the home burned in 1927.

Heavy iron and zinc industries did not get their start in the county until after the Civil War and were largely financed by Northern capital. The county's first sizeable iron industry was the Radford Iron Company, chartered in May 1867. Soon the Radford Furnace was in operation on Mack's Creek remaining in blast about 1900. The stone blast furnace (77-87) survives beside the creek. The second blast furnace built in Pulaski County was on Little Reed Island Creek upstream from Allisonia. This facility, known as Boom Furnace (77-42), went into blast in 1882. With the advent of the Cripple Creek Connection of the Norfolk and Western Railway, Allisonia became a boom town in the 1880's and 1890's. Boom Furnace was eventually taken over by Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and remained in operation until 1906. Both industries supported company stores or commissaries near the work place. By the turn of the century the more efficient coke-furnaces on the railroad in the town of Pulaski and Wythe County put the remaining charcoal furnaces in the region out of business.

By 1870 Pulaski fell behind both Montgomery and Floyd Counties in

number of industrial establishments (forty industries powered by seventeen water wheels and one steam engine), but the nature of the industries gave Pulaski an industrial income slightly higher than that of Montgomery and well above Floyd County. By 1890, the imbalance of the relationship between Montgomery and Pulaski counties was even more pronounced, indicating the heavy nature and large scale of the factories and furnaces of Pulaski. Pulaski, with only eighteen establishments qualifying for record in the 1890 industrial census, produced \$650,000, while Montgomery County's thirty-four manufacturers produced only \$111,000.

One site, the Pine Run Mill (77-24), illustrates the continuing importance of small scale industry in the rural areas of the county. The mill operated from the late nineteenth century through circa 1945, grinding corn or wheat on a custom or toll basis for farmers in the Draper Valley twelve months a year. The tiny one-story frame mill was powered by a turbine which drove a single late-nineteenth century run of millstones and a sifter. No other mills survive from before the twentieth century. The ruins of the Boom Furnace Mill (77-103) indicate that it was a larger, heavy timber structure with two stories on a stone basement. At least two roller mills were located on the first floor, producing flour on the gradual reduction system, a development of the 1880 's, which led to the modern flour milling practices. Other roller mills were located in Pulaski and Dublin, but no longer stand.

Although no coal is being mined in the county today, for some sixty years a fine grade of semi-anthracite coal was mined in substantial quantities. During the mid nineteenth century, mining had been limited

to small truck mines or coal pits. Among the largest of the late nineteenth century operations was the Altoona Mine in Little Walker Mountain, later taken over by Bertha Zinc Company, the first large industry in present Pulaski. Later Governor J. Hoge Tyler conducted a profitable mining operation near Belspring on his Belle-Hampton estate in the 1880's. He built a brick store near his farmhouse to supply the miners (77-152). In 1904 the mining interests were sold to a New York corporation which continued to operate for some years as the Belle-Hampton Coal Mining Company. In 1896 the New River Mining Company was granted a charter. The small operation began near the present village of Parrott. Changing hands several times, it was taken over by the Pulaski Anthracite Coal Company, organized by Northern investors. The new company thrived and a worker village developed, named after John H. Parrott, the firm's general manager. During the Great Depression these mines were forced to close.

Shortly after the Civil War two excellent private academies were established within the county. George W. Walker, who held a masters degree from the University of Virginia, opened a private classical academy. It was conducted at the old Wysor home, which stood by the Pulaski-Giles turnpike just north of Dublin. It had housed a camp of military instruction during the Civil War. This co-educational academy built a wide reputation as a college preparatory school.

In 1873 the Draper's Valley Academy was established and in 1878 was chartered as a joint stock company. The Academy buildings stood west of the I 81 interchange with Route 11 and have been demolished. The Academy accepted both boys and girls who were boarded in the homes of families

living nearby. The school was taught by the Presbyterian minister of the Draper's Valley Church, the Reverend George H. Gilmer. It continued to operate as a private school until after the turn of the century.

Virginia's public school system was legislated into being in 1870. By 1880, there were thirty-two public schools in the county, usually one- or two-room facilities offering a segregated education to blacks and whites. However, many citizens continued to think of these as the equivalent of the former "poor schools" and employed private tutors or sent their children to private educational institutions. Snowville's school continued to operate. The term "old field schools" was used to refer to the schools of this period in some rural areas. A number of schools from this era survive, but have often been converted into more modern homes. The Birch Run School (77-76), a two-room school in the Little River Study Unit, is typical. The Mack's Creek school (77-83), a two-room school is less altered, and its one-room predecessor, the Old Mack's Creek School (now a church)(77-85) resembles a three-bay nave-plan church. The Newbern School (77-22-23) is a more elaborate three-room school in a T-shape, with clipped gables and gable brackets, similar to the Snowville School (77-48-29), which incorporates a belfry on the apex of the roof.

By 1900 there were fifty-four public school buildings, mostly one- and two-room schools, scattered throughout the county. Enrollment for the 1900-1901 session was 2,398 whites and 672 blacks. Schools continued to be segregated. Because public schools did not offer college preparatory courses, private schools continued to flourish.

In 1892 two brick school buildings were erected in Pulaski County overlooking the New River, opposite the town of Radford in Montgomery County. Funded by Professor George W. Miles, a University of Virginia graduate, St. Alban's School (77-46) enrolled boys from all over the South and took in local day students. The school offered classical courses but gained a reputation through a strong athletic program. The buildings are of brick laid in Flemish bond, and are early examples of the full-blown Colonial Revival style. They feature complex plans, sixteen over sixteen light windows with louvered blinds, Doric porches and dentilated cornices topped by hipped slate roofs. The school closed in 1916 due to financial difficulty. The buildings and grounds were purchased by Dr. J. C. King who established St. Alban's Sanatorium, a proprietary mental hospital, in the school buildings. The buildings survive as part of the facility known today as St. Alban's Psychiatric Hospital, and are among the most elegant buildings in the county.

Many rural students went to the town of Pulaski for an education. Before 1900 Mrs. M. A. Sayers organized a private school in Pulaski which grew into the Pulaski Institute in the early twentieth century. The building, which was not included in the survey area, still stands. The stone and frame two-story building incorporates portions of a late-nineteenth-century Episcopal Church building.

Until 1870 Virginia law denied blacks an education. In Newbern the Freedman's Bureau sent Captain Charles S. Schaeffer to administer a free black school. White schoolmistresses enlisted in the Northern states came to Newbern to teach black students. Schaeffer remained in the area after his post was terminated and was instrumental in developing the

Christiansburg Institute in Montgomery county which educated blacks from Pulaski and Giles as well. It was largely supported by the Freedman's Association of Philadelphia and had developed into an excellent school with modern brick buildings by the time of Schaeffer's death in 1899.

The county's largest public school for blacks was a large two-story frame school built in 1894 on west Main Street in Pulaski. This school continued in operation until 1938, when the building burned. High school students were then bused to the Christiansburg Institute.

The agricultural, mining, and metallurgical industries stimulated the building of houses for the many industrial workers. In the Hiwassee-Allisonia vicinity many homes were built which were part of vernacular patterns of housing on a national scale. Many of these homes fit within types recognized by architectural historians as the three- or four-bay double-cell dwelling. Usually of a single story in height, the double-cell house is a small frame house frequently divided into two equal-sized rooms. The house is frequently entered through a single door into one of the rooms, flanked by a pair of windows in the three-bay form. Sometimes the type is equipped with two front doors flanked by a pair of windows in the symmetrical four-bay form. Roofs are usually gabled, although numerous examples of hipped roofs were found. The house type often housed mine and industrial workers, but is also associated with small farmers.

The double-cell house is also found, in smaller numbers, in the Back Creek and other agricultural districts, where it is used for tenant houses on large farms. These houses, which were built roughly between

1880 and 1930, were also found in two-story and double-pile forms. 327 double-cell houses were located throughout the county, of which 62 were double-pile, and 21 were two-story. Another house type, the T-plan, which appears to be a development of the double-cell and I-house forms, was found in much more limited numbers. Approximately 40 one-story examples were charted on U. S. G. S. forms and survey forms and 7 two-story, distributed throughout the county in rural and village settings. Several elaborate T-plans were surveyed. The house at 77-81 is a two-story frame T-plan with a polygonal bay and decorative brackets, while the brick T-plan at 77-224 is one of the county's most extensively decorated houses with sawn and turned exterior woodwork. A number of frame T-plans were built just west of Pulaski as housing for workers at the Bertha Zinc Company in the late nineteenth century. These are large and substantial houses in both one- and two-story forms. (77-210, 211, and 212)

In addition, the I-house continued to be built in increasing numbers on smaller farms and at cross road communities throughout the county, particularly south of the New River. These houses were invariably framed and weatherboarded, and frequently featured a two-story gabled or pedimented porch in the central bay. The houses were built well into the twentieth century. Additional rooms were located, as in previous periods, in an ell to the rear. Stylistic differentiation was achieved through the use of pattern book ornament applied to the porch or gable ends, in the form of spindle friezes, sawn brackets, and decorative wood shingles in a fishscale or other pattern. Approximately 69 frame I-houses were recorded on U. S. G. S. maps utilizing typology and 43 on survey

forms.

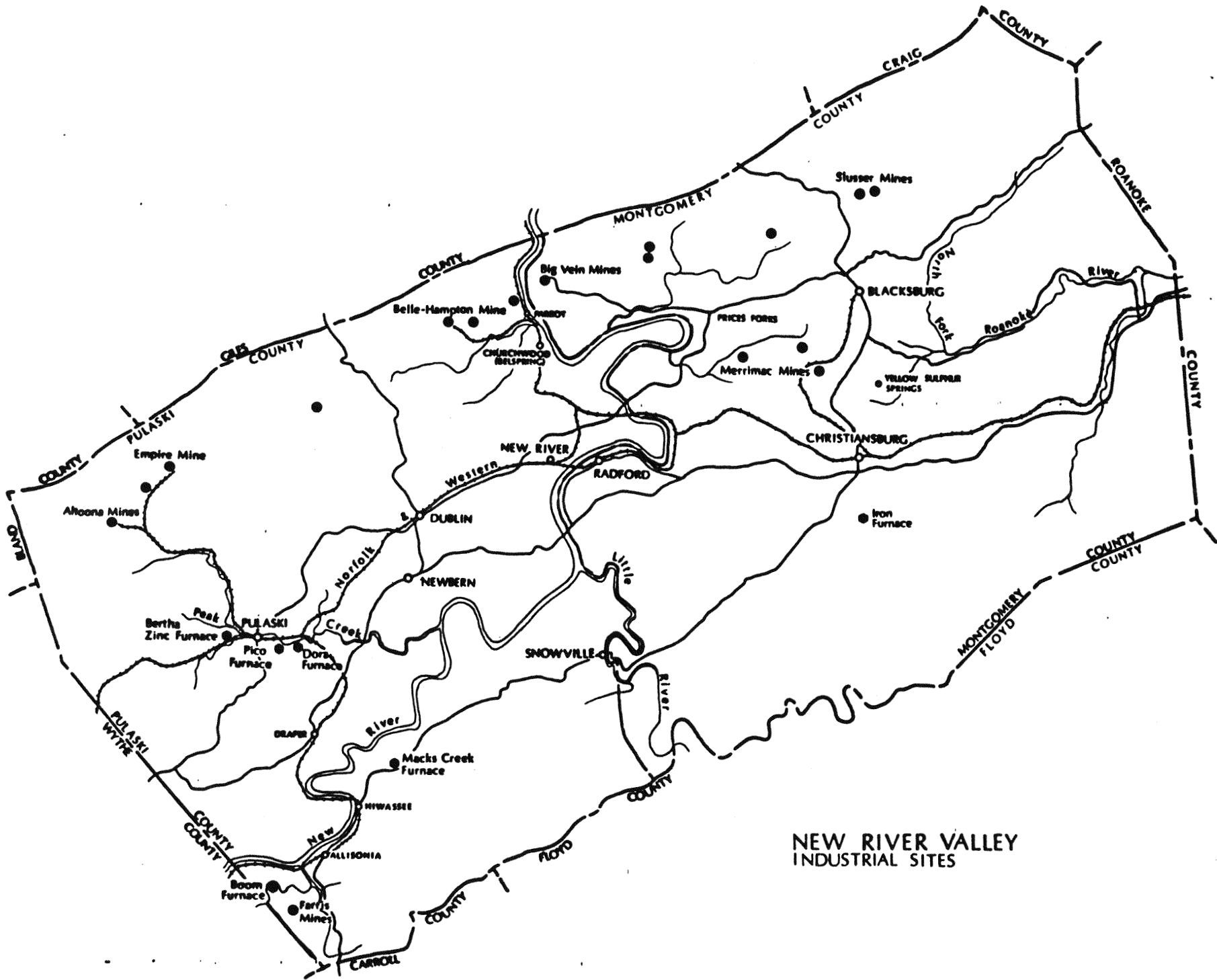
After the Civil War General James A. Walker, first captain of the Pulaski Guards and last commander of the Stonewall Brigade returned to Newbern, becoming active in the practice of law and in politics. In 1871 he was elected to the Virginia General Assembly and in 1878 he became lieutenant-governor of Virginia. He later moved to Wytheville where he continued activity in politics and was elected for two terms to the U. S. Congress beginning in 1894. He built a large frame double-pile home in Newbern (77-22) which included a monumental porch supported by rock-faced stone columns.

James Hoge Tyler was Virginia's Governor at the turn of the century. He was born in Caroline County in 1846 to Eliza, daughter of General James Hoge of Back Creek and George Tyler of eastern Virginia. Tyler was raised by his maternal grandparents after the death of his mother. He was brought to Hayfield Plantation where James Hoge, the father of General Hoge, settled in 1770. General Hoge had replaced a log home with a large brick dwelling (77-3) around 1826. Governor Tyler inherited this estate from his grandfather. He added an impressive new front section, made changes to the exterior and changed the name from Hayfield to Belle-Hampton for his daughters Belle and Sue Hampton.

Coal mines, rich farmlands, and cattle made Tyler a wealthy man. He became an eloquent spokesman for agriculture in the county and later was politically active. In 1877 J. Hoge Tyler was elected to the Virginia State Senate, then to the post of lieutenant-governor. He had a second home built in the town of Radford. Tyler was a talented businessman and

started the Radford joint stock land company, a catalyst for its growth into a burgeoning industrial city.

J. Hoge Tyler operated the Belle-Hampton coal mines and his farm and cattle operations from his home in Radford. In 1898 Tyler was elected governor of Virginia. During his administration a new constitution was written. After his largely uneventful term as governor, he remained active in state and national politics. His farm, Belle-Hampton, is preserved in Back Creek and is used as a summer home by his descendants.



NEW RIVER VALLEY
INDUSTRIAL SITES

TYPOLOGY DISTRIBUTION

ONE STORY HOUSES			STUDY UNIT 1	STUDY UNIT 2	STUDY UNIT 3	STUDY UNIT 4	STUDY UNIT 5	STUDY UNIT 6	STUDY UNIT 7 *
Single-pile, Double-cell	I1S2G	2-bay, Gabled	1	12		28	3	83	
	I1S3G	3-bay, Gabled	23		13		12	18	
	I1S3H	3-bay, Hipped		6		1		14	
	I1S4G	4-bay, Gabled	3		1		3	7	
	I1S5G	5-bay, Gabled	1					1	
	I1S7G	# bays unrecorded, Gabled	1		4				
Double-pile, Double-cell	I1D2G	2-bay, Gabled			1	15	2	28	
	I1D3G	3-bay, Gabled	6				1	8	
	I1D4G	4-bay, Gabled	1						
Single-pile, Center-passage	I1I3G	3-bay, Gabled		2	4		3	8	
	I1I7G	#bays unrecorded, Gabled			1				
Double-pile, Center-passage	I1I3G	3-bay, Gabled	1	1	2		1	1	
	I1I7G	#bays unrecorded, Gabled							
Single-pile, T-plan	I1I3G	3-bay, Gabled				1		11	
	I1I7G	#bays unrecorded, Gabled			1			1	
Double-pile, T-Plan	I1I3G	3-bay, Gabled							
	I1I3P	3-bay, Pyramidal	1						
Single-pile, Center-passage, T-Plan	IV1S3G	3-bay, Gabled	1		5		1	9	
Double-pile, Center-passage, T-Plan	IV1D3G	3-bay, Gabled							
Bungalows	B	Bungalow	3	9	6	40	12	15	
	BG	Bungalow, Gable-fronted	2		1	7	1	12	
TWO STORY HOUSES									
Single-pile, Double-cell	I2S3G	3-bay, Gabled	4		1	1	8	4	
	I2S4G	4-bay, Gabled	1					2	
Double-pile, Center-passage	I12D3P	3-bay, Pyramidal		1					
Single-pile, T-Plan	III2S3G	3-bay, Gabled	1					1	
Double-pile, T-Plan	I12D3G	3-bay, Gabled							
Single-pile, Center-passage, T-Plan	IV2S3G	3-bay, Gabled							
Double-pile, Center-passage, T-Plan	IV2D3G	3-bay, Gabled			1			1	
I-houses	3BI	3-bay,	15	9	13	6	14	14	
Foursquare	Foursquare	Foursquare		1		1		1	

*Study Unit 7 consists of the Town of Pulaski. Reconnaissance Level survey has not been completed in that area.

Late Nineteenth Century

Hall-Parlor Houses

Masonry	△	(0)
Log	▲	(5)
Frame	△	(6)

Single-pile, Center-passage Houses

Masonry	○	(0)
Log	●	(0)
Frame	⊙	(55)

Double-pile, Center-passage Houses

Masonry	□	(1)
Log	■	(0)
Frame	⊠	(8)

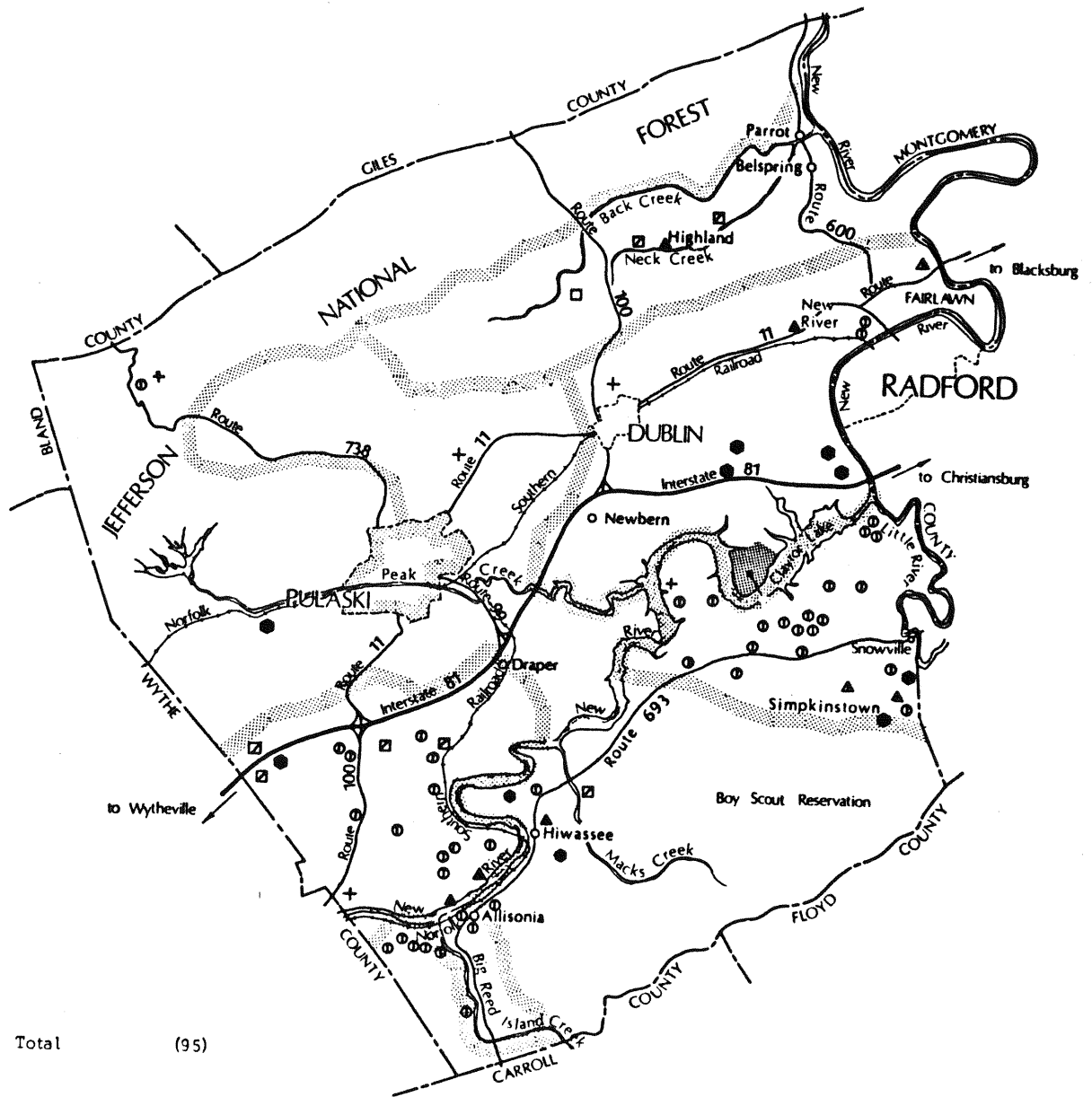
Single-pen Houses

Log	●	(14)
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T-Plan Houses

Masonry		(0)
Frame	+	(6)

Number



Total (95)

5. Early Twentieth Century 1901-1950

By the early 1900 's grain was still grown in Pulaski but the larger landowners concentrated on livestock. As early as the 1840 's John T. Sayers of Draper 's Valley had begun bringing purebred cattle into the county. By the turn of the century, J. R. K. Bell had established the county's first herd of purebred Aberdeen-Angus on his farm, "Mountain Home" in Robinson Tract (77-221). At the same time purebred Herfords grazed on Haven Howe 's New River farm. The county gained a reputation for producing some of the finest cattle, horses and sheep in America. In the early 1900 's county farmers were shipping annually 5,500 head of beef cattle and 15,000 lambs. About 2,500 head of cattle were being exported to England. Motor transport and the growth of the private car were augmented by the development of the Lee Highway (Route 11), a dual lane road which traveled the length of the Valley of Virginia. It linked Roanoke and Christiansburg with Radford, Dublin, Pulaski and points south. Well into the twentieth century, however, many country roads were unimproved, and railroad stops at Belspring, Draper and other villages were used for boarding points for livestock driven on hoof from the farm to the station. Railroads retained their prominence until the end of the period.

Several service stations remain in the Route 11/Lee Highway corridor. Kelley's Service station(77-177) on old Route 11 in Draper Valley, and the Williamson Service Station and Grocery (77-157) on Route 11 between Dublin and Radford represent the early- to mid-twentieth century transportation routes in the county. Both are brick structures with integral canopies extending to the front over the gas pumps. The

Roundhouse (77-61) on Route 11 near Fairlawn, is a mid-twentieth century roadside diner which incorporates an oval plan and strip casement windows.

Empire Mines, a prosperous coal mine on the slopes of Little Walker Mountain was developed in the early part of the century by Chester W. Colgrove. The mines were very successful until the depression era, and by 1938 the charter was dissolved. The site of Empire mines is now almost vanished. The other prosperous mine at Parrott also closed in the early 1930 's. A number of worker houses remain at Parrott. The iron and zinc industries of Pulaski had succumbed to competition out of state by the Depression, and were largely replaced by a textile and furniture industry.

Before World War II numerous ammunitions plants were built in the United States. One factory to manufacture smokeless powder was built straddling New River at the lower Horseshoe across from the town of Radford. It was the largest industrial plant ever built in the area. It employed thousands of workers from surrounding counties as well as from West Virginia. It provided for the impetus in growth in the early twentieth century. The older place of plant operations was discontinued and is still used for underground storage while in the fifties the plant expanded operations to include government ownership of the entire peninsula of land that extends into New River northwest of the town of Radford. The Arsenal includes army warehouses, factory houses, barracks, a railroad line, its own fire and emergency facilities and hospital to accommodate workers. It is well guarded. Operations were first contracted out to Appalachian Power Company and then later to Hercules,

Inc. which operates a number of ammunition plants. It remains the largest employer in the county.

Shortly after the turn of the century a group of citizens organized the Pulaski Board of Trade. This board sought diversified industries for Pulaski. In 1906, according to a brochure, wood-working plants, a furniture factory, overall and pants factories, cotton and woolen mills and an ice plant were being sought for the town. By 1911 the Board of Trade was reorganized as the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1902 the Pulaski Institute was opened by the Pulaski School Company in a stone and shingle building (125-6) which still stands on Washington Square at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Sixth Street. The building was originally built as a church by the Episcopal Congregation. Both boys and girls were instructed in preparatory courses and in music and art. The school grew and by 1906 became part of the public school system, the building becoming Pulaski High School.

In 1906 the Dublin Institute was chartered by a group of prosperous farmers of the Dublin area. This institute became a fully accredited preparatory school instructing both boys and girls in advanced courses, foreign languages and music. According to the school's 1908-1909 catalog, the buildings consisted of "three special dormitories, and a handsome and finely appointed academic structure... all new and planned by a skilled architect". Like the Pulaski Institute, the Dublin Institute became a part of the public school system in the twentieth century.

In 1906 The Southwest Times came into being owned by George Cheves

who three years later acquired Pulaski's The News Review and consolidated it with The Southwest Times under the name The Southwest Times and News Review. In 1914 the name was shortened to The Southwest Times. It was published under different editors and publishers until 1954 when it was purchased by Worrell Newspapers, Inc. of Bristol. After changing hands once more it was again purchased by Worrell Newspapers. It remains the county daily newspaper.

Pulaski County's first hospital was established by General Chemical Company, one of Pulaski's leading industries at the time. The company had just completed a new brick office building in 1914 and moved the older frame structure to Main Street to be used as a hospital. Originally this was for the use of company employees only but through an agreement with county citizens it was open to all patients and doctors in the county. In 1915 the Pulaski Hospital Association was chartered. General Chemical Company donated equipment and citizens gave money and supplies. The hospital was a non-profit organization belonging to the community.

In 1925 through the efforts of Doctors Richard Woolling, R. F. Thornhill, and D. S. Divers, a large brick hospital was built on north Randolph Avenue, Pulaski. The services of the hospital grew and it became well established serving Pulaski and the surrounding counties. It later established a school of nursing under the direction of Miss L. E. Gerdone. The hospital grew to a 150 bed institution. In 1973 it was replaced by the Pulaski Community Hospital built on U. S. 11 northeast of the Town of Pulaski. The old building on Randolph Avenue is now the Randolph House, an apartment building for the elderly.

The county poor farm across the river at Lowe's Ferry was discontinued in 1928 and Fairview Home (77-6) was built on a hundred-acre tract of land west of Dublin. Fairview was a district home to serve the counties of Roanoke, Craig, Montgomery, Smythe, Giles, and Pulaski and the City of Radford. The two-story brick almshouse and barns now stand vacant, replaced by a modern facility nearby. The Colonial Revival building features two-story square columned porches on the north and east facades.

Residential housing was built in the community of Fairlawn by the federal government for workers of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in the late 1930's through the 1940's. Most of these frame homes remain in use although most are privately owned. Staff Village (77-43), a small community of larger frame homes in the Colonial Revival style were built for the R. A. A. P. officers by the federal government. These nearly identical frame homes were spacious and built in a landscaped park-like setting arranged on a picturesquely curved street with parallel alleys. These homes are now also privately owned.

Light frame vernacular housing in the first part of the period is included in the typology discussed in the previous period. In addition, many houses were found influenced in varying degrees by the national publications of designs for one-story bungalows, and their two-story counterparts known as four-square houses. The houses, built of brick and frame construction, and occasionally of stone or concrete block, usually incorporate asymmetrical plans and deep gable roofs with central dormers. In many cases the traditional double-pile, double-cell house was adapted to resemble in one or more specifics, the bungalow model. 113 bungalows

or bungaloid double-cell houses were identified, and 3 four-square houses were found.

Six large brick and frame houses were built on the county's major cattle and dairy farms in the early years of the century. These frequently adapted popular elements from pattern books such as The Radford American Homes of 1903 and grafted them onto traditional plans such as the double-pile, center-passage form. The Nathaniel Burwell Harvey House (77-49), a two-story brick house is a good example of the type. Harvey's decendants have the edition of the Radford which he used in designing his house. The house, which was the seat of one of the county's most productive cattle and horse farms, incorporates, as well, unusual painted wall decoration throughout the first floor. The decoration was executed by an itinerant decorator using elements of designs made popular by Gustave Stickley in The Craftsman, a popular magazine of decorative arts in the period.

Other similar brick farmhouses include the William Mebane House (77-130) which incorporates a monumental front porch, the Purdue House (77-30), which displays pronounced vernacular features in it's four-bay west side facade, and the Warden House (77-206), built for a prominent road contractor and the builder of the Pulaski County Courthouse. All of the houses incorporate Colonial Revival decorative features, including brick jack-arches and classical porches, and feature Georgian plan chimney placement with the two chimneys located between the rooms on either side of the center passage. The farms, except the Warden farm, also incorporated the most modern developments in agricultural buildings. The Harvey farm had a now vanished bank barn, and a barn complex near the

Purdue farm includes a brick gambrel-roofed dairy barn (77-184) similar to several frame barns found in other parts of the county.

Study Unit Descriptions

1. Dublin Study Unit

Dublin Study Unit occupies the rolling hills and bottom lands west of the New River from Pepper's Ferry in the north to Peak Creek in the south and includes the towns of Dublin and Fairlawn and the villages of Newbern and New River. Through this section ran most of the historic and modern east to west transportation routes. The rich bottom lands along New River were among the first to be settled in the mid-1740's by a group of dissident members of the Ephrata Society of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a colony of German pietists who immigrated in the 1720's. Indian hostility in the mid-1750's caused many early settlers throughout the study unit to leave the region. A fort was assembled at Dunkard Bottom in which many New River Valley settlers found refuge during the latter part of 1755. After the hostilities subsided the lands were soon reoccupied by German and Scotch-Irish families from Pennsylvania and Anglo-American families from eastern Virginia.

Mills were constructed on the north side of the New River, including a very early mill built by the Dunkards before 1750, and an important mill at the mouth of Falling Spring Creek. The region's only village, New Dublin, was established in the late 1760's on the higher ground along the Great Road above Dunkard's Bottom. William Christian and James McCorkle operated a store there from 1774-1776 in conjunction with Christian's landholdings in Dunkard's Bottom. The Great Road entered the area of Pulaski County and the Study Unit at Ingles Ferry, which William Ingles operated after 1762, and proceeded along the high ground above

Dunkard's Bottom to a ford over Peak Creek near the foot of Draper Mountain. The Presbyterian Church at New Dublin was founded in 1769, one of the first churches west of the Alleghany Ridge. Page's Methodist Chapel is said to have been founded in the 1770's in the northern section of the study unit near the Pepper's Ferry Road, another important early east-west road which traverses the study unit.

Pepper's Ferry was opened by Samuel Pepper in 1770 at the site of an earlier river crossing. Henry Trollinger settled north of the road in 1776 and manufactured gunpowder near a saltpeter cave on his property during the Revolutionary War. His son John Trollinger built a log house on the Pepper's Ferry Road which survives today. Adam Hance developed a new community in 1809 at Newbern on the Great Road west of New Dublin. Newbern was the only village in the county at the time of its formation in 1839, and served as the county seat until 1895. In the early years of the 19th century Thomas Cloyd began purchasing land around Dunkard's Bottom, eventually owning 5000 acres between Dublin and the River. His son, David, build a large brick home at the site of William Christian's farm (now flooded by Claytor Lake).

When the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was built through the county in 1856 a town grew up on the Pepper's Ferry Road north of Newbern. The town took the name Dublin from the village of New Dublin, which had faded from existence after the first decades of the 19th century. New River, today a distinct black community near the mouth of Falling Springs Branch, grew up as an industrial community connected with the railroad where it crosses the New River from Radford.

In the late 19th century the rich agricultural land in the north and south of the study unit saw development as dairy and cattle breeding farms. In 1939 the construction of Claytor Dam by the Appalachian Power Company flooded Dunkard's Bottom, resulting in the development of summer homes and marinas along its shores. During World War II the Radford Army Arsenal began operation on land along either bank of the New River at the NE end of the study unit, stimulating the growth of Dublin and the community of Fairlawn. Fairlawn was originally laid out as government-owned worker housing, but by the 1950 's the homes were largely owner occupied.

2. Back Creek Study Unit

Back Creek Study Unit occupies the upland meadows and well-watered bottom land along Back Creek and its tributary, Neck Creek, and the bottom lands along the New River near its mouth, including the Horseshoe, a neck of land in a bend of the New River to the south. The study unit forms a part of the open plateau which extends east and west of the New River from Blacksburg in the east to Robinson Tract(Study Unit 4) in the west. Back Creek runs along the southern base of Little Walker and Cloyd's Mountains, and the Study Unit contains some of the first land surveyed under the Wood's River Grant of 1745. Persons had already settled on the land in hopes of receiving title before this time, and it is known that by 1745, Jacob Harman was living on the Horseshoe. A Survey was made for John Harrison, Jr. before 1745 of the land at the mouth of Back Creek, and a patent issued for the 350 acre tract in 1746, among the

earliest patents issued for land west of the Alleghany Mountains.

James Patton, promoter of the Wood's River Company, personally selected 4000 acres on the upper reaches of Back Creek and named his tract Springfield in the 1740 's. The patent was issued in 1753 to Patton who left it to his son-in-law, William Thompson. The land was settled in the 1750 's by numerous individuals, many of whom later moved westward. Nearly all the creeks in the area were developed with mill seats, including a carding and fulling mill on Neck Creek in the early 19th century. David Howe operated a plaster mill on his property on Back Creek before 1838. Joseph Cloyd settled in the Back Creek area in 1772 on a portion of the Springfield tract. He began buying land and by the early 19th century, Cloyd and his sons, Gordon, David and Thomas owned most of the choice land in Pulaski County. His house at Back Creek Farm and his son Gordon's house at Springfield were both built around the turn of the 19th century and were the grandest houses in the study unit. In 1864, Confederate and Union forces disputing control of Dublin and the railroad clashed on the Back Creek farm in the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, which ended in a costly Union victory.

A group of smaller brick houses were built by surrounding land owners during the first quarter of the century. One of these, Hayfield, the James Hoge farm was enlarged during the late 19th century by a descendant, Governor James Hoge Tyler, who operated a profitable coal mine on the slopes of Cloyd's Mountain. By the middle of the century David McGavock, son-in-law of David Cloyd, inherited from Cloyd a tract of land on Neck Creek. On this land he built Springdale, a massive double-pile brick dwelling similar to the home of his wife's uncle, Thomas Cloyd, at

Dunkard Bottom. The study unit continues to serve entirely agricultural purposes, since all mining and milling have ceased. The principal village is Belspring, near the mouth of Back Creek and the railroad tracks. Belspring Presbyterian Church was founded in 1851. The community, which grew in the late 19th and early 20th century in connection with the mines and the railroad, declined after the mines closed, but is growing now as houses are built along the river.

3. Little River Study Unit

Little River Study Unit occupies the arable land east of Little River and south of the New River. It consists chiefly of rolling uplands divided by the deep hollows of creeks draining into the Little River. Toward the New River the land drops off more abruptly, and what bottom lands there were have been flooded by Claytor Lake. The Study Unit was traversed historically by a road from Christiansburg which crossed the Little River on its path along the south side of the New River. While lands in the Study Unit were settled in the mid-18th century, surviving structures in the agricultural districts represent early to mid-19th century middling farms, except for the Crockett Grayson farm site in the land opposite Dunkard Bottom. The site contains the foundation of a large antebellum brick house and a two story brick dependency with raised basement, as well as several framed outbuildings.

In the foothills to the south of the Study Unit the last, most marginal land was taken up in the mid-19th century by small landholders in isolated coves and hollows. In the early 19th century the water on

Little River was harnessed by a dam and by 1833 Asiel Snow had bought the mill seat and proceeded to develop a series of industrial operations, including a foundry, forge, oil, grist, saw and carding mills, tannery, and woodworking shops, which grew throughout the antebellum period, and was an important industrial center for the surrounding counties. After a revival of business in the late 19th century, Snowville succumbed to competition from the growing towns on the railroad. Cypress Grove Christian Church was founded in Snowville in 1850. Other communities in the Study Unit include Simpkinstown, in the southern section on the waters of Sugar Run.

4. Peak Creek Study Unit

Peak Creek Study Unit occupies the rolling hills and bottomland along the waters of Peak Creek between the base of Peak's Knob on the south and Little Walker Mountain and is a continuation of the fine grazing land on Back Creek in Study Unit 2 to the immediate east. The upper lands were selected in the 1740's by George Robinson, a member of the Wood's River Company, and surveyed before James Patton's Springfield tract on Back Creek. The tract was included when Patton acquired the interests of all the other members. The 3000 acre tract passed to members of the Preston family, and in 1828 it was purchased by members of the Kent family, decedents of whom built a large brick home called Weldon in the post Civil War period. Robinson Tract is one of few agricultural districts in the region to retain in common use its original designation in the entry books of the Wood's River Company.

The adjacent tract on Thorn Spring Branch passed to John Floyd, Governor of Virginia during the 1830 's through his wife, Lettitia Preston Floyd. A site adjoining Thorn Spring was used as a camp-meeting ground by the Methodists in the area during the middle of the 19th century, near the Thorn Spring Methodist Church, built in 1841. In the late 19th and early 20th century a number of successful cattle farms were established throughout the county. One of the best known was that of Nathaniel Burwell Harvey, who built a large Colonial Revival house on his farm in the eastern half of the study unit in 1906.

5. Draper Valley Study Unit

Draper Valley Study Unit is composed of bottomlands and rolling hills lying north of the New River between the base of Draper Mountain and the river, and the bottomlands along Big Reed Island Creek and the New River on the opposite side of the river. The Draper Valley historically extends on each side of the 1839 Wythe County line, so that the western Study Unit boundary does not reflect the social and geographical divisions of this area. Many important elements of the district are located in present day Wythe County. This includes the important site at Graham's Forge where David Crockett operated an iron works on Cedar Run before 1796. As many as three furnaces were in operation there by 1800, making this the industrial center of the early New River Valley.

The Study Unit contains most of the arable land and pasturage to be found in the southwest quadrant of the county. The land was first

surveyed in 1747, and settled in the years following. The Great Road traversed the Study Unit, part of the historic east-west corridor which has molded the development of the county to the present. Along its path are several early landmarks connected with transportation. Thomas Galbraith operated the Red Horse Tavern, one of the several taverns on the Great Road, during the early years of the 19th century. The Henry Honaker House of 1803 is one of only two examples of stone domestic building in the county. The valley and mountain are named for John Draper, who received title to a tract of 240 acres by 1850. The Draper family holdings included over 2000 acres in the valley. The Draper home of the first quarter of the 19th century is one of the most imposing landmarks in the Study Unit. In the early 19th century Draper Valley Presbyterians and Baptists worshipped together at the Harmony Church near the Wythe County line of 1839, but by 1840 the Presbyterians built a large brick church nearby which is still in use.

Joseph Russell settled in the Study Unit at the end of the 18th century, on the Great Road near the present town of Draper, and operated a store and distillery as well as one of several mills in the Valley. The Draper community originally was known as Russellville, but by the coming of the Cripple Creek Branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1887 it grew to become a prosperous village. Draper Valley today continues to serve as an important agricultural district. The location of the Interstate 81 right of way through the center of the Study Unit in the 1960 's caused some reorganization of local transportation routes.

The district along Big Walker Creek is appended to the study unit. It was settled in the eighteenth century, and contains a number of

substantial frame and log farm houses, as well as communities such as Ferris Mines which developed with the mining activities on the slopes of Mack 's Mountain.

6. Mountain Land Study Unit

The Mountain Land Study Unit contains most of the rough and broken land in the county. It is divided into three districts; the first is located along the northern edge of the county and contains the parallel ridges of Walker and Little Walker Mountains. Cloyd's Mountain forms the eastern section of the Little Walker ridge. The steep-sided valley between the ridges is partially drained by Little Walker Creek which exits the valley through a gap in Walker Mountain. Along the creek there is a limited amount of agricultural land which was chiefly settled in the 19th century. Pulaski Alum Springs, a popular resort of which no trace remains today, was opened in 1853 by the Hunter brothers. It had a capacity of as many as 200 guests. The second district of mountain land occupies the West central section of the county and is contiguous with the Walker Mountain chain. It consists of a group of mountains including Tract Mountain, Brushy Ridge and Draper Mountain, which terminates in Peak 's Knob, dividing Draper Valley from the rest of the settled portions of the county. The group of mountains embrace the site of the Town of Pulaski, and together with the Walker Mountain group forms the section of Jefferson National Forest which is located in Pulaski County. Crabtree Springs, a small resort, was operated just west of Pulaski on the west fork of Peak Creek in the late 19th century. No trace of it remains

today.

Both districts are included in the Brushy Mountain Coal Field recognized as early as the 18th century, which extends from Botetourt County to the northeast to Bland and Wythe County in the Southwest. Mines or pits were located north of the Town of Pulaski (then Martin's Tank) as early as 1853. By the late 19th century Governor James Hoge Tyler and the Bertha Mineral Company were operating substantial mines on the lower slopes of the Little Walker-Cloyds Mountain Ridge. During the early 20th century coal was mined at the Empire Mines and the Pulaski Anthracite Coal Company mines in the same area. Both the Empire and Altoona Mines were connected to Pulaski by a narrow gauge railroad, while the Tyler mines at Belle-Hampton and the Pulaski Anthracite mines shipped their coal from the depot at Belspring on the New River. The company town of Parrott grew up after 1902 in the Study Unit in connection with the Pulaski Anthracite Coal Company mines above Belspring near the gap where the New River passes Cloyd's Mountain. Most of the mines had associated worker communities and commissaries but only the Commissary at Belle-Hampton (Study Unit 2) and the village at Parrott remain.

In the southern and southeastern district of the county the Mack's Mountain group of peaks and ridges does not contain coal, and is sufficiently varied in topography to permit settlement in its hollows and isolated coves. Settlers were on Mack's Creek in the 18th Century. In this region iron ore deposits encouraged early development of a prosperous iron industry, with the large timber reserves supplying the necessary charcoal for fuel. A small foundry was located on Laurel Creek above Snowville before the Civil War. A large charcoal-fired furnace

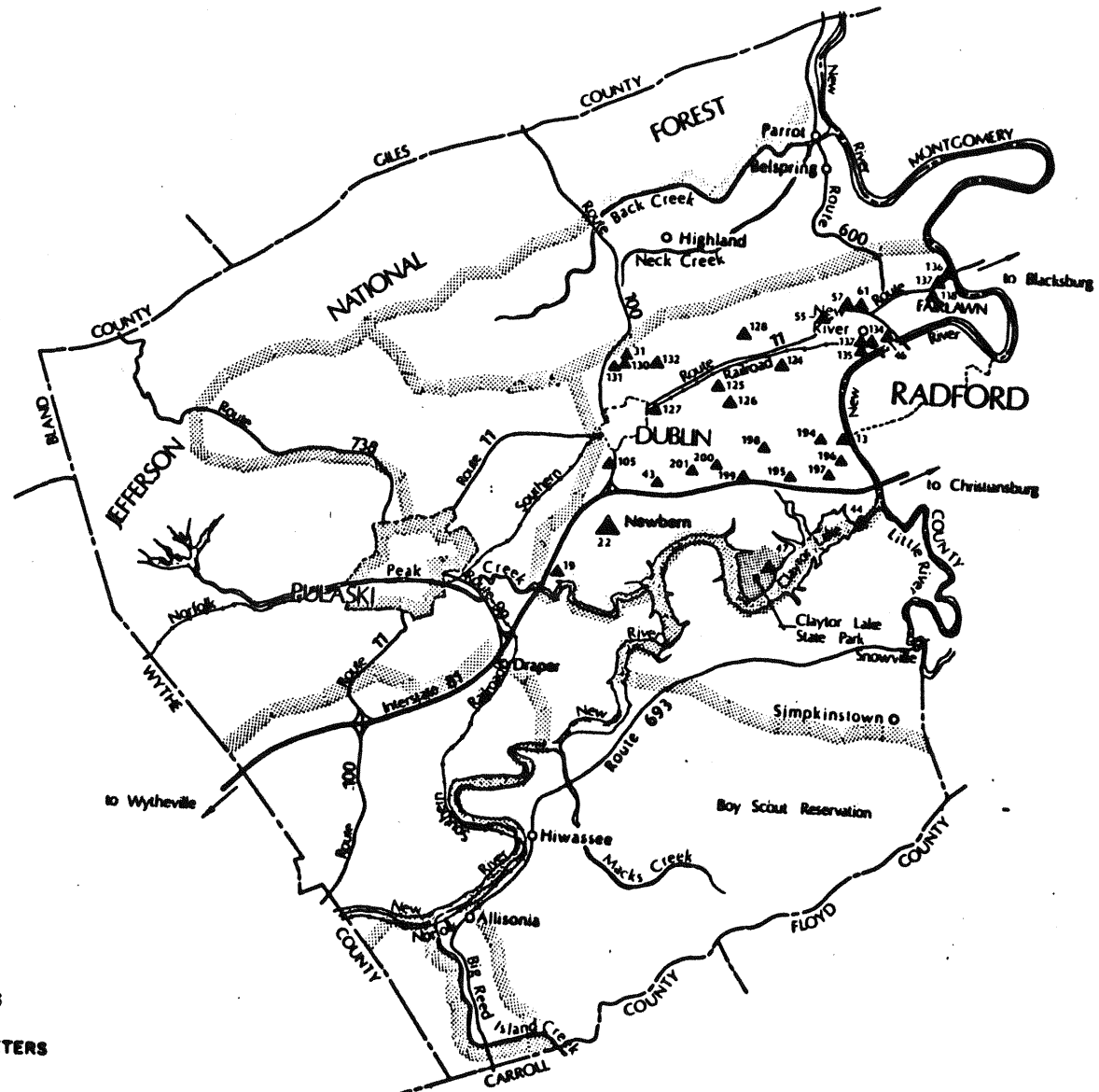
operated by the Radford Iron Company went into blast soon after the War, financed by Northern capital. The furnace was located on Mack's Creek and was fueled by the enormous timber reserves of Mack's Mountain. A large iron furnace went into operation in 1882 on Little Reed Island Creek, and when it closed in 1906 it was one of the last charcoal fired furnaces in the state. The villages of Allisonia and Hiwassee grew up in relation to these early industries and the 1887 advent of the Cripple Creek Branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad which was built to serve the zinc, lead and iron interests in the region southwest of the county. By the early years of the 20th century, the coke-fired furnaces in Pulaski Town, using fuel mined in local and regional coal mines, dominated the transportation routes and markets, and the older furnaces were phased out, although iron ore from the southern section of the county continued to supply the iron industry. The furniture factories and sawmills of the town consumed the forest products of the entire mountain region. Today the principal mineral product of the region is an iron oxide pigment mined on Mack's Mountain.

7. Town of Pulaski Study Unit

The boundaries of the unit of the Town of Pulaski coincide with the town limits of Pulaski. The town, which lies in a hollow just east and north of Chestnut Mountain and Peak's Knob, originated on the lands of Robert D. Martin, who purchased land originally patented by the Montgomery family in the 18th century on the banks of Peak Creek south of the Robinson Tract. Martin and his family developed Pulaski during the

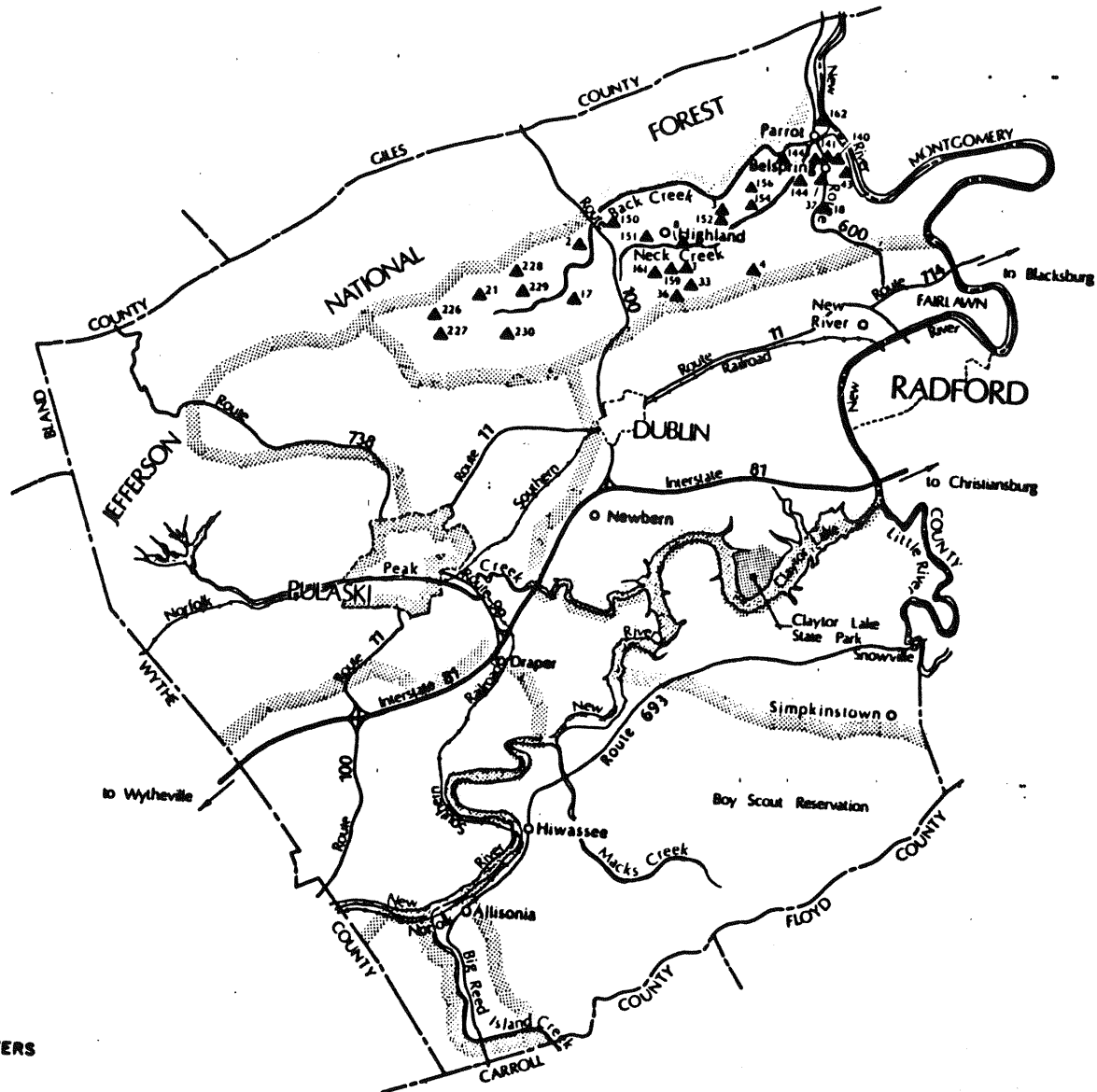
years after the railroad established there an important fueling and watering stop called Martin's Tank in 1856.

Heavy industry was initiated in Pulaski by the Bertha Mineral Company which in 1879 opened a zinc furnace, and was followed by the Pulaski Iron and Coal Company and the Dora furnace. The town supported furniture and lumber industries as well as several merchant flour mills. The community gradually grew to fill out the grid of streets with brick commercial buildings and two large theatres. Growth was spurred by its selection as the county seat two years after the burning of the courthouse in Newbern in 1893. Large and fashionable homes in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries on boulevards and curving streets on the high ground, particularly to the north of the commercial section, while housing for workers was built on other surrounding hillsides. The Maple Shade Inn closed and was torn down in the early 1960's. Today the principal industries of Pulaski are a furniture factory and several knitting mills.



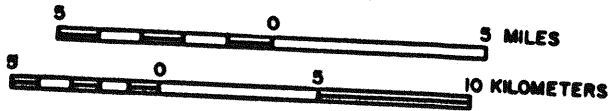
PULASKI COUNTY
VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC SITES — STUDY UNIT ONE
 DUBLIN

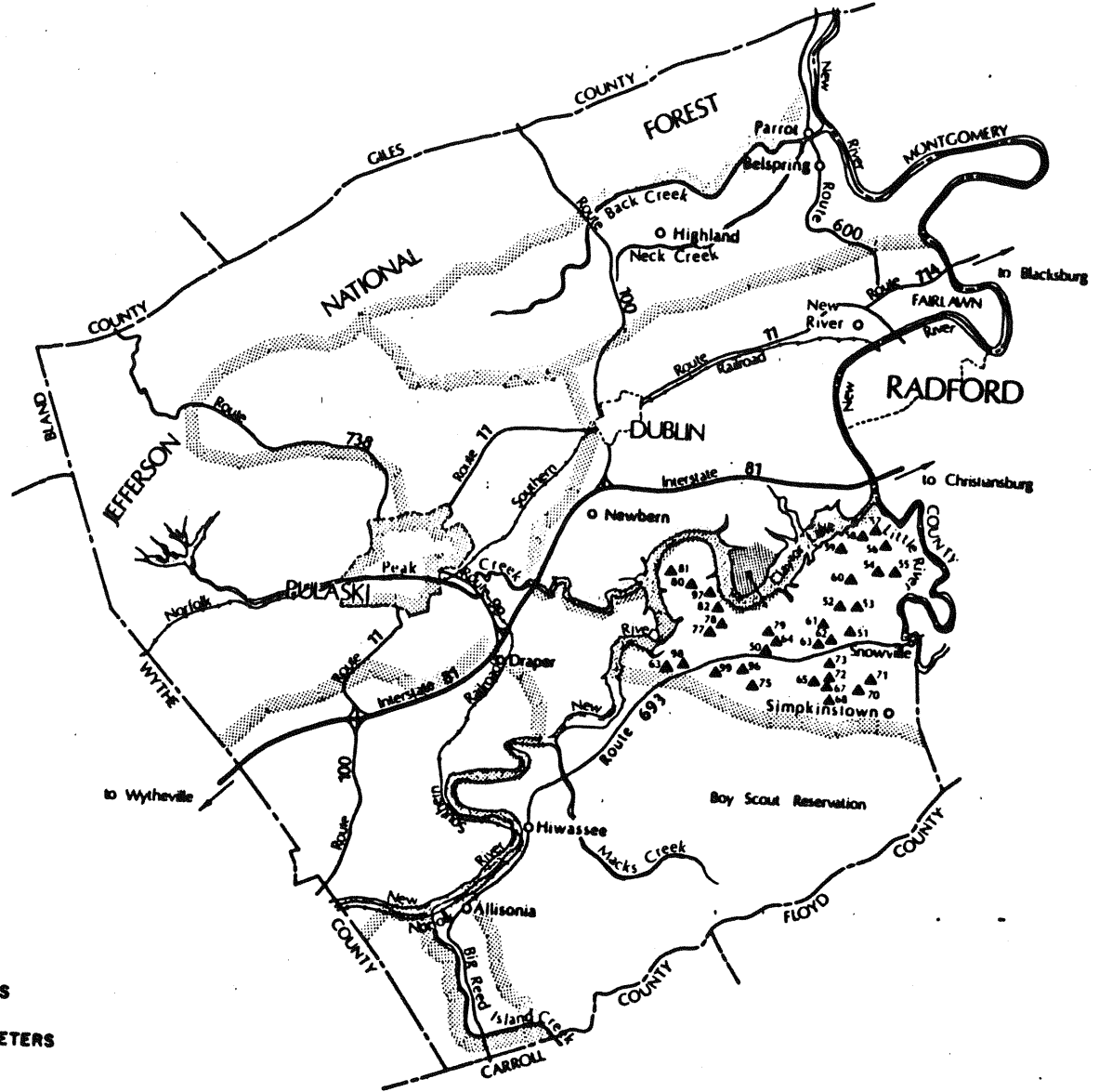




PULASKI COUNTY VIRGINIA

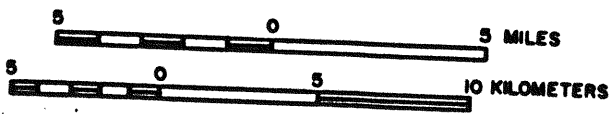
HISTORIC SITES — STUDY UNIT TWO
BACK CREEK





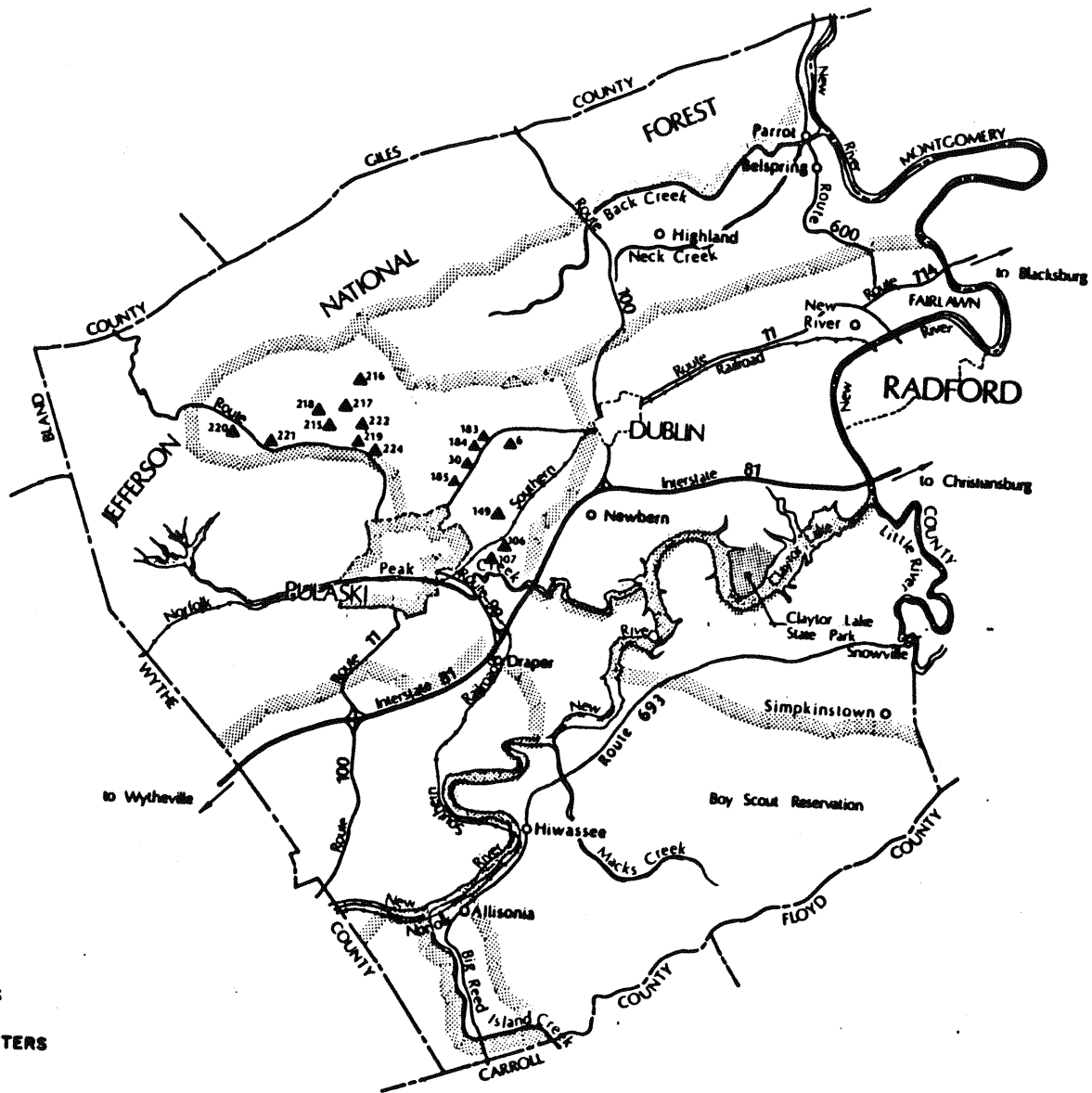
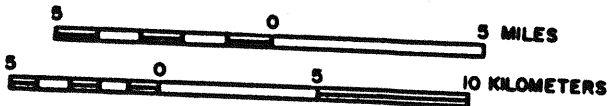
**PULASKI COUNTY
VIRGINIA**

**HISTORIC SITES — STUDY UNIT THREE
LITTLE RIVER**

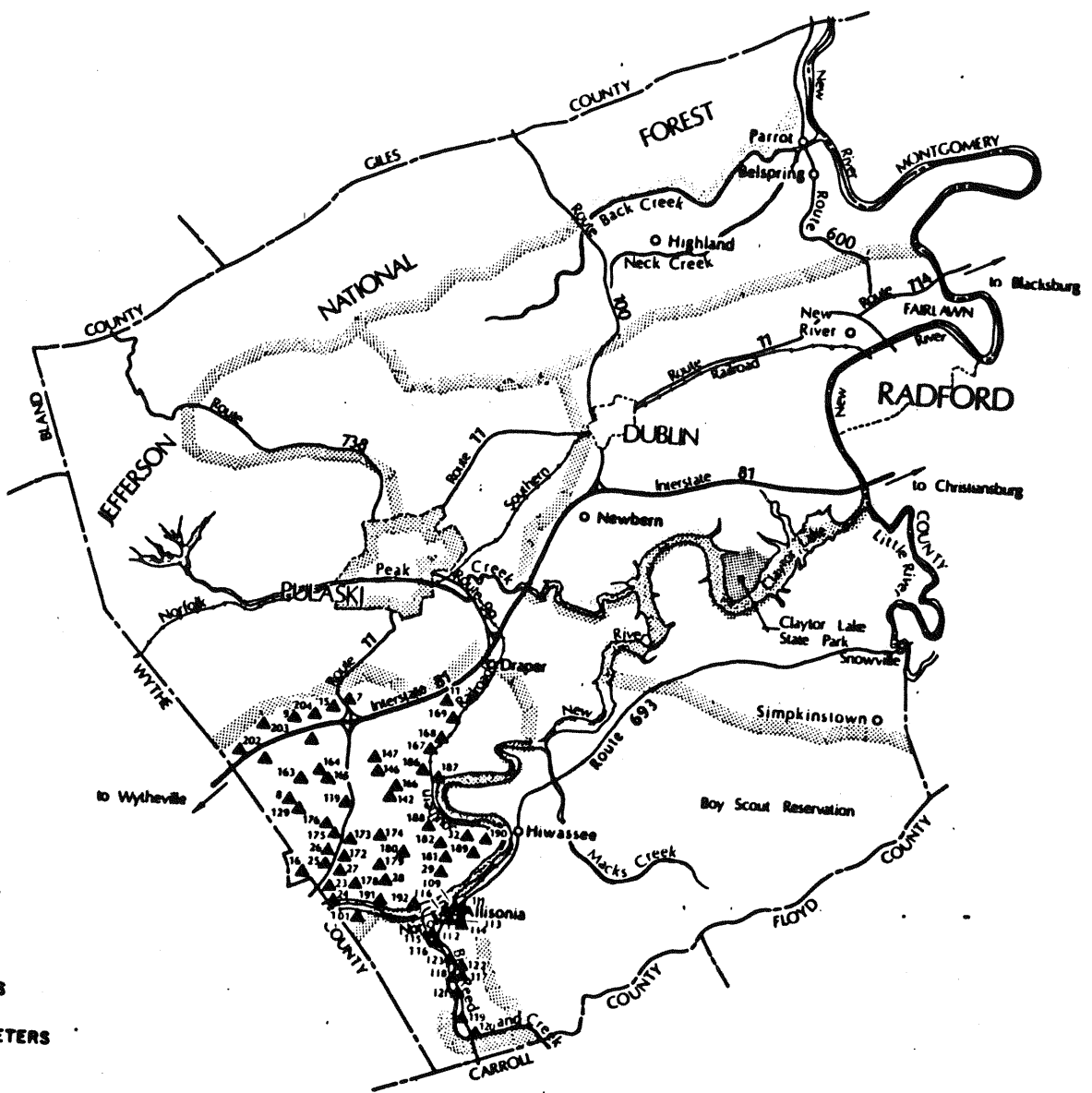
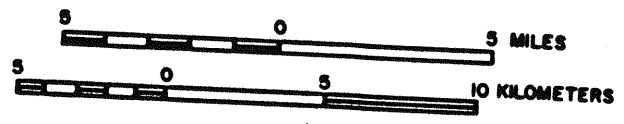


PULASKI COUNTY VIRGINIA

HISTORIC SITES — STUDY UNIT FOUR
PEAK CREEK

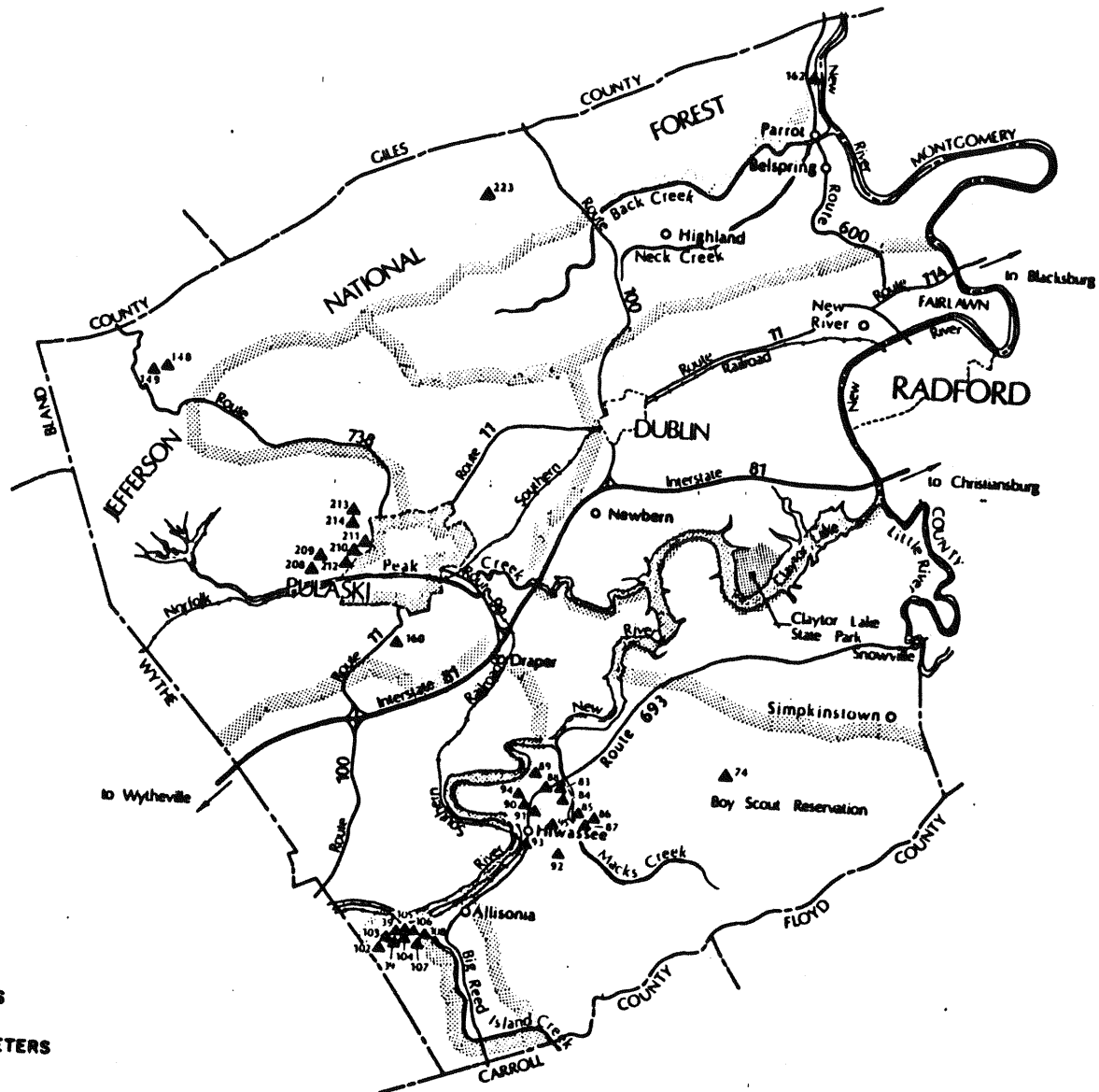
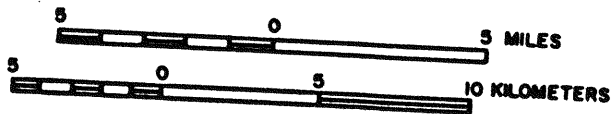


**PULASKI COUNTY
VIRGINIA**
HISTORIC SITES — STUDY UNIT FIVE
DRAPER VALLEY



PULASKI COUNTY VIRGINIA

HISTORIC SITES - STUDY UNIT SIX
MOUNTAIN LAND



Appendix

APPENDIX I

Boundaries - Study Unit 1

Starting at the center of the mouth of Peak Creek on New River (Claytor Lake) and proceeding up the creek to the bridge of Interstate 81, thence North Northeast following the high ground between Goose Creek and Thorn Spring Branch to a point on Rt. 11 approximately 2/10 's mile west of the intersection of Rt. 11 and Rt. 100, to the intersection with the southern boundary of study unit 2 at a point near Black Hollow thence along the high ground between the Back and Neck Creeks watershed and the Falling Spring Creek watershed to the New River at a point above the east entrance to Pepper Tunnel and thence south along the New River to the point of origin

Boundaries - Study Unit 2

Starting at the point where Study Unit #1 intersects the New River at the east entrance to Pepper Tunnel proceeding SW along the high ground between Neck and Back Creeks on the North and Falling Spring Creek and Thorn Spring Branch and Bentley Branch on the south, to a point on the tree line at the base of Little Walker Mountain 2/10 's mile NE of Empire Mines, thence NE along the treeline at the base of Little Walker and Cloyd's Mountains to the New River south of Parrott, thence south with the river to the point of origin.

Boundaries - Study Unit 3

Starting at the point where the Montgomery County line intersects the Little River and proceeding south along that line to a point near the head of Wolf Creek and the tree line at the foot of High Knoll Mountain,

following the tree line NW to a point on Claytor Lake across from Claytor Lake State Park, thence NE to the mouth of Little River and thence SE with the Little River to the point of origin.

Boundaries - Study Unit 4

Starting at a point where the boundaries of Study Unit 1 and 2 meet at a point near Back Hollow and proceeding along the high ground between Back Creek on the N and Thorn Spring Branch and Bentley Branch on the south to a point on the tree line at the base of Little Walker Mountain 2/10 's mile NE of the Empire Mines, thence SW following the tree line to the point where Fortnerfield Branch runs into Tract Fork, thence east and south following Tract Fork to the Town limits of Pulaski, thence following the northern boundaries of the Town of Pulaski north, east, and south to the intersection of the Town limits with Peak Creek east of town, thence east following Peak Creek to its intersection with Interstate 81, thence NNE following the high ground between Goose Creek and Thorn Spring Branch to a point on Rt. 11 approximately 2/10 's mile west of the intersection of Rt. 11 and Rt. 100, to the point of origin.

Boundaries - Study Unit 5

Starting at a point at the intersection of Interstate 81 and Rt. 99 near the village of McAdam proceeding south along the high ground SW of Rt. 679 to the New River, thence SW with the New River to a point 1/10 mile NE of Allisonia, thence south along the tree line at the base of Irish Mountain to a point 3/10 's mile east of the bridge of Rt. 693 over Big Reed Island Creek, thence north with the tree line along the base of

Dry Pond Mountain to the mouth of Reed Island Creek at New River, thence west along New River to a point opposite the mouth of Swan Creek, thence south following the tree line west of Little Reed Island Creek to an intersection with the Wythe County line, thence with the Wythe County line north to the tree line at the base of Draper Mountain, thence east to the point of origin.

Boundaries - Study Unit 6

All those lands not lying in any of the other study units.

Boundaries - Study Unit 7

All lands lying in the Town Limits of the Town of Pulaski

APPENDIX II - Catalog

Name	Study Unit	U.S.G.S. Quadrant
1. Anderson House	2	Staffordsville
2. Back Creek Farm	2	Staffordsville
3. Belle-Hampton Farm	2	Staffordsville
4. Bish/Brown Farm	2	Staffordsville
5. Michael Brown House	2	Radford North
6. Fairview Home	4	Dublin
7. Draper House	5	Fosters Falls
8. Draper Valley Presbyterian Church	5	Fosters Falls
9. Crockett House	5	Fosters Falls
10. Hillcrest (George Painter farm)	5	Fosters Falls
11. Henry Honaker House	5	Dublin
12. Cecil House	1	Dublin
13. Ingles Ferry Inn	1	Radford South
14. Red Horse Tavern	5	Fosters Falls
15. Honaker House	5	Fosters Falls
16. Stilwell House	5	Fosters Falls
17. Gordon Cloyd Kent Farm	2	Staffordsville
18. Old Belspring Presbyterian Church	2	Radford North
19. Francis Fergus House	1	Dublin
20. Harmon Sifford House	2	Radford North
21. Sunnyside(Howe Farm)	2	Staffordsville
22. Newbern Historical District	1	Dublin
23. Pine Run Miller's House	5	Fosters Falls
24. Pine Run Mill	5	Fosters Falls
25. Pine Run Church	5	Fosters Falls
26. Calfee House	5	Fosters Falls
27. Pine Run Store	5	Fosters Falls
28. Log House	5	Fosters Falls
29. Wade Hampton Allison Farm	5	Fosters Falls
30. Purdue Farm	4	Dublin
31. New Dublin Presbyterian Church	1	Dublin
32. Log House	6	Hiwassee
33. Springdale(David McGavock Farm)	2	Staffordsville
34. Springfield(Gordon Cloyd Farm)	2	
35. Back Creek Archaeological Site	2	Staffordsville
36. Samuel Cecil House	2	Staffordsville
37. Belspring Presbyterian Church	2	Radford North
38. Jones House	6	Pulaski

39. Boom Furnace Commissary	6	Fosters Falls
40. Oakland(Joseph Cloyd Farm)	2	Staffordsville
41. Brick House	2	Radford North
42. Boom Furnace	6	Fosters Falls
43. Staff Village District	1	Dublin
44. Claytor Dam	1	Radford South
45. Rockwood	1	Dublin
46. St. Alban's School	1	Radford North
47. Haven Howe House	1	Radford South
48. Snowville Historic District	3	Radford South
49. Nathaniel Burwell Harvey House	4	Dublin
50. Page/Dishon House	3	Radford South
51. House	3	Radford South
52. Showalter House	3	Radford South
53. House	3	Radford South
54. Tenant House	3	Radford South
55. Crockett Grayson Kitchen	3	Radford South
56. Peterson House #1	3	Radford South
57. Peterson House #2	3	Radford South
58. House	3	Radford South
59. Ahart House	3	Radford South
60. House	3	Radford South
61. House	3	Radford South
62. Covey House	3	Radford South
63. Cecil's Chapel United Methodist Church	3	Dublin
64. House	3	Radford South
65. House	3	Radford South
66. House	3	Radford South
67. House	3	Radford South
68. Log House	3	Radford South
69. McPeak House	3	Radford South
70. Wilson House	3	Radford South
71. Creed Wilson House	3	Radford South
72. Wilson Grove Church	3	Radford South
73. House	3	Radford South
74. Graham House #1	6	Indian Valley
75. Byrd House	3	Radford South
76. Birch Run School	3	Radford South
77. Log House	3	Dublin
78. House	3	Dublin
79. Meredith House	3	Radford South
80. Akers House	3	Dublin
81. House	3	Dublin
82. House	3	Dublin
83. Mack's Creek School	6	Hiwassee
84. Quesenberry/Puckett House	6	Hiwassee
85. Old Mack's Creek School/Church	6	Hiwassee

86. Mack's Creek Furnace	6	Hiwassee
Superintendent's House		
87. Mack's Creek Furnace	6	Hiwassee
88. Phillips/Hancock House	6	Hiwassee
89. Log House	6	Hiwassee
90. House	6	Hiwassee
91. House	6	Hiwassee
92. Simpkins House	6	Hiwassee
93. Hoover Color	6	Hiwassee
Corporation Building		
94. Holly/Quesenberry House	6	Hiwassee
95. Log House	6	Hiwassee
96. House	3	Radford South
97. Riverview Church	3	Dublin
98. House	3	Dublin
99. Dobbins House	3	Dublin
100. Planing Mill	6	Hiwassee
101. House	5	Fosters Falls
102. House	6	Fosters Falls
103. Boom Furnace Mill	6	Fosters Falls
104. House	6	Fosters Falls
105. House	6	Fosters Falls
106. Boom Furnace Section	6	Fosters Falls
House		
107. Issac Huff House	6	Fosters Falls
108. Gregory House	6	Fosters Falls
109. Allisonia Section House	5	Hiwassee
110. Allisonia Depot	5	Hiwassee
111. House	5	Hiwassee
112. Allisonia United	5	Hiwassee
Methodist Church		
113. House	5	Hiwassee
114. House	5	Hiwassee
115. Southern House	5	Hiwassee
116. Webb Mill	5	Hiwassee
117. Farris Mines Commissary	5	Hiwassee
118. House	5	Hiwassee
119. Reed Island Primitive	5	Hiwassee
Baptist Church		
120. Reed Island Creek Bridge	5	Hiwassee
121. House	5	Hiwassee
122. House	5	Hiwassee
123. House	5	Hiwassee
124. Morgan House #1	1	Dublin
125. Morgan House #2	1	Dublin
126. Altizer House	1	Dublin
127. Trollinger House	1	Dublin
128. Hilton Farm	1	Staffordsville
129. Davis Painter House	5	Fosters Falls
130. New Dublin Manse	1	Dublin
131. New Dublin School	1	Dublin
132. Dr. William Mebane	1	Dublin
House		

133.House	1	Radford North
134.Divers House	1	Radford North
135.Building	1	Radford North
136.House	1	Radford North
137.Store	1	Radford North
138.House	1	Radford North
139.Joseph Graham House	5	Fosters Falls
140.Harless & Childress Store	2	Radford North
141.Belspring Baptist Church	2	Radford North
142.Brick House	5	Fosters Falls
143.Belspring Underpass	2	Radford North
144.House	2	Radford North
145.Black Church	2	Radford North
146.House	5	Fosters Falls
147.House	5	Fosters Falls
148.Log House	6	Long Spur
149.House	6	Long Spur
150.Log House	2	Staffordsville
151.Log House	2	Staffordsville
152.Belle-Hampton Mines Store	2	Staffordsville
153.Log House	2	Staffordsville
154.Eaton House	2	Staffordsville
155.Newton J. Morgan House	1	Radford North
156.House	2	Staffordsville
157.Williamson Shell Station	2	Staffordsville
158.Log House	2	Staffordsville
159.House	2	Staffordsville
160.Pulaski Wayside Picnic Area	6	Pulaski
161.House	2	Staffordsville
162.House	6	Radford North
163.House	5	Fosters Falls
164.House	5	Fosters Falls
165.Log House	5	Fosters Falls
166.House	5	Fosters Falls
167.House	5	Hiwassee
168.House	5	Hiwassee
169.Draper District	5	Hiwassee
170.The Round House	1	Radford North
171.House	5	Fosters Falls
172.Log House	5	Fosters Falls
173.Winfield Scott Sayer House	5	Fosters Falls
174.R. E. Lee Sayer House	5	Fosters Falls
175.House	6	Fosters Falls
176.House	5	Fosters Falls
177.Kelley's Service Station	5	Fosters Falls
178.Log barn	5	Fosters Falls
179.House	5	Fosters Falls
180.House	5	Fosters Falls

181.	Allison House	5	Fosters Falls
182.	House	5	Fosters Falls
183.	Cistern	4	Dublin
184.	Richardson Dairy Barn	4	Dublin
185.	Wyatt Tenant House	4	Dublin
186.	House	5	Fosters Falls
187.	Cripple Creek RR Trestles	5	Fosters Falls
188.	House	5	Fosters Falls
189.	Pilgrim's Rest Church	5	Hiwassee
190.	Albert Moore House	5	Hiwassee
191.	House	5	Fosters Falls
192.	Smith House	5	Hiwassee
193.	House	5	Hiwassee
194.	Ingles Tenant House	1	Radford South
195.	Joseph Covey House	1	Radford South
196.	Zack Farmer House	1	Radford South
197.	Graham House #2	1	Radford South
198.	Log House	1	Dublin
199.	House	1	Dublin
200.	House	1	Dublin
201.	House	1	Dublin
202.	Oglesby House	5	Fosters Falls
203.	Painter House	5	Fosters Falls
204.	James Abner Allison House	5	Fosters Falls
205.	House	1	Dublin
206.	Warden Springs Farm	1	Dublin
207.	Watson House	1	Dublin
208.	Andrews House	6	Pulaski
209.	Godsnell House	6	Pulaski
210.	House	6	Pulaski
211.	House	6	Pulaski
212.	House	6	Pulaski
213.	Gray House	6	Pulaski
214.	House	6	Pulaski
215.	School	6	Pulaski
216.	Buena Vista Farm	4	Pulaski
	Agricultural Barn		
217.	Massey House (Buena Vista Farm)	4	Pulaski
218.	House	4	Pulaski
219.	Darst/Strauss Farm	4	Pulaski
220.	Bell House	4	Pulaski
221.	Mountain Home	4	Pulaski
222.	Twin Oaks (Sutton/Whitman home)	4	Pulaski
223.	Miller House	6	White Gate
224.	Phelps House	4	Pulaski
225.	Weldon	4	Pulaski
226.	Piedmont	2	White Gate
227.	Burnbrae	2	Pulaski
228.	House	2	White Gate
229.	Farm Group	2	Staffordsville
230.	House	2	Staffordsville

Appendix III - Alphabetical Listing

Name	Study Unit	U.S.G.S. Quadrant
80. Akers House	3	Dublin
190. Albert Moore House	5	Hiwassee
181. Allison House	5	Fosters Falls
110. Allisonia Depot	5	Hiwassee
109. Allisonia Section House	5	Hiwassee
112. Allisonia United Methodist Church	5	Hiwassee
126. Altizer House	1	Dublin
1. Anderson House	2	Staffordsville
208. Andrews House	6	Pulaski
59. Ahart House	3	Radford South
35. Back Creek Archaeological Site	2	Staffordsville
2. Back Creek Farm	2	Staffordsville
220. Bell House	4	Pulaski
3. Belle-Hampton Farm	2	Staffordsville
152. Belle-Hampton Mines Store	2	Staffordsville
141. Belspring Baptist Church	2	Radford North
37. Belspring Presbyterian Church	2	Radford North
143. Belspring Underpass	2	Radford North
76. Birch Run School	3	Radford South
4. Bish/Brown Farm	2	Staffordsville
145. Black Church	2	Radford North
42. Boom Furnace	6	Fosters Falls
39. Boom Furnace Commissary	6	Fosters Falls
103. Boom Furnace Mill	6	Fosters Falls
106. Boom Furnace Section House	6	Fosters Falls
142. Brick House	5	Fosters Falls
41. Brick House	2	Radford North
216. Buena Vista Farm Agricultural Barn	4	Pulaski
135. Building	1	Radford North
227. Burnbrae	2	Pulaski
75. Byrd House	3	Radford South
26. Calfee House	5	Fosters Falls
12. Cecil House	1	Dublin
63. Cecil's Chapel United Methodist Church	3	Dublin
183. Cistern	4	Dublin
44. Claytor Dam	1	Radford South
62. Covey House	3	Radford South
71. Creed Wilson House	3	Radford South
187. Cripple Creek RR Trestles	5	Fosters Falls
55. Crockett Grayson Kitchen	3	Radford South
9. Crockett House	5	Fosters Falls
219. Darst/Strauss Farm	4	Pulaski

132. Davis Painter House	5	Fosters Falls
134. Divers House	1	Radford North
99. Dobbins House	3	Dublin
169. Draper District	5	Hiwassee
7. Draper House	5	Fosters Falls
8. Draper Valley Presbyterian Church	5	Fosters Falls
154. Eaton House	2	Staffordsville
6. Fairview Home	4	Dublin
229. Farm Group	2	Staffordsville
117. Farris Mines Commissary	5	Hiwassee
19. Francis Fergus House	1	Dublin
209. Godsnell House	6	Pulaski
17. Gordon Cloyd Kent Farm	2	Staffordsville
74. Graham House	6	Indian Valley
197. Graham House #2	1	Radford South
213. Gray House	6	Pulaski
108. Gregory House	6	Fosters Falls
140. Harless & Childress Store	2	Radford North
47. Haven Howe House	1	Radford South
11. Henry Honaker House	5	Dublin
20. Herman Sifford Farm	2	Radford North
10. Hillcrest	5	Fosters Falls
15. Honaker House	5	Fosters Falls
94. Holly/Quesenberry House	6	Hiwassee
93. Hoover Color Corporation Building	6	Hiwassee
199. House	1	Dublin
200. House	1	Dublin
201. House	1	Dublin
205. House	1	Dublin
133. House	1	Radford North
136. House	1	Radford North
138. House	1	Radford North
144. House	2	Radford North
156. House	2	Staffordsville
159. House	2	Staffordsville
160. House	2	Staffordsville
161. House	2	Staffordsville
78. House	3	Dublin
81. House	3	Dublin
82. House	3	Dublin
98. House	3	Dublin
51. House	3	Radford South
53. House	3	Radford South
58. House	3	Radford South
60. House	3	Radford South
64. House	3	Radford South
65. House	3	Radford South
66. House	3	Radford South
67. House	3	Radford South
73. House	3	Radford South

96. House	3	Radford South
101. House	5	Fosters Falls
146. House	5	Fosters Falls
147. House	5	Fosters Falls
163. House	5	Fosters Falls
164. House	5	Fosters Falls
166. House	5	Fosters Falls
171. House	5	Fosters Falls
176. House	5	Fosters Falls
179. House	5	Fosters Falls
180. House	5	Fosters Falls
182. House	5	Fosters Falls
186. House	5	Fosters Falls
188. House	5	Fosters Falls
191. House	5	Fosters Falls
111. House	5	Hiwassee
113. House	5	Hiwassee
114. House	5	Hiwassee
118. House	5	Hiwassee
121. House	5	Hiwassee
122. House	5	Hiwassee
123. House	5	Hiwassee
167. House	5	Hiwassee
168. House	5	Hiwassee
193. House	5	Hiwassee
102. House	6	Fosters Falls
104. House	6	Fosters Falls
105. House	6	Fosters Falls
175. House	6	Fosters Falls
90. House	6	Hiwassee
91. House	6	Hiwassee
149. House	6	Long Spur
162. House	6	Radford North
210. House	6	Pulaski
211. House	6	Pulaski
212. House	6	Pulaski
214. House	6	Pulaski
218. House	4	Pulaski
228. House	2	White Gate
230. House	2	Staffordsville
13. Ingles Ferry Inn	1	Radford South
194. Ingles Tenant House	1	Radford South
107. Issac Huff House	6	Fosters Falls
204. James Abner Allison House	5	Fosters Falls
38. Jones House	6	Pulaski
195. Joseph Covey House	1	Radford South
139. Joseph Graham House	5	Fosters Falls
177. Kelley's Service Station	5	Fosters Falls
178. Log Barn	5	Fosters Falls
198. Log House	1	Dublin
150. Log House	2	Staffordsville
151. Log House	2	Staffordsville

153. Log House	2	Staffordsville
158. Log House	2	Staffordsville
77. Log House	3	Dublin
68. Log House	3	Radford South
28. Log House	5	Fosters Falls
165. Log House	5	Fosters Falls
172. Log House	5	Fosters Falls
32. Log House	6	Hiwassee
89. Log House	6	Hiwassee
95. Log House	6	Hiwassee
148. Log House	6	Long Spur
87. Mack 's Creek Furnace	6	Hiwassee
86. Mack 's Creek Furnace	6	Hiwassee
Superintendant 's House		
83. Mack 's Creek School	6	Hiwassee
217. Massey House (Buena Vista Farm	4	Pulaski
69. McPeak House	3	Radford South
79. Meredith House	3	Radford South
5. Michael Brown House	2	Radford North
223. Miller House	6	White Gate
124. Morgan House #1	1	Dublin
125. Morgan House #2	1	Dublin
49. Nathaniel Burwell Harvey House	4	Dublin
128. New Dublin Manse	1	Dublin
31. New Dublin Presbyterian Church	1	Dublin
129. New Dublin School	1	Dublin
22. Newbern Historical District	1	Dublin
155. Newton J. Morgan House	1	Radford North
40. Oakland (Joseph Cloyd Farm)	2	Staffordsville
18. Old Belspring Presbyterian Church	2	Radford North
85. Old Mack 's Creek	6	Hiwassee
202. Oglesby House School and Church	5	Fosters Falls
50. Page/Dishon House	3	Radford South
203. Painter House	5	Fosters Falls
56. Peterson House #1	3	Radford South
57. Peterson House #2	3	Radford South
224. Phelps House	4	Pulaski
88. Phillips/Hancock House	6	Hiwassee
226. Piedmont	2	White Gate
189. Pilgrim 's Rest Church	5	Hiwassee
25. Pine Run Church	5	Fosters Falls
24. Pine Run Mill	5	Fosters Falls
23. Pine Run Miller 's House	5	Fosters Falls
27. Pine Run Store	5	Fosters Falls
100. Planing Mill	6	Hiwassee
131. Pulaski Wayside	6	Pulaski

Picnic Area		
30. Purdue Farm	4	Dublin
84. Quesenberry/Puckett House	6	Hiwassee
174. R. E. Lee Sayer House	5	Fosters Falls
14. Red Horse Tavern	5	Fosters Falls
120. Reed Island Creek Bridge	5	Hiwassee
119. Reed Island Primitive Baptist Church	5	Hiwassee
184. Richardson Dairy Barn	4	Dublin
97. Riverview Church	3	Dublin
45. Rockwood	1	Dublin
36. Samuel Cecil House	2	Staffordsville
215. School	6	Pulaski
52. Showalter House	3	Radford South
92. Simpkins House	6	Hiwassee
192. Smith House	5	Hiwassee
48. Snowville Historic District	3	Radford South
115. Southern House	5	Hiwassee
33. Springdale (David McGavock Farm)		
34. Springfield (Gordon Cloyd Farm)	2	
46. St. Alban's School	1	Radford North
43. Staff Village District	1	Dublin
16. Stilwell House	5	Fosters Falls
137. Store	1	Radford North
21. Sunnyside (Howe Farm)	2	Staffordsville
54. Tenant House	3	Radford South
170. The Round House	1	Radford North
61. The Round House Diner	1	Radford North
127. Trollinger House	1	Dublin
222. Twin Oaks (Sutton/Whitman House)	4	Pulaski
29. Wade Hampton Allison Farm	5	Fosters Falls
206. Warden Springs Farm	1	Dublin
207. Watson House	1	Dublin
116. Webb Mill	5	Hiwassee
225. Weldon	4	Pulaski
130. William Mebane House	1	Dublin
157. Williamson Shell Station	2	Staffordsville
72. Wilson Grove Church	3	Radford South
70. Wilson House	3	Radford South
173. Winfield Scott Sayer House	5	Fosters Falls
185. Wyatt Tenant House	4	Dublin
196. Zack Farmer House	1	Radford South

Appendix IV Survey Typology

FORMING A TYPOLOGY FOR AN HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

An historic buildings survey should involve the careful recording of a broad range of structures. Unlike the traversal, which provides only flimsy justification for the recognition and preservation of a few superlative buildings, the intensive architectural study includes detailed information about a variety of buildings and many aspects of a cultural landscape. This kind of survey is a necessary basis for both scholarly analysis and informed preservation efforts.

A clear problem with the intensive survey is that it requires considerably more time and money than the "windshield survey" that was first recommended to state preservation offices some ten years ago. Therefore, practical constraints usually force the surveyor to make value judgements about which buildings should be studied, and how much time should be devoted to each subject. One response to this problem has been the decision to record less significant buildings in groups. An effective group survey technique is to establish a typology for the recording of structures with related characteristics.

In Kentucky, successful use has been made of a typology for the late 19th- and early 20th-century dwelling forms that were built with great frequency in the rural parts of the state. Because of their numbers, recent construction dates, and predictability of form, these houses are not usually accorded individual study. Their very profusion and uniformity, however, makes them a significant demographic feature. The typology allows the surveyor to quickly record the locations and

fundamental features of these turn-of-the-century buildings. A code that summarizes these major characteristics is then used to identify each house on the survey maps.

The spatial frame of this typology is always the county to be surveyed. The temporal frame is a period of forty years between about 1880 and 1920, during which there was a discernible proliferation of these dwelling forms. Any older or more recently constructed houses must be treated separately, even though they exhibit the appropriate formal attributes.

Only buildings constructed as dwellings of light sawn wood are recorded within the parameters of this typology. The fabric requirement includes those houses composed of wood frame and weatherboarding, vertical-board boxing and weatherboarding, or board and batten. Recent application of such sheathings as asphalt paper or asbestos shingles are ignored if datable features assured the proper period of construction.

Among dwellings with the proper formal characteristics, a fabric of brick, stone, or hewn logs generally indicates an earlier construction date, and these buildings are excluded from the typology on temporal grounds. A few buildings are always identified, however, that fit all the requirements of the typology except that of sawn-wood fabric. While it is not generally acceptable to categorize building types on the basis of material, it has been a useful limitation in this case. Typeable forms built of masonry or hewn logs usually exhibit distinguishing characteristics that suggest a different orientation or intention on the part of the builder. Such houses warrant individual study.

Within this framework, classification is made by plan:

- I. Double-Cell
- II. Double-Cell with passage
- II. T-Plan
- IV. T-Plan with passage

Both the double-cell or two-room plans, one of which has an intervening circulation space, have clear connections with the traditional domestic architecture of early 19th-century Kentucky. The T-Plan, which was built both with and without a passage, originated with the 19th-century picturesque movement. Variations of the form appear in numerous popular publications. The rural Kentucky version can be sensibly interpreted as the result of a jogging forward of one of the two traditional front rooms. In this way, an otherwise symmetrical, unbroken facade is given a rambling, picturesque quality without major disruption of established room arrangements.

Variations in the typology are based on:

<u>Stories</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Fenestration</u>	<u>Roof</u>
1. One	S. single pile	2. Two bays	G. Gable
2. Two	D. double pile	3. Three bays	P. Pyramidal
		4. Four bays	H. Hipped
		5. Five bays	

The attached diagram shows plans and diagnostic features that can be identified and recorded on the survey maps. For example, a one-story gable-roofed T-plan with a single file of rooms and a circulation passage would be marked on the map as: IV1SG. An additional designation for the number of bays is necessary for the flush facades of the double-cell and central-passage forms. For example, a two-story, five-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling (commonly called an I-house) would be recorded as II2S5G. While the use of four or five symbols to identify a plain house may seem excessively complex, it is an important part of responsibly recording these usually overlooked buildings. The separate designations both emphasize important variations in detail, and identify formal patterns among seemingly unrelated dwelling types.

Though this typology includes 120 possible combinations of features, only a limited range were ever built with any frequency. In addition, certain characteristics, such as the hipped roof (H) and the double-pile plan (D) are closely, though not inevitably linked. As might be expected, different combinations of features were favored in different parts of Kentucky. Some variations, such as the overwhelming predominance of three-bay double-cell houses (IIS3G) in Fleming County and four-bay versions (IIS4G) in Clark County, seem to be the result of local selection. Other differences can be linked to social, economic, or geographic factors. The one-story double-cell form, for example, has been associated with tenant farming in Kentucky and in accordance with this function, is usually inconspicuously sited in low areas, scattered fairly evenly across the county. In keeping with the popular, published origin of the type, the T-plan usually shows up in groups at stringtowns, small service communities that "string out" along sections of country roads, and at rural railroad crossings.

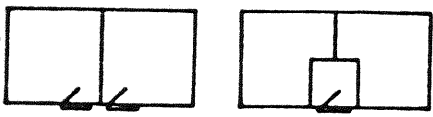

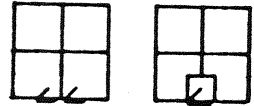
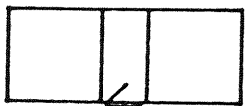
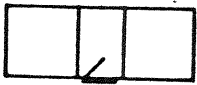
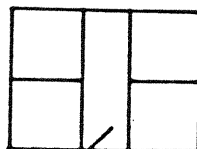
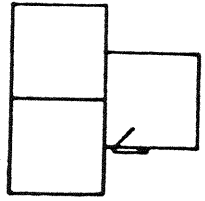
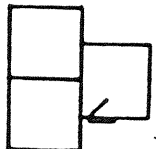
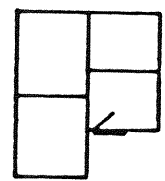
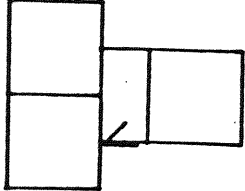
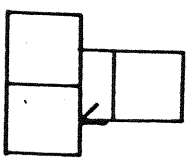
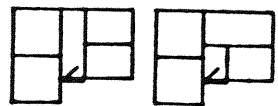
This rural house typology has worked well in Kentucky because of the high rate of predictability among the subjects. A word should be said about the reasons for this cohesion. All of these unpretentious houses were built in a period of Kentucky's history that was characterized by economic stagnation in the rural areas. New dwellings were built either by landowners retrenching to more modest farming operations, or as housing for the growing number of tenant farmers. Simultaneously, the predominance of light wood construction came about as a result of the availability by rail of cheap milled lumber from regional urban centers, and the depletion of Kentucky's abundant timber which had formerly

sustained local traditions of hewn-log and heavy-frame construction.

Accompanied by a descriptive, explanatory essay and photographs of representative examples, the typology can expand the number of buildings for which the surveyor has some record. In Daviess County, Kentucky, 300 buildings and structures were individually studied, and some 1100 additional buildings were coded on the maps according to this typology. Because of a relatively confining survey budget, these dwellings would not otherwise have received attention, except as amorphous, unmapped groups described in some final report of the county survey.

The use of a typology has obvious merit for numerous contexts in which large numbers of buildings have a relatively low variance in form and detail. The typology might be applicable to the treatment of urban speculator housing or industrial worker communities. Another use could be in the recording of specialized building forms such as tobacco barns or detached root cellars. It should be emphasized that the typology, like any system of categorization, is a framework that the surveyor is imposing on the subject at hand. For that reason, great care must accompany the selection of appropriate criteria. In order to insure that no important variations are ignored, it is necessary to precede the formulation of a typology with a period of field work during which the potential subject buildings are individually recorded. Properly used, however, the typology can be more than a necessary evil resulting from the surveyor's limited resources. It can emphasize relationships among forms, details, functions, and locations that are necessary to understanding architecture.

Camille Wells
Kentucky Heritage Commission

PLAN	STORIES	DEPTH		BAYS	ROOF
		S. SINGLE PILE	D. DOUBLE PILE		
 <p data-bbox="146 798 332 829">I. DOUBLE-CELL</p>	1. ONE			2.	G. GABLE
 <p data-bbox="48 976 430 1018">II DOUBLE-CELL WITH PASSAGE</p>	2. TWO			3. 4.	P. P/R MIDAL
 <p data-bbox="154 1260 284 1291">III. T-PLAN</p>				5.	H. HIPPED
 <p data-bbox="89 1533 414 1575">IV. T-PLAN WITH PASSAGE</p>					

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